THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 1220.—VOL. XLIII. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1863. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

HARVEST.

Of late the people of this country have had far more experience of the anxieties than of the joy of harvest. Unpropitious summers run in cycles generally, however, and, very mercifully, with local limitations. Science has not yet arrived at a thorough knowledge of the laws which regulate meteorological changes; and we can only guess—sometimes in hope, sometimes in fear—at what our harvest *will be*. There are times, it is true, as we have over and over again found, when the certainty of deficient crops foreruns the event; but in this northern clime we can never be sure of abundance until it has been realised. To a great extent, this is our good fortune at the present moment. Founding our estimate upon what is already in the stack, rather than upon what is in the field, we have ample warrant for concluding that the year has been one of almost unexampled plenty. To the reproach of England, agricultural statistics there are none, by which we might accurately measure and compare the produce of our fields, and to this day we have to content ourselves with rough approximate calculations of the food supplies of the nation. But, as the case now stands, there is no room for mistake. The reports from all quarters are of the same cheering tenour. The grain crops are largely over an average in quantity, and, for the most part, are splendid in quality; while of the other crops little complaint is made. Much, no doubt, yet remains for the husbandman to do, especially in the more northerly districts; but the bulk of the harvest is safe, and every reliable estimate concurs in pronouncing it a bountiful one. Few will hesitate to recognise the fact thus generally assured; not many, we trust, will recognise it without thankfulness.

At any rate, it is a fact which the labouring poor will appreciate. The classes above them feel but indirectly the effects of a good harvest. It increases trade, and, in that respect, brings gladness to them as well as to their more needy fellow-countrymen; but it can hardly be said to augment their daily supply of food. Since the corn-law times, now surviving in memory only, a series of bad seasons produces neither famine nor famine prices. The world is our garner, and an actual failure of the staff of life has ceased to be reckoned among the contingencies to which we are exposed. But to myriads who "in the sweat of their brow eat bread" the difference of two or three pence in the price of the loaf is the difference between enjoyment and bare existence. At the best of times, enough food for the satisfaction of hunger and for the sustenance of health absorbs the greater part of their earnings, leaving but a narrow margin for rent, clothing, and the supplementary comforts which the classes above them regard as the necessaries of life. A deficient yield of corn not only annihilates their little surplus, but tells upon their ordinary amount of provisions. Every meal reminds them unpleasantly of the unsatisfactory character of the foregoing harvest, and an ever-smouldering hunger dries up their own vigour and exhausts the vivacity of their little ones. For their sakes, if for no other reason, we hail with gratitude the bounteous year, remembering to how many cheapness of bread is a synonyme for fulness of life.

But, while the day labourer is directly interested in an abundant harvest, the classes above him reap from it indirect advantages of many kinds. An unusually large importation of corn makes a heavy demand upon our stock of the precious metals; and, although the gold which goes out of the country for the purchase of food ultimately returns in payment for manufactures, it leaves an interim during which the currency is contracted. Household expenses mount up; for when bread is dear all other provisions are also dear in proportion. Credit, the instrument by which we carry on the bulk of our trade, has to be paid for at higher rates, while the extent of that trade is considerably curtailed. The economy of a nation follows the same laws as the economy of a family. The former, no less than

BURNING OF THE OLD SERAGLIO, CONSTANTINOPLE.—SEE PAGE 251.

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the latter, must, in the long run, restrict its annual outlay to its annual earnings. So much more as it is compelled to pay for its bread, so much less there will remain for other things. It must build fewer houses, do with less furniture, save something in the matter of clothing, spend a smaller amount in books, and abridge the ordinary proportion of pleasure. But this cannot be done on a national scale without making the inconvenient pressure everywhere felt. Every fibre of the social body becomes more or less strained. Whilst the tension lasts commercial weakness is necessarily exposed to the severest tests, and, in multitudes of cases, "goes to the wall." But nothing gives way without in some degree affecting the stability of that which continues to hold together. A cycle of bad, or even of indifferent, harvests, therefore, in this commercial country, at least, inevitably involves general languor and much suffering. The strong struggle through; the feeble, the unsound, and the incautious drop from their position into the deep, dark void of bankruptcy and poverty below them. The price of bread is now, as it always was, the truest index of the commercial prosperity of the nation. Such a harvest as that which has just been gathered in is the certain harbinger of a revival of trade.

It has not come before it was needed, nor is it less timely than acceptable. Granted, and granted with thanks, that the last three or four years' experience has proved the extent of our resources, and the essential soundness of the basis upon which the business of the country rests; that the public revenues have hardly yet indicated the serious character of the trial through which we have passed; and that no obtrusive signs of national distress have disclosed themselves; it is, nevertheless, undeniable that large annual draughts have been made upon our commercial vitality. The effects have been visible enough in Ireland; for constitutional depression breaks out into ulcerous sores in the most susceptible parts of the body. The cotton districts of England, moreover, have grievously suffered from accidental causes, and will probably suffer for some time yet to come, though in a mitigated degree. It is not reasonable to believe that general vigour has not been impaired by successive years of deficiency in the produce of the soil, and by the local drain caused by a positive dearth of cotton. "It is the last feather that breaks the camel's back." Our trade would, doubtless, have survived another scanty harvest; but every repetition of the misfortune tended to undermine our commercial strength, and to lay it more open to the shocks of accident. We know not what may be before us; we only know that the nations of the earth are in a state of abnormal unsettlement, and that it is far from improbable that the not distant future may be one of extraordinary trouble. Such being the uncertain and unpromising character of the prospect, it is an immense relief to have an assurance of plenty for the next twelve months, wherefrom our jaded energies may be recruited. We can the more cheerfully make up our minds to bear the ills which are inevitable, and the more courageously face those which are still contingent. The path may be a rough one, and the skies may lower threateningly; but, having laid in a full supply of what is most needful for health and vigour, we may resume our journey with good spirits, and with hearts made merry and thankful by what has been given us.

At the annual show last week of the North Lancashire Agricultural Society, its president, Lord Stanley, placed before his audience his views of what the farming of the country used to be, what it now is, and what before long it might and probably will be. Within the last twenty years the tillage of Lancashire has very greatly advanced; but there still remains much room for improvement, and there is every prospect of its being speedily entered upon. Allowing for a certain extent of local variations, the same description may be given of the agriculture of the whole kingdom. The steam-plough is the radical reformer. It is exciting among the tenant farmers an intense spirit of enterprise. It is teaching them the value of mutual combination. It is turning up the soil more effectually than it has ever been turned up before; and, itself regardless of atmospheric conditions, it does much to place the husbandman beyond the caprices of the weather. When steam cultivation has become universal, and the land is everywhere thoroughly drained, and the sewage of towns, instead of being misused to pollute the streams and rivers, is employed to enrich the exhausted soil, English harvests, we trust, will be less dependant than they now are upon meteoric changes, and even the present year will but faintly typify the abundance that will become as much a matter of course as scientific methods, or, in other words, a strict observance of the established laws of nature, can bring about that result.

And now, apart from speculations respecting the future, reasonable though they be, let us accept the present with hearty thankfulness to the Giver of all good! Be it ours, both individually and nationally, to make the blessing of plenty subserve, if possible, the ends of peace, and, having reaped bountifully, may we devise liberal things for those who sorely need them!

We have received a specimen of a very useful new portfolio for filing newspapers from Messrs. Kilby and Co., Eagle Ward, Camden-street, Birmingham.

A report of the Committee appointed for the purpose on the Inland Revenue and Customs Department is in favour of an amalgamation of the two services, based on a liberal award to the meritorious and laborious officers of the Customs, such as the landing-waiters and others, the most efficient and best-educated class of the Civil Service.

The gallant and lamented Field Marshal Lord Clyde leaves one only relative, a sister, who, under the ordinary limitation of his patent of nobility, takes no title, not even the designation of "honourable," from him, and is simply Miss Campbell. Now, as the widows of Lord Clyde's two famous companions in arms, Neil and Havelock, were, after their husbands' deaths, raised to dignities by special interference of the Crown—Lady Neil to the rank of the wife of a K.C.B., and Lady Havelock to the rank of the wife of a Baronet—it certainly would seem but just that the same special interference of the Crown should confer nobility, or rank at least, upon the sole surviving kindred, the sister, of one of the best and most useful warriors this country has ever had.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Empress left St. Cloud on Monday for Biarritz. It is announced that the Emperor will follow her Majesty next week.

Cabinet Councils, presided over by the Emperor, were held on Monday and Wednesday. Negotiations and deliberations on the Polish question are stated to occupy largely the attention of the Government. It is reported that the recognition of the Southern Confederacy has been under consideration at the late councils, that the Council expressed itself as favourable to the recognition, and that the decision now rests entirely with the Emperor.

The Camp of Châlons was raised on Tuesday.

Nubar Pacha, who has been charged by the Viceroy of Egypt to regulate with the French Government the affair of the Isthmus of Suez, has arrived in Paris.

An Imperial decree fixes the octroi duty in Paris on bread and corn at 1c. per kilogramme; on flour, 1c. 3 dixièmes per kilogramme, the proceeds to go to the Caisse de Boulangerie. The decree further orders that whenever the price of bread may exceed 50 centimes the Caisse de Boulangerie is to bear the surplus.

The *France Centrale*, published at Blois, has been suspended for two months. The motive for the suspension is stated to be the fact of the paper having announced that the Ambassador of France at St. Petersburg had demanded an audience of Prince Gortschakoff, but had not obtained a word of answer. This statement is declared to be false, calculated to disquiet the public, and to excite hatred against the Government.

The Imperial Horticultural Society of Paris will open from the 26th to the 30th inst., at its establishment in the Rue de Grenelle-Saint-Germain, an exhibition in which all French and foreign horticulturists are invited to take part. The competition will be specially devoted to the following points:—Vegetables of the season, the most remarkable for their fine cultivation; the finest fruits in season; the best collection of peaches, cherries, and other stone fruit; the finest grapes for the table; the handsomest plants in flower, and for 50 varieties of dahlias cut.

SPAIN.

The Progressistas are very indignant at the circular of the Ministers restricting the rights of the people at the elections. They assert that they are insulted by the conditions imposed upon their meeting. A letter from Espartero has been published in Madrid recommending that course. General Prim has laid the matter before the Queen, but her Majesty refused to interfere with her Ministers in the absence of the Chambers, and expressed her confidence in her advisers.

PORTUGAL.

Count Bom Fim has been appointed Governor of the Cape de Verde Islands.

The *Gazette* has published a Ministerial decree that the bills and pontifical rescripts concerning the rights of the Portuguese Crown over the Indian bishoprics be published at the cost of Government.

The Marquis de Belle is appointed Italian Minister at the Court of Lisbon.

The arbitrators appointed to settle the points at issue between the Government and Senhor Salamanca have decided in favour of the former.

The remains of the late Infante Dom John have been privately removed by night to the mausoleum of San Vincente.

The vine disease has already committed great ravages.

THE FRANKFORT CONGRESS.

On Tuesday the German Sovereigns at Frankfort held their closing sitting, and came to a final vote. Six votes, or according to another account, four only—Baden, Saxe-Weimar, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and Waldeck—were given against the Austrian draught of reform; and it is said that those Princes who voted in its favour decided to address a note to the King of Prussia, acquainting him with what had been agreed upon. At the final sitting the Emperor of Austria expressed his satisfaction at the complete fulfilment of his hopes of a direct co-operation on the part of the German Sovereigns. He said:—"Our first Congress of German Princes dissolves itself with the wish that a second may soon follow, that all the members may be united into one great body, and their endeavours be crowned with success." The King of Bavaria responded to the Emperor's speech.

AUSTRIA.

Another attempt is about to be made by the Government to bring over the Hungarians to join the Empire under the new Constitution. The Emperor himself, it is said, will go to Pesth to meet a number of the notables, and will try his powers of eloquence and persuasion, in which his experience at Frankfort has, no doubt, inspired him with some confidence.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

In a note presented to the German Diet, the Danish Cabinet has declared its willingness to consider the proposals of Germany respecting Holstein and Lauenburg, and its determination to regard "a federal execution as falling under the provisions of international law;" or, in other words, to offer armed resistance to it.

The Danes seem quite in earnest as to repelling any attempt to violate their frontier, on which they have concentrated a force of 30,000 troops, while from Sweden we learn that a volunteer organisation in support of the same cause has gained rapid development.

It is asserted that Sweden has given notice to several of the Powers that she will side with Denmark in the event of hostilities breaking out between that Power and Germany. The Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs has visited Copenhagen for the purpose of conferring with the Danish Ministers.

PRUSSIA.

The King has gone to visit Queen Victoria at Rosenau.

The *Kreutz Zeitung* of the 25th ult. contradicts, with much vehemence, the rumour spread by a Vienna journal as to the alleged desire of Prussia to retire from the Germanic Confederation. "Let it be borne in mind (says that journal) that Prussia is now maintaining herself firmly on the ground of the federal right. She will willingly assist in reforms, but she will never allow the foreigner to dictate them to her."

The *Cologne Gazette* states that the Prussian Government will not dissolve the Chamber of Deputies, but will simply close the sittings after the discussions on the Budget. The next Session is the last of the Legislative period, and, according to the law, the new elections must take place during the autumn of 1864.

The Prince Royal of Prussia has refused the honorary presidency of the International Statistical Congress. The King will open the Congress in person.

RUSSIA.

The Czar is preparing for a journey into Finland and to the Crimea.

The Grand Duke Constantine has been received by the Emperor in a very friendly manner at St. Petersburg. He was present at the council at which the question of replying to the notes of the three Powers was discussed.

The Government has resolved on increasing the strength of the army, and has ordered the incorporation of forty-eight regiments of the reserve into active service.

General Luders, formerly the Czar's Lieutenant in the kingdom of Poland, has been appointed to command a corps of observation which, it is said, will shortly be concentrated along the Austrian frontier.

The Bank of St. Petersburg has suspended payments in gold, and the exportation of that metal has been prohibited.

The plan of a Constitution for Russia is treated with some seriousness by Continental publicists, and it is even thought by some that it may succeed. The old Muscovite party are opposed to it, as was also Prince Gortschakoff at first; but that Minister, it is said, has withdrawn his opposition. *La France* publishes details on the alleged project of a Constitution for Russia, indicating the division of the Empire into ten great provinces, each having a Diet. It is stated also that the particular institutions of Poland would be greatly extended if the Poles refused to send deputies to the Chamber of Representatives for the Empire. Their scruples would be respected, and the special government of Poland would be conducted under the sole direction of the Diet of Warsaw. The Emperor's Lieutenant would fill the post of Chief of the executive power.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

An analysis of the French and Austrian notes to Russia on the Polish question reaches us by telegraph. M. Drouyn de Lhuys, after recapitulating the treaty engagements of Russia with respect to Poland, declares the Powers to have a positive right to claim the execution of those treaties; and, in a circular to the French agents abroad, he is said to have stated that the attitude of Russia had strengthened the good understanding between the Powers. He concludes by saying that the French Government will act in concert with the other Cabinets in a path conformable with the principles of public law. The Austrian note is less ambiguous. Count Rechberg expresses regret that Russia had not given a more satisfactory reply to the first notes, and tells Prince Gortschakoff that Russia alone is responsible for the present state of things.

The telegrams and other reports from Warsaw, Lemberg, and Cracow continue to announce engagements at different places with various success. Russian authorities represent the insurrection as dying out; but other accounts declare that it is spreading.

The Russian Government has taken possession of all the private houses in Warsaw which have the advantage of strategical position, and is turning them into barracks.

By Reuter's express from Wilna we have received a nominal list of 213 Polish landowners in Lithuania who, during the first fortnight in August, were sentenced in various ways. The majority were sent to Siberia, some as soldiers, while others were sentenced to various terms of hard labour. By such measures, it seems, Mouravieff has obtained that success in repressing the Lithuanian insurrection which Russian sympathisers say is his best apology.

The Russian Government proposes to place heavy taxes on passports for travellers out of or into Poland, and also a poll tax of twenty copecks daily upon every new resident, no matter whence, in the city of Warsaw.

AMERICA.

By the latest news we learn that the Federals were pushing the siege of Charleston with great pertinacity, and that the continuous bombardment was telling against Fort Sumter. There was a doubtful report that this fort had been captured, but otherwise the state of matters at Charleston was unchanged.

General Lee is organising a large reserve force, and General Meade is preparing to receive an attack of the Confederate General. The Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* writes on the 19th ult. that information received directly from Richmond, corroborated by the statements of deserters and exchanged prisoners, shows that General Lee is preparing to invade Maryland, and that the Secessionists of that State will aid him with all men, money, and provisions that they can provide. He adds, General Lee has for some time past been secretly organising a reserve of 40,000 men, who are to be stationed at Winchester or some other point in the Shenandoah Valley.

Eight hundred guerrillas, under Quantrell, have crossed the Missouri River, captured Laurence, Kansas, burning and destroying property to the estimated value of 2,000,000 dols. Senator Lane is supposed to have been captured. The Federal troops have started in pursuit.

It is reported from New Orleans, under date of the 10th ult., that the Federal General Andrews had been defeated in an encounter with the Confederates in the rear of Port Hudson. He lost 150 in killed and missing, and two pieces of cannon.

Advices from New Orleans to the 11th, viâ Memphis on the 17th ult., state that yellow fever was prevalent in that city.

The Governor of Alabama has issued an address, enjoining the impressment of negroes into the Confederate service.

Mr. Davidson, a member of the North Carolina Legislature, has written a letter to the *Raleigh Standard*, saying he believes four *fifths* of the people of North Carolina demand peace upon any terms which will not enslave and degrade them. They may prefer Southern independence, but that they now believe cannot be obtained, nor do they see much future hope of it. They would compromise upon an amendment to the continuation and perpetuation of slavery in the States. He urges the people to elect members to the next Southern Congress who favour a six months' armistice, and submission of disputed matters to a Convention of Delegates from the Northern and Southern States, elected by the people themselves.

The *New York Times* contains an article attacking England and lauding Russia. It says—"We are bewildered at England's treachery, which has subsided into a fixed, unchangeable policy. There can be no oblivion of the past. Henceforth America will recognise no tie to England." The *New York Times* accepts these new relations and says—"It will go hard with America but England shall have enough of these relations before America has finished."

The draught continues in New York, in the presence of 20,000 troops, without any disturbance. Mayor Opdyke has called a meeting of the Common Council to act upon the amendment he has to propose to the municipal appropriation for draughted men. General Dix had issued a well-timed address to the people entreating them to maintain order. The City Council had voted a sum of 3,000,000 dols. to provide substitutes for the conscripts to be draughted from the city.

The ship Anglo-Saxon, from Liverpool to New York, was burned by the Confederate steamer Florida thirty miles west of Kinsale. The crew were taken off and subsequently landed by the Florida at Brest.

MEXICO.

Mexican news, through France, comes to the 18th ult., at which time General Forey was still in the capital. A French corps-d'armée was marching upon San Luis Potosi, which was defended by ex-President Juarez with 15,000 men, resolved to make one more cast of the die with their invaders. Miramon, at the head of a band of adventurous followers, has re-entered Mexico from the neighbouring territory of Texas. Miramon, it will be remembered, was ousted from the presidency by Juarez. He was at that time supported by the priest party. What his present designs are is not indicated. The adhesions to the empire are said to be numerous; but it is suggested that the population would prefer the throne to be occupied by a French rather than an Austrian Prince.

The *Moniteur* publishes an Imperial decree establishing a medal commemorative of the Mexican expedition, which is to be given to all the soldiers who have taken part in that expedition.

BRITISH AMERICA.

The Canadian news is of no special importance. Parliament was engaged in animated discussions upon the address in response to the Speech from the Throne.

The *Quebec Gazette* says:—"An announcement recently made by Mr. M'Ghee of the offensive capacities of the military works in course of construction by the Americans at Rouse's Point has led to inquiry relative to similar undertakings at different parts of the American frontier. At Detroit the Americans have planned a vast fort. At Niagara the old fortifications are being remodelled on a scale aggressive in its comprehension, while at Portland and at other points on the Atlantic, and at San Francisco on the Pacific coast, every preparation is being made to withstand a war with a maritime Power."

The harvest prospects all over the lower British colonies and Canada were never better.

The Newfoundland fisheries are below the average take.

JAPAN.

Quite a new tone is held by the last telegram from Japan, dated July 4. It runs thus:—"There is reported to be a growing affinity between the Tycoon's Government and foreigners. The Tycoon has chartered British steamers to convey troops."

Lieutenant-Colonel Neale, our Chargé d'Affaires at Yokuhama, has received from the Japanese Government the whole of the indemnity money demanded—viz., £120,000. This is the first time that diplomacy has succeeded in wresting, without bloodshed, an indemnity from a nation of the Chinese stamp. As Colonel Neale has also contrived with consummate tact to make the Japanese authorities disown the conduct of the Prince of Satsuma, and confess him to be, as it were, an independent Potentate, he and the gallant Admiral Kuper will have no difficulty in proceeding directly against that haughty damio, and in compelling him to afford full satisfaction and compensation for the murder of Mr. Richardson.

We shall in our next Number give Engravings, from sketches by our Special Artist in Japan, of the counting the indemnity money and its being conveyed to the English ships.

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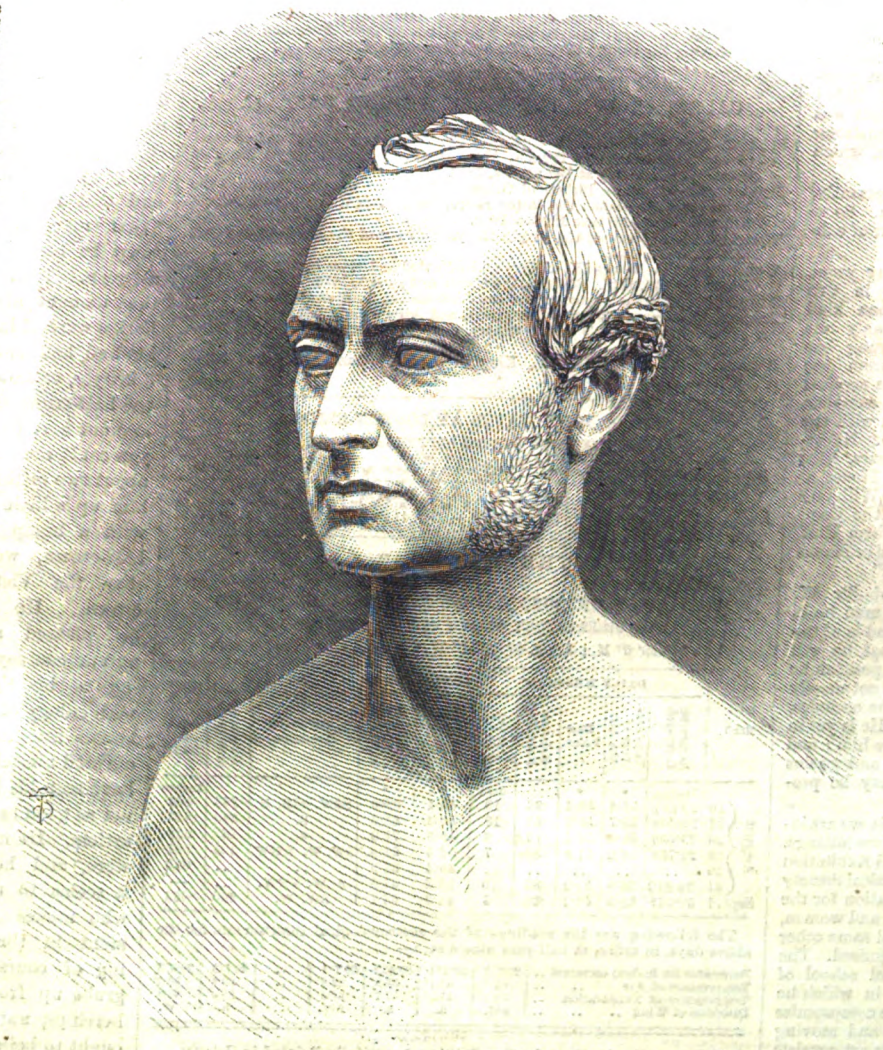
SIR WILLIAM ARMSTRONG.

WE give this week an Engraving of an admirable bust, by Mr. Alexander Munro, the sculptor, of Sir William Armstrong, C.B., LL.D., F.R.S., the president of the British Association during the meeting now taking place at Newcastle. Sir W. Armstrong is a native of Newcastle, and a good representative of the scientific industry of that birthplace of engineers. Our readers are so familiar with his name in connection with artillery that they will be glad to see some notice of him here. Sir William's father was a leading merchant and quondam Mayor of Newcastle. His mother was the daughter of Mr. Potter, of Walbottle Hall, in the same county. From childhood he is said to have shown engineering talent. Circumstances, however, fixed him to the profession of the law, and accordingly, early in life, he came up to town to read with his brother-in-law, Baron Watson, then a special pleader in the Temple. It is somewhat remarkable that the future Judge, after fighting as Cornet of Dragoons in the Peninsula, had deserted arms for law. His pupil, on the other hand, was destined to restore the balance, and change law for arms. Young Armstrong sought relief from uncongenial studies by devoting all his leisure to the pursuit of natural science. He belonged to a class of men whose recreation it is to acquire knowledge, and he possessed an intellect persistent and clear enough to launch him into independent inquiry as soon as he should have gained the broad level of general scientific attainment. It was not long, therefore, before he commenced an original investigation on the subject of electricity. A long series of patient experiments resulted in the production of the well-known hydro-electric machine, still the most powerful means of developing frictional electricity yet devised. For these successful labours he was elected, at an unusually early age, a Fellow of the Royal Society.

In 1835, while making an excursion into the wilder districts of Yorkshire, his attention was arrested by a mountain torrent which, after fruitlessly falling from a great height, exhausted the remnant of its force in turning a water-wheel at the bottom. It at once occurred to him that if the stream were conveyed from the summit in a pipe and caused to act by pressure at the base, the whole fall, instead of a twentieth part of it, would be made available. The idea thus caught took deep root in his mind, and now bears fruit in the great series of hydraulic machines which, if peace have victories as renowned as war, ought alone to confer considerable fame upon Sir W. Armstrong.

In 1845 the project of supplying Newcastle with water from Whittle Dean was started. Sir W. Armstrong was its chief promoter, and acted as solicitor to the company. His knowledge of hydraulics proved very useful in carrying out the works, and he attained great influence in the undertaking. He now, therefore, brought forward his long-cherished scheme of applying water-pressure to mechanical purposes. He had by this time invented his hydraulic crane and exhibited a model of it to the literary and philosophical society of his native town. It was determined to put the invention to the test upon the quay at Newcastle, using the pressure in the Whittle Dean Company's pipes as the motive power.

The complete success of the experiment changed his whole career. He at once gave up the law and turned mechanical engineer. Associating himself with some old friends, he set up the now famous Elswick Engine Works, and was shortly afterwards confirmed in his new profession by being elected a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers.



BUST OF SIR WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, C.B., BY A. MUNRO.

For the next five years Sir W. Armstrong was absorbed in the development of his great invention. First he added to hydraulic machinery its most important feature, by which an accumulation or artificial head is substituted for the natural head of water gained by mere altitude. By this means the application of water pressure is rendered practicable in every locality, and it has been extended by Sir William to a marvellous variety of purposes. In all the national dockyards and arsenals, in nearly all our commercial docks, in railway stations, and even in the recesses of mines, this power may now be found working with a degree of safety, precision, and energy unequalled by any other motive agency employed by man. An immense diversity of mechanical combinations has been required to render it competent for its multifarious duties. Cranes and hoists of every kind, machines for opening and closing ponderous dock-gates and huge swing-bridges by the mere touch of a finger, capstans, turn-tables, waggon-lifts, machines for crushing ore, pumping water, shipping coal, hauling trucks, docking vessels, opening sluice-gates, and for a host of other purposes, have been contrived and brought into operation by Sir William Armstrong. In many of our great commercial docks the length of pressure-pipe amounts to several miles, and hundreds of hydraulic cranes and other machines are connected with it, all supplied from one steam-engine, which quietly pumps water into an accumulator, and suffers no disturbance from the fitful manner in which the water is drawn off. These are the fruits of the idea which took root in Sir William Armstrong's mind by the side of the stream and old-fashioned water-wheel in the mountainous wilds of Yorkshire.

In November, 1854, the battle of Inkerman was fought; and it will be remembered that the turn of the battle against the Russians was chiefly owing to the fire of two 18-pounder guns, weighing two tons each, which by an almost superhuman effort were at a late hour brought into the field, and by their superior range crushed the Russian fire. On hearing of this incident, and of the difficulty which had been experienced in bringing such heavy guns into action, Sir W. Armstrong began to think whether equal range might not be obtained with lighter guns. He saw that if rifling were effective in small-arms it could not fail to be equally so in cannon, and he saw also that if wrought iron were employed instead of cast iron in the manufacture of ordnance, a great reduction of weight would be effected. He at once prepared a design, and called upon the Duke of Newcastle, then Minister for War, to explain his views. The Duke gave him an order for six guns, the first of which was commenced in December, 1854, and finished in April, 1855. The gun was thus early finished, but Sir W. Armstrong's conduct respecting it was significant. He seems never to have thought of heralding its birth or foretelling its career. On the contrary, he kept it back, both from the Government and the public, and commenced with it a weary but most important course of experiments, extending without cessation for three years, before the gun was adopted by the Government. But for the indomitable perseverance of Sir W. Armstrong throughout this period we should certainly never have bridged the enormous distance between this first 5-pounder and the last 600-pounder Armstrong guns. The principle of construction which marks these guns is of simple origin. Sir W. Armstrong's experiments in the strength of different tubes for guns showed that one formed, as in the fowling-piece, by twisting a long bar into a spiral, and then welding it into a continuous cylinder, was best and strongest of all. It was, however, impossible to make entire guns in one thickness upon this principle. He therefore surrounded the inner tube by a second one, and that again by a third, and so on until the necessary thickness was built up. With this exterior construction he combined a steel barrel, and by these means he seems to have accomplished his design of producing ordnance that should combine the maximum of strength with the minimum of weight.

Early in 1858 came the report of the Rifled Cannon Committee, to which several of Sir W. Armstrong's guns had been submitted. Upon that report the Government took instant action. They decided to manufacture, with great speed and secrecy, a large number of the new weapons, and at once prepared to treat with the successful inventor. General Peel, the then War Secretary, has repeatedly said that the Government must have given him any compensation he

THE CONGRESS OF GERMAN SOVEREIGNS AT FRANKFORT: FIREWORKS ON THE BANKS OF THE MAINE.—SEE PAGE 246.

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liked to name; but Sir W. Armstrong executed a deed transferring all his inventions to the Government, and refused all remuneration. In return for his success and patriotic liberality he was knighted and made a C.B.; and, as it was found necessary to obtain his services in manufacturing the gun, and in developing his system generally, he was appointed to the new office of Engineer of Rifled Ordnance. By his own desire the duration of this appointment was limited, and in February of the present year Sir W. Armstrong resigned it in order to return to his old manufacturing firm, which at that time stood in peculiar need of his services.

During his tenure of office, Sir W. Armstrong laboured incessantly, and it is hard to realise the extent of the task set before him. Some idea of it may be formed by reference to the analogous labour of substituting rifled for smooth-bore small arms.

It is well known that this latter work has lasted many years, involved immense waste, and is still unfinished. Yet in this instance the authorities have had to deal with but one kind of weapon, of but one size and calibre, and carrying only one sort of projectile. On the other hand, Sir W. Armstrong has had to manufacture guns of all natures and sizes, from the 6-pounder to the 600-pounder, and suited for all the various services by land and sea. He has had to supply these guns with complete systems of shot, shell, and fuzes; and has, besides, grappled with the difficulties of a novel manufacture and of monster ordnance. Nevertheless, three thousand of his guns have, within four years, been introduced into the service; and "of these 3000," says the House of Commons Committee, in their recent report, quoting Sir William's own words, "not one has burst explosively." Nor, say the Committee, have they had "any practical evidence before them that, even at this moment, any other method of constructing rifled ordnance exists which can be compared to that of Sir W. Armstrong."

Gunnery, however, was not the first occupation of Sir W. Armstrong, nor is it likely to be his last. As a scientific man he is interested in too many branches of knowledge, and his mind is of too inventive and active a character, to make it probable that he will devote the remainder of his years to artillery alone. The position he has filled this week as president of the association he owes not merely to the reputation of the Armstrong gun, but to the place he occupies, on entirely independent grounds, in the scientific world. He is yet in the prime of life, and has a wide field for his talents before him; and we trust that the career of one who belongs in character and genius to the old school of the Stephensons and the Brunels may be prolonged for many years to come.

The marble bust from which our Engraving was taken, is, we are informed, the only one for which Sir William Armstrong has given sittings. It is the work of Mr. A. Munro, and was in the International Exhibition of last year. It was executed for the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle. Mr. Munro has established a special reputation for the grace and softness of his sculptured portraiture of children and women, but the firmness and manliness of execution in this and some other recent busts and statues of men have not been fully recognised. The sculptor has understood—what some of the over-literal school of sculptors have not—the innate rigidity of the material in which he works, and that it is frequently necessary to make some compromise in order to express the pulpy softness, and the warm and moving contours of living flesh. In sculpture, as in painting, the art consists in knowing—as Vandyke was said to do—exactly where to place the hard and the soft markings. In the bust before us, no one can complain of want of character and literal resemblance. But the deeper and better part of the likeness consists in the expression of thoughtful intelligence in the eyes and brow, and in the characteristically bland and almost animate smile which plays about the mouth, yet without any loss of firmness in the chin and jaw.

THE BURNING OF CAMPDEN HOUSE.

THE great fire insurance case at Croydon Assizes, of which we gave some particulars last week, was brought to a close on Saturday. The evidence on both sides was finished on Friday night. On Saturday morning Mr. Lush summed up for the fire insurance company, and Mr. Bovill on the part of Mr. Woolley. The Judge, Mr. Baron Bramwell, did not occupy long in putting the case before the jury, and they, without hesitation, returned a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed (£4000), with interest. This decision will, it is said, govern the claims for all the insurances which had been effected on the house and furniture, amounting to £29,000.

This case, though protracted to an unusual length, may be condensed into a tolerably small compass.

Mr. Woolley, a man of small or no means, married, in 1849, a lady of fortune. He took on lease a residence, since well known in London society, called Campden House. He shortly commenced fitting it up and furnishing it with everything costly or curious in the mediæval style that he could pick up. He spent large sums in this manner, and the house became quite a showplace in consequence. Naturally, he took the precaution of insuring his property from fire. He insured the house and furniture in various offices for an amount of nearly £30,000. On Sunday, March 23, 1862, the house was burnt to the ground. The morning was cold and rainy, and Mr. Woolley, who made his escape in his shirt only, was for some time exceedingly ill with the shock and the physical sufferings he had undergone; and it was not until the September following that he was enabled to send in his claim upon the offices in which he had insured. The Sun Fire Office, from which he claimed £4000, seems at first to have taken exception only as to the value of the furniture destroyed, and a long correspondence ensued on the subject. But in January of this year they avowed their intention to resist all payment of their policies, on the ground that the fire was not accidental and that the claim was fraudulent. In short, they accused Mr. Woolley of the crime of arson. Mr. Woolley instantly commenced an action, no less for the purpose of obtaining his due than of clearing his character from so odious an aspersion.

The trial occupied all last week, and seldom has a case of this importance gone from the beginning so entirely in one direction. It became palpable from the commencement that it was quite improbable that Mr. Woolley should have committed this great crime. It was made plain that, even if the insurance had been paid, he must be a loser by the calamity; and all idea of fraud fell to the ground. It was also demonstrated, as far as a negative could be proved, that Mr. Woolley was innocent of the charge. He brought friends and acquaintances, whose testimony was beyond suspicion, to depose to the great value of furniture and works of art which he had collected. He indignantly denied that he had either himself, or in any indirect manner, caused the destruction of the house; and the severe cross-examination to which he was subjected failed to elicit anything to justify even a suspicion against him. The case for the plaintiff produced a very favourable effect. On the other hand, that for the defence failed signally from its opening. The principal evidence for the defence was that of Temple, formerly a carpenter, but for many years in the employ of Mr. Woolley, who with his wife and son lived on the premises. He deposed to various acts on the part of his master which he considered suspicious, but they were none of them inconsistent with the mere care of such valuable articles when the family were "out of town." He swore to the absence of articles at the time of the fire, but which were nevertheless inserted in the catalogue as destroyed. But he was distinctly contradicted on this point by other witnesses. Moreover, when he came to be cross-examined upon his interviews with the solicitors for the fire office, he not only perpetually contradicted himself, but he so plainly showed his determination not to furnish any answer which might be favourable to Mr. Woolley as to draw upon himself a sharp rebuke from the Judge. After a little while it became manifest that he was at the bottom of the somewhat late suspicions of the fire office, and that he was actuated by a feeling of animosity against Mr. Woolley from having been under the impression that that gentleman had left him and his family to shift for themselves at the fire, and to make their escape how they could. From that moment his evidence may be said to have "broken down," and there could be little doubt about the verdict. It is a very hard thing to reproach a man for what he does, or omits to do, in a burning house. Few people are heroes under such circumstances; and if Mr. Woolley, escaping in his shirt, failed to stay and alarm the Temples, it must be said that Temple himself escaped with difficulty, and left his wife and son to their fate. The rest of the case for the defence was equally weak. It utterly failed to disprove the alleged value of the furniture; and some witnesses, who were called to show that the fire broke out in all parts of the house at once, thereby indicating premeditated incendiarism, were contradicted plump by another, who unexpectedly declared that one front was blazing a quarter of an hour before the other. The evidence about some clothes being found in the hall, and the inference therefrom that Mr. Woolley and Crozier, after setting fire to the house, undressed themselves in the hall and went out in their shirts, were not credible; because, in the first place, the fact was doubtful, and also because there was no motive for such conduct. They could as easily, and would more naturally, have undressed themselves in their bedrooms. The story of Woolley and Crozier being seen out on the morning of the fire between two and three, he having sworn to having gone to bed before midnight, was not sustained. Mr. Baron Bramwell summed up very briefly. He concluded by saying, that "though a wicked man might be ready to destroy property worth £50 to obtain £1000, it was difficult to conceive that any one would wilfully destroy property to a very large amount when, as really appeared to be the case in the present instance, the amount insured for would hardly cover the loss." The jury, as we have stated, instantly returned a verdict in favour of Mr. Woolley.

A juryman in this extraordinary case, writing to the *Times*, says:—"The delay, short as it was, was not on account of the verdict—that was settled instantaneously—but to consider what, if anything, should be said in addition thereto regarding the conduct of the Sun Insurance Office in defending the action. Upon this subject there was a strong feeling on the part of several, if not all, of the jury; but it was decided not to give expression to that feeling, leaving the verdict to carry its own commentary."

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 12.

SUNDAY, Sept. 6.—Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity. Montreal surrendered to the British by the French, 1760. Bernadotte (afterwards King of Sweden) defeats Ney at Dennewitz, 1813.

MONDAY, 7.—Enurchus, Bishop of Orleans. Battle of Borodino, between the French and Russians: the latter retire, 1812. Flight of Francis II., and Entry of Garibaldi into Naples, 1860.

TUESDAY, 8.—Nativity of the Virgin Mary. Capture of the Malakoff and Fall of Sebastopol, 1855.

WEDNESDAY, 9.—James IV. of Scotland defeated and slain by the English at Flodden Field, 1513. Municipal Reform Act passed, 1835.

THURSDAY, 10.—The Protector Somerset defeats the Scots at Pinkey, 1547.

FRIDAY, 11.—Cromwell takes Drogheda, and kills nearly all the besieged, 1649. Marlborough's great victory over the French under Villars at Malplaquet, 1709.

SATURDAY, 12.—John Sobieski, King of Poland, defeats the Turks before Vienna, 1683.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 12, 1863.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
7 43	6 17	8 57	9 39	10 21	11 2	11 39	—	0 11	0 34	0 53	1 15	1 34	1 51

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOMETER Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 A.M.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	RAIN in 24 hours. Read at 10 A.M.
	Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°			Inches
August 26	29·467	54·4	53·1	·96	10	50·4	63·0	SSW. SSE. E.	266	·426
27	29·408	59·7	53·8	·82	10	55·2	67·5	S.	333	·535
28	29·639	61·6	52·4	·73	6	49·5	71·9	S.	165	·022
29	29·753	58·6	51·9	·80	7	52·5	67·8	SW. W. WNW.	205	·107
30	...	...	...	...	..	49·4	68·9	..	..	·013
31	29·810	56·5	51·2	·83	10	55·6	64·6	S. W. WNW.	..	—
Sept. 1	30·045	55·5	43·2	·66	5	44·0	63·1	SW. W.	200	·063

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	29·513	29·374	29·653	29·711	..	29·748	30·078
Temperature of Air	62·0°	64·4°	65·8°	62·8°	..	60·4°	56·9°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	57·7°	57·9°	57·7°	57·4°	..	56·9°	49·8°
Direction of Wind	SW.	S.	S.	SW.	..	S.	W.

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Office, 198, Strand, Sept. 5, 1863.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1863.

THE verdict has been given in the Woolley case, and the jury have decided against the Sun Insurance Office, and declared their disbelief in the allegation that Mr. Woolley burned the magnificent residence which it had been a labour of love and a labour of years to decorate and furnish. We suppose that most people will rejoice that the Sun office is defeated in this attempt to avoid payment of a heavy claim. Anything more feeble than the real evidence, or anything more unworthy than the effort to get up an impression against Mr. Woolley, we have not seen for a long time.

The common sense of the jury got rid, with much promptness, of the so-called evidence; and it is not worth while entering into an analysis of that. But we should like to say a word about the secondary means which were taken to influence the jury against the plaintiff. The course was to inquire into his earlier history, to show that when he married a rich lady he was without means, and then the jury were to be asked to believe that because Mr. Woolley was a poor man when he married he was a likely person to have set his house on fire. The utmost value of the evidence could come to no more than this. He admitted his early poverty, but we can see nothing disgraceful even in anything that was advanced against him. He may have been an actor and a waiter, and yet not necessarily a scoundrel. But the desperate stress laid upon his early impecuniosity shows how generally safe it is to calculate upon "respectable" prejudices. We admit the tact of the defendants in protruding and obtruding the horrible fact that the lord of Campden House, where the aristocracy met by hundreds for intellectual amusement, had been a nobody and a poor man. Had he been a reduced young nobleman, with an Athos of debt on him when he married the heiress, we doubt whether it would have been worth the Sun's while to have tried the case. But respectability does not like actors and waiters, except in their proper places, saying or bringing good things; and we may allow that the reinforcing a very weak case by a reference to pedigree and pocket was not a bad stroke of generalship.

But what does respectability mean by being so ready to believe anything bad of a poor man? There is a piece of social commendation to which respectability is especially addicted, and in which the premiss leads to a very different conclusion. If you go into—well, not good, but rich society, you are sure to see some man who is not always, though very often, the most disagreeable person in the room, and who is treated with immense respect; and in the course of the evening you are told (by way of gentle remonstrance with you for having irreverently apprised him that Rubens and Raphael were two people, and that neither painted Marshal Soult's "Murillo") that "that man is worth £150,000, and when he came to town he had just half-a-crown in his pocket." Just half-a-crown. That is the sum, and it is curious how exact the amount always is. If he had had a florin — only florins were of later date—he would have died in the union; if he had had two-and-ninepence he would only have become a lawyer, or an author, or some low creature of that kind; but the half-crown did it, the round half-crown. He became rich; and our host of the evening is a little vexed with you because you could not allow a man with £150,000 to have his own ideas about two or three painters dead and gone, instead of helping him up a little ladder of amiable questions to bring him down with a bump from the top. Respectability reverences that half-crown, would wear it as a medal, and like it better than the Victoria Cross. Well, Woolley had his half-crown. He had intellect, taste, and ambition, and he pleased a lady. She gave him her purse, and no one can say that he made an unworthy use of it, according to his lights. Guidebooks and handbooks are laden with eulogy of men of birth and family who have turned their houses into museums and galleries of art; and Mr. Woolley devoted himself to collections. Most people who are in society have seen his house, and are able to say whether his taste was not as good as that of hundreds who have a reputation for the article. He made himself a name and a fame, such as they were, and he began with half-a-crown only; and really it seems to us that a young man of sense and energy who makes his way to a fortune by legitimate investment in the matrimonial market is, commercially speaking of course, as respectable as the other young man who grubs up from the half-crown, viâ hides, train oil, or pickled herrings, until he arrives at that point of wealth that you ought to believe him when he says that the "Transfiguration" was painted by an individual whom he names to you as Hannibal Cratchi.

So much for the feeling on which the defendants in the Woolley case evidently placed so much reliance. They were defeated, and there is an end. But there are a few other points to notice. It being settled that Assurance Offices believe that a poor man is a likely person to burn his house, would it not be well that an assurer should pass a slight examination, so that the rest of his life may be less miserable? Now, if we drop a lucifer carelessly, we shall shudder to think, not only that we shall lose our house but, probably, be transported for arson, because there was certainly a time when we had even less than half-a-crown in our pocket. The offices should examine an assurer, and having privately obtained from him evidence—say his income-tax receipts, or those for his rent—that he is really, if not opulent, in decent circumstances; should bind themselves not to adduce as evidence of a tendency to arson that he took his family to Southend instead of to Scarborough. So we might light a candle in comparative peace. Another point is that the present slovenly and unfair way of giving compensation ought to be revised. You estimate your furniture as worth £1000. You assure for £1000, and the office grants a policy. When the casualty comes it ought to pay the money, having previously to assurance satisfied itself of your respectability and of the value of the goods. It is too bad that a system like that exposed in the Sun trial should continue. A man valued his property at a certain sum, the Sun takes his premiums on that sum, and, when the amount is claimed, alleges that the property is not worth so much. It was the Sun's business to have known what the property was worth. The office is an old one, and highly respectable. It has the honour of being mentioned in the "Rejected Addresses," and doubtless acts on precedent and in good company; but the system is utterly bad.

THE COURT.

The Queen continues at the Castle of Rosenau, in good health.

Her Majesty will leave the Rosenau on her return to England on Monday next. It is expected that the Queen, on her homeward journey, will spend one day with the King of the Belgians at Laeken, and arrive at Windsor Castle on Thursday, the 10th inst., where Princess Louisa and Prince Arthur will meet her Majesty. The Queen will remain one night at the castle, and take her departure for Scotland the next day (Friday).

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, attended Divine service in the chapel at the Kalenberg on Sunday in last week. The service was performed by the General-Superintendent, Dr. Meyer. Her Majesty and the Princess partook of luncheon at the Kalenberg, and afterwards visited Prince and Princess Augustus of Saxe-Coburg at Coburg. The Duke of Coburg and the Crown Prince of Prussia arrived at the Kalenberg on the same day.

The Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia took leave of the Queen on Tuesday evening, and left Coburg for Potsdam. Prince Alfred accompanied their Royal Highnesses to Potsdam.

Wednesday, the 26th ult., was the anniversary of the lamented Prince Consort's birthday. Her Majesty planted a tree, in remembrance, in front of the schloss in which the revered Prince was born. The Duchess of Coburg visited the Queen early in the day. Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse arrived at Coburg on the same day on a visit to the Duchess of Coburg, and immediately visited her Majesty at the Rosenau, and remained there until the evening.

The Queen and the Royal family have, during the week, taken frequent walks and drives in the vicinity of the Rosenau.

Prince Alfred left Berlin on Saturday, and returned to the Castle of Rosenau, accompanied by Prince Leiningen.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales continue at the Castle of Abergeldie.

During last week a ball was given to the gillies and gamekeepers at Abergeldie Castle. The Prince and the Count of Flanders danced frequently; the Princess, although she did not dance, expressed herself highly delighted with the Highland dancers.

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On Thursday in last week the Prince and Princess honoured the Earl and Countess of Fife with a visit at Mar Lodge, and were present at the Braemar gathering which took place on the same day at Mar Lodge. Their Royal Highnesses arrived half-past three o'clock, and were received enthusiastically by the spectators, of whom a large number were present. The Princess took her seat upon a raised dais in front of a select circle who had been invited to meet their Royal Highnesses, and watched the various amusements with great interest. The proceedings commenced with a gathering of the clans, after which the games were commenced, consisting of racing, tossing the caber, Highland dances, &c. The sports were kept up with great spirit, but the weather was very unfavourable, heavy showers falling during the whole time of the amusements. Their Royal Highnesses were dressed partially in tartan.

On Friday evening a grand torchlight ball was given in honour of their Royal Highnesses.

The Prince and Princess took their departure from Mar Lodge the next day (Saturday) and returned to Abergeldie.

Their Royal Highnesses take frequent walks and drives in the neighbourhood of Abergeldie.

The Prince, with the Count of Flanders, has been very successful grouse-shooting.

Her Royal Highness Princess George of Saxony, accompanied by Baron Gersdorff and Baroness Blome, left Scarborough on Monday for Edinburgh.

The Duke and Duchess of Montrose have arrived in town from Buchanan House, Stirlingshire, en route for the Continent.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter and family have left Grosvenor-square for Burghley House, Stamford.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde are on a tour of visits in Scotland.

Earl and Countess Russell and family have arrived at the Countess de Flahault's residence in Perthshire.

Earl and Countess De Grey and Ripon left Carlton-gardens on Saturday last for Studley Hall, Ripon.

The Earl and Countess of Eglinton are receiving a succession of visitors at Eglinton Castle, Ayrshire.

The Countess of Clarendon and the Ladies Villiers have left Cocme Abbey on a visit to Lord and Lady Skelmersdale, at Latham House, Lancashire.

Earl Brownlow will shortly leave Belton House, Lincolnshire, for Madeira, for the benefit of his health.

Francess Countess Waldegrave and Mr. Chichester Fortescue have left the Priory, Chewton Mendip, for Dudbrook House, Essex.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston arrived at Cambridge House on Saturday last from Walmer Castle. The noble Viscount left London on Monday for Wales.

Viscountess Jocelyn and the Hon. Miss Jocelyn have left Walmer Castle on a Continental tour.

Viscount and Viscountess Chelsea and family are passing the season at Lake Windermere.

Viscount Beaumont has arrived at the French Embassy, Albert-gate House, from Paris.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey has arrived at his seat, Fallodon, Northumberland, from Scotland.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has arrived at Penmaenmaur, Conway, from Hawarden Castle.

Lord and Lady Aveland and the Hon. Misses Heathcote left town on Saturday last for their seat, Normanton Park, Rutlandshire.

Lord and Lady Willoughby d'Eresby are entertaining a large shooting-party at Drummond Castle, Perthshire.

We understand a marriage is arranged to take place between Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Henry Byng, Coldstream Guards, second son of the Earl of Strafford, and Countess Henrietta Danneskiold, eldest daughter of Count Christian Danneskiold Samsoe, and niece of the Marquis of Ailesbury.

Advices from Stockholm announce that the volunteer system, on the model of that in England, is to be introduced into Sweden.

The manufacturers of the Norwich gates (in last year's exhibition) have received an order for similar gates for the Pacha of Egypt.

A treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation was on Tuesday concluded between the United Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway and the Republic of Liberia, by their respective Plenipotentiaries.

Lean cattle are now conveyed by steamer from Southampton to Charenton, in France, to be fattened in the pastures of that neighbourhood, and then re-conveyed to this country to be killed.

The monument erected at Banbridge, Downshire, to the memory of Captain Crozier, R.N., of which we gave an Engraving in our Number of the 8th ult., was designed by Mr. W. J. Barre, of Belfast.

In the China seas the native crew of the ship Helmers rose upon the European captain, mate, and two seamen, murdered them, and scuttled the ship.

The village of Pouillenay, Côte-d'Or, has been almost destroyed by fire. In one night 54 houses, 55 barns, 29 stables, and 19 sheds, in all 157 buildings, fell a prey to the flames. The live stock and crops were all destroyed, and only a small portion of furniture was saved.

The third section of the congress of German jurisconsults at Mentz has rejected, by a majority of one vote only, a proposition made by M. Fries, a barrister at Weimar, in favour of abolishing the penalty of death, forty members having voted for the motion and forty-one against it.

The Sultan has peremptorily refused to pay the pressing debts of the ex-Sultanas and of the daughters of the late Sultan. His sister, the wife of Mehemet Ali, petitioned for a sum of £70,000 to pay her liabilities, and the same answer has been returned as to the others—that they must sell their jewels and their property, but that not a piaster will be given from the public coffers in addition to the liberal allowance which they receive.

The eighth annual meeting of the members and friends of the Dramatic, Equestrian, and Musical Sick Fund Association was held on Monday in the saloon of Drury-lane Theatre. Mr. Benjamin Webster, the president of the association, took the chair. Mr. R. E. Phillips read the financial report, which stated that during the year situations had been obtained for 116 members, 50 families had been assisted to get to their engagements, 41 cases of distress had been relieved and 576 days of sickness administered to, the families of five members received the allowance for interment, and many cash advances had been made to distressed but respectable brethren. The balance-sheet showed a balance of receipts over disbursements of £164, and the total amount of funds in the bank was £1322.

ACTION IN THE NAME OF QUEEN VICTORIA.—A DISPUTED LEGACY.—The tribunal of the Seine has just pronounced a decision in a somewhat extraordinary will dispute. An English lady—who had been twice married, the first time to a wealthy English gentleman, and, after his decease, to Comte de Silley, a French nobleman, died in October last, leaving in her will a sum of 100,000 francs (£4000) to Queen Victoria, to be employed for the benefit of the London poor. The other legatees under the will and the executors wrote to the English Ambassador to acquaint him with the fact, information of which was in due time transmitted to her Majesty, who decided to accept the legacy. One of the legatees then insinuated that her Majesty should let the relatives have the money. The English legal authorities were consulted, and they gave the opinion that the relatives had no right to the money, of which the Queen was the sovereign dispenser, unless they came under the category of the poor. The general legatees then required the Royal signature legally affixed to a formal document, and they proceeded to summon the Queen to appear on the 2nd of July, either in person or by procuration. The summons was sent on the 22nd of June. The case then came before the tribunal of the Seine, the plaintiff applying that an order should be made for the payment of the legacy to her Majesty's Ambassador. The legal representative of her Majesty proceeded to contend that the money should be paid over to the Ambassador, who was recognised by all legal authorities, many of whom were quoted as representing in everything the person of his Sovereign. A precedent was cited in which a legacy to the Pope of an estate had been given over to the Nuncio after some dispute. The question, the advocate for the Queen contended, was not one of private law, but of international law. The advocate on the other side maintained that the legacy was made to the Queen as a private individual, and the intentions of the testatrix would not be carried out unless her Majesty became personally the almoner of the sum left at her disposal. The Ambassador represented his Government—that is, the Chambers of his country, the Ministry, and the Royal person—but he could not represent one of those parties separately from the rest. The French law knew neither Sovereigns nor Ambassadors. The Queen ought to submit to the requirements of that law, and to put her signature at the foot of a special and authentic procuration. That was the only guarantee which the legatees could have that the sum left had passed into the august hands for which the testatrix had destined it. The president of the tribunal, M. Benoist, decided in favour of her Majesty, saying that an Ambassador represented his Sovereign, and that all he said and did was substantially said and done by his Sovereign.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

DID not the Revenue returns and the quarterly reports of the Board of Trade, together with a hundred analogous indices, offer unmistakably satisfactory evidences of the prosperity of the empire and the constant development of its resources, a speculative philosopher might be led to argue that England was verging upon effeteness and decadence from the morbid craving after supernatural sensations which so unpleasantly distinguishes the epoch. Now the fashion is for table-turning, spirit-rapping, and mountebank-medium patronising; now the guests at a conversazione run wild after a "magic crystal;" now the rage is all for "spirit-drawings" and the questionable confidences of a "Maria Jane," or some such rubbish; and now "The Ghost Club" are advertising for a "haunted house."

We have heard of "The Ugly Club," and intend, indeed, to put ourself down for ballot at an early opportunity; and, for aught we know to the contrary, "The Unfortunate Club," candidates for which were bound to have been at least twice bankrupt, or to have had a father or some very near relative hanged; but "The Ghost Club," we confess, startles us. We suppose Lord Lyttelton is a member, *par droit de naissance;* and that the Drummer of Tedworth, the other drummer that Gervase Matcham slew, Nell Cook, Mrs. Veal, the White Lady of Avenel, and the Cock-lane Ghost are on the supernumerary list. But the Ghost Club! Do they believe in ghosts, or are they the rather playful humourists, possessing some sound common sense, who are anxious to disprove, discourage, and ridicule all the lying nonsense that old women have been talking to children for ever so many hundred years past? But, in the latter case, the society should, with greater propriety, call itself "The Anti-Ghost Club."

Most men of strong imagination and nervous temperament have seen—or, at least, fancied they have seen—ghosts. Coleridge very aptly said that the reason he did not believe in apparitions was that he had seen so many of them. We are not imaginative, but we are nervous, and can reckon our ghosts by scores. At one time we could summon them up almost at volition; but we never believed in the "apparition of Mrs. Veal," and for nearly two years inhabited a charmingly-haunted house near Slough, in Buckinghamshire. The place, an old Tudor mansion, was haunted by a phantom troop of horse, who at night continually galloped round the mansion. We heard these dreadful dragoons hundreds of times, and at last we saw them. They turned out to be rats of the largest size and the highest antiquity. The rest of the spectral visitants in our experience we found were best laid in the Red Sea by the exorcism of a blue pill (triplex) and a black draught. There is a certain condition of the mind supervening on an abnormal state of the body, which, by the doctors, is termed hypochondriasis, but which, in plainer English, may be termed "under-the-ribism." When a man is "hipped"—when there is anything the matter with his liver, he is a dull dog, indeed, if he can't conjure up a ghost to keep him company.

Good old George Cruikshank has been striving valorously lately, both with pen and pencil, to laugh the ghost delusion away; but the professed "discovery," on which he prides himself, and the merit of which Mr. Hain Friswell disputes with him, is of no great weight in disposing of the argument either pro or con. Messrs. Cruikshank and Friswell maintain that there can be no ghosts, because ghosts are generally reported to appear in their habits as they live, and that it is absurd to think that coats, pantaloons, hats, wigs, and canes could be supernaturally reproduced. These gentlemen forget that ghosts do not come *to* us. They—or what we term ghosts—come *from* us; they issue from our own distempered imaginations; in fact, we "evolve them from our own internal consciousness," as the German artist did the camel, which he was called upon to draw without ever having seen the animal in question. A morbid fancy may brood over a mental image of Hamlet's father in full armour, or of a lady in a white sheet, or of the late Mr. Grimaldi, the clown, till the actus personage appears to be represented to the eye; but in this decorous country who would have the indelicacy to shape an ideal *in puris naturalibus?*

Turn we from the dead to the living. In default of somebody better to differ about, the town has been eagerly canvassing the character of the King of Dahomey. Is he jet black, or only copper-coloured? Is he a filthy, cruel, drunken savage, wallowing in hog's grease, rum, and blood; or is he a humane and refined Potentate, who merely keeps up his "great custom" through the sad necessity of ministering to the prejudices of his subjects? The flattering picture of the African king lately drawn by an English naval officer has been quickly succeeded by a portrait daubed in the very deepest sables by M. Jules Gérard, who, in a letter to the Duke of Wellington, describes the negro ruler of Dahomey as infinitely more ferocious than any of the lions he has hunted, and as a barbarous, depraved, and heartless monster. M. Gérard expressed a wish that Captain Burton, who is her Majesty's Consul-General at Fernando Po, had also paid the King a visit to indorse his report; whereupon Mr. Edward Tinsley, Captain Burton's London publisher, writes a letter to the *Times* stating that he has heard from Fernando Po that Captain Burton had just been up to Dahomey, and had a very pleasant time of it with the King, whom he describes as a very good kind of man. The condescendence of his Majesty even went so far that, after pressing Captain Burton to pay him another visit, he appointed him to the honorary command of the Fanti guard of Amazons. Nobody, it would seem, is so black as he is painted—not even the King of Dahomey.

A gentleman following the arduous profession of a pugilist was on Tuesday last announced to fight another gentleman pursuing the same vocation. The stakes reached the large amount of a thousand pounds; the admirers of one gentleman backing his prowess to the extent of six hundred pounds, and the supporters of the other expressing their confidence in his abilities to the extent of the remaining four hundred. The directors of the Great Western Railway, who must be enthusiastic admirers of the "noble art," kindly provided a train for these gentlemen and their friends, who started in the dead of the night from Paddington, and arrived at Wootton-Basset, near Swindon, before six o'clock in the morning. A ring was formed, and the men placed in position; but they had hardly began to spar before the police arrived and put a stop to the tournament. The gentlemen and their *entourage* returned to town, traversed in cabs the whole of the vast metropolis, proceeded to Fenchurch-street, and took train for Purfleet. There, at five o'clock, a ring was pitched and the battle took place. One of the gentlemen was beaten badly, knocked down senseless, and couldn't come up to time; so the battle was decided in favour of the other gentleman, who will, of course, claim the stakes; but we are very much mistaken in the character of our readers if they care to know which gentleman it was who came off victorious.

We can claim for this history of a prize fight the merit, at least, of brevity. We have, we hoped, abstained from shocking the most sensitive feelings of propriety, and have endeavoured to make our bear dance to the very genteelest of tunes. We have only alluded to what we consider a very disgraceful affair because we think it a case in which "something ought to be done." The majesty of the law, of which we hear so much, cuts, it must be admitted, a queerly inconsistent figure, when such gentlemen, routed by the police in one county, can meet in another to pound each other's bodies. Personally we have an abhorrent disgust for prize-fighting altogether; but we are tolerant—our name is not legion—and it may be that, in this "muscular" age, those who share our opinions and are adverse to these displays are in a minority. Even the Home Secretary, it will be remembered, tacitly declined to prevent the great fight between Heenan and Sayers. Now, may we be permitted to suggest that instead of the Government winking at a practice which it is reluctant to abolish, and thereby placing itself in a false position before the country, it would be much better to legalise prize-fighting? There are many noblemen and gentlemen of a sporting turn of mind who are fond of these exhibitions. Let them, by all means, indulge their "Corinthian" tastes, but under proper restrictions. If we must have our gladiators, let us have at least an amphitheatre for them. In such a select inclosure our pugilists could fight for ten thousand pounds a side if they so chose, and could find backers; but outdoor prize-fighting, with its concomitant evils of riotous assemblages, overladen trains, robbery and profligacy, should be treated with the same sternness as garotting. In a licensed amphitheatre graduated sums could be charged for admission, and the police would keep order instead of chasing the combatants from the field. No great harm would perhaps accrue from these spectacles of pluck and endurance; but it is the ruffianism, the brutality, and the evil character of the frequenters of prize fights that has rendered them, in later years, intolerable to the decent part of the community. The old champions—the Figgs and the Broughtons—used to fight in covered amphitheatres; it was only when the ring became nomadic that it lost its good character and acquired a disreputable one. Which is best: to legalise a small evil, or to avert one's gaze while impunity is allowed to a colossal one?

"Madame Schmitt" is not to be compelled to go into the white bears' den; and, moreover, Mdme. Schmitt is not to forfeit her four thousand francs. Such is the grave decision arrived at by the Paris tribunals in the case of an action brought by the proprietor of a hippodrome for breach of contract against a female beast-tamer. Mdme. Schmitt was perfectly willing to confront lions, tigers, and elephants—nay, the "armed rhinoceros himself;" but she objected, on principle, to the white bear, who is popularly believed to be untamable. On the other hand, the hippodrome people declared the white bear to be as innocent as a sucking dove, and that the stories of his ferocity were only *canards* bruited about to make the Parisians believe that the sanguinary mantle of *L'Ours Martin* had descended upon him.

It was this same *Ours Martin*, long a respected denizen of the Jardin des Plantes, who devoured the baby dropped into his pit by a careless nursery maid. His keeper, interrogated as to the horrible catastrophe, used coolly to reply *que c'était une mauvaise plaisanterie*—a bad joke—*de sa part*. We have seen this babycide, and have given him a brioche. It was not Martin, but Suwarrow, a tremendous old brown fellow whom Sir Walter Scott saw during his visit to Paris after the peace of 1815, and whom he describes as giving a cry of affectionate recognition when two Russian soldiers came to the brink of his den. The momentous law suit of Mdme. Schmitt, over the details of which our readers have, doubtless, by this time laughed, forms an amusing episode to the great wild-beast rivalries of Hermann and Crockett.

Miss Braddon's admirable novel of "Eleanor's Victory," erst a serial adornment to the columns of *Once a Week*, is to be forthwith published, in three volumes, by Messrs. Tinsley Brothers. In almost every other kind of literature there is a dead lull; but the autumn will, doubtless, bring forth great things. The series of indigestible essays which, under the title of "Breakfast in Bed," have for a twelvemonth past appeared in *Temple Bar*, have also been brought to a conclusion, and will be shortly re-published.

Mr. Woolley has got his four-thousand-pound verdict and interest from the Sun Insurance Company, and the first decision is to govern all the other cases. There are two little points in the evidence for the defence to which we desire to call attention. A great deal was attempted to be made of the purchase of sundry rolls of wall-paper which, it was alleged, would burn very quickly. A juryman, however, stated that he had tested the inflammable quality of wall-paper that very morning, and that it burnt very slowly. Of course it would. Everybody knows that wall-paper is painted, in distemper, with heavy earthy colours, and size as a medium. You might almost as well try to burn paper spread over with clay. Just try a yard of paperhanging against a window-blind painted in oil colours. The latter will flare up in a moment, the former smoulder away for half an hour. Then, as to the assumed state of "preparation" for fire which Campden House was in, you have but to walk at this moment into the vestibule of any club in Pall-mall which is being "done up" while the majority of the members are out of town to find the pictures concealed by coarse brown-holland bangings, the hall filled with scaffolding, the floor ankle deep in sawdust, and the books and newspapers all taken out of their shelves. And these were the precise appearances complained of as deliberate "preparation" at Campden House.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

A collection of ancient carriages has been added to the South Kensington Museum attractions.

A choral festival of 5000 voices will be held at the Crystal Palace on Saturday, the 19th inst., under the direction of Mr. G. W. Martin.

Sir James Plaisted Wilde, late one of the Barons of the Exchequer, was sworn in on Thursday as Judge of the Court of Probate, in the room of the late Sir Cresswell Cresswell.

Last Saturday morning one of the mains of the New River Company near the General Post Office burst, and an immense volume of water was thrown out. St. Paul's-churchyard, and the streets in the vicinity, were temporarily flooded.

A memorial, signed by upwards of 200 ratepayers, has been presented to Earl Spencer, lord of the manor of Battersea, relative to encroachments on Wimbledon Common. It appears that within the last few years over 100 acres have been inclosed, some by private persons, and that public footpaths have been stopped.

Last Saturday two splendid additions were made to the fleet of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company by the launch of two powerful iron screw-steamers, named the Golconda and Baroda, at Blackwall. Both vessels are frigate-built, and of the same dimensions—length, 295 ft., 2090 tons register, and 400-horse power.

Last week the births of 1705 children—865 boys and 840 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1853-62 the average number (corrected) was 1659.——The deaths, which reached 1514 in the last week in July, declined to 1334 last week. The average number of deaths derived from ten corresponding weeks—viz., the thirty-fifth week in each of the years 1853-62, with the omission of deaths from cholera in 1854, and with a correction for increase of population, is 1191.

In giving the list of tenders for the new Foreign Office some explanation of the present condition of the extensive works is necessary. Up to the present time, the contract for the foundations and concrete of the Foreign Office has alone been completed. The cost of this portion of the work has been £16,117. The present tender, accepted, embraces the whole of the superstructure of the Foreign Office, and amounts to a little over £195,000. The works of the India Office on the western portion of the ground, or next the park, are advancing with considerable rapidity. The expiration, in 1866, of the lease held by the Government of the temporary India Office in Victoria-street has rendered it necessary to proceed with the new works with all possible vigour. The contract, therefore, has been let in sections to Messrs. Smith and Taylor, in order to avoid the delay that would otherwise occur while the quantities were being prepared.—*Builder.*

The Crystal Palace flower and fruit show, held on Tuesday and Wednesday, was one of unusual magnitude and excellence. The stands of flowers and fruits filled a large portion of both naves. The collection of dahlias was undoubtedly the best that has been exhibited this season, and was a great improvement upon the show of last year. The asters, both French and German, were likewise numerous, and of first-rate quality. There were some excellent roses, but of course they could not be compared with the special show held in June. The hollyhocks were remarkable, and the verbenas were splendid. The gorgeous gladiolus was probably never more gorgeous than in its representatives at Sydenham. The fruit appeared to possess the chief charm for the visitors. The grapes were excellent. The pineapples numbered many of a large and symmetrical growth. Of melons there was an extraordinary muster, and of peaches a sumptuous array. There were but few figs; but the store of apples, pears, and plums was prodigious. An exceedingly pretty sight was the group of fruit-trees in pots.——The second and last Sunday excursion this season of members of the Crystal Palace Share Clubs took place on Sunday to the palace, and was attended by about 7000 artisans and their families. Several pieces of sacred music were played on the great organ.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-boat Institution was held on Thursday, at its house, John-street, Adelphi; Captain Sir Edward Perrott, Bart., vice-president, in the chair. Rewards amounting to £11 10s. were voted to the crews of the Newhaven and Aberdovey life-boats of the society, for rescuing the crew of five men of the schooner Cestrian, of Chester, and six men of the barque William Bromham, of Gloucester. Rewards to the amount of £11 10s. were likewise granted to the crews of the institution's life-boats stationed at the Lizard, Cornwall, and Walmer, Kent, for going off in reply to signals of distress to the rescue of shipwrecked crews; but when their services were not afterwards required. Various other rewards were also voted to the crews of shore-boats, for saving the lives of sixteen persons on different parts of the coast. It was reported that the institution had, during the past month, received a legacy of £200 from the late Mr. William Currie, banker, of Cornhill; and one of £189 from the late Mr. John Jolly, farmer, of Enstone, Oxford; and that £50 had also been received by the society from the relatives of the late Mrs. Thornton. The institution has just sent large life-boats to Hastings and to Blakeney, on the Norfolk coast, in lieu of their former boats at those places, which were deemed too small for the localities. Mr. Morrall, a member of the Society of Friends, and residing at Matlock, in Derbyshire, was making strenuous exertions to raise the cost of life-boats from persons having the same surname. The operations of the institution extend over the whole coasts of the British Isles, and by its system of rewards it encourages every means, either by life-boats or otherwise, to save life from shipwreck. Thus, about £1300 a year are granted by it as rewards for saving life from wrecks, besides a considerable number of silver medals, votes on vellum, &c. Various payments on different life-boat establishments were ordered to be made, and the proceedings terminated.

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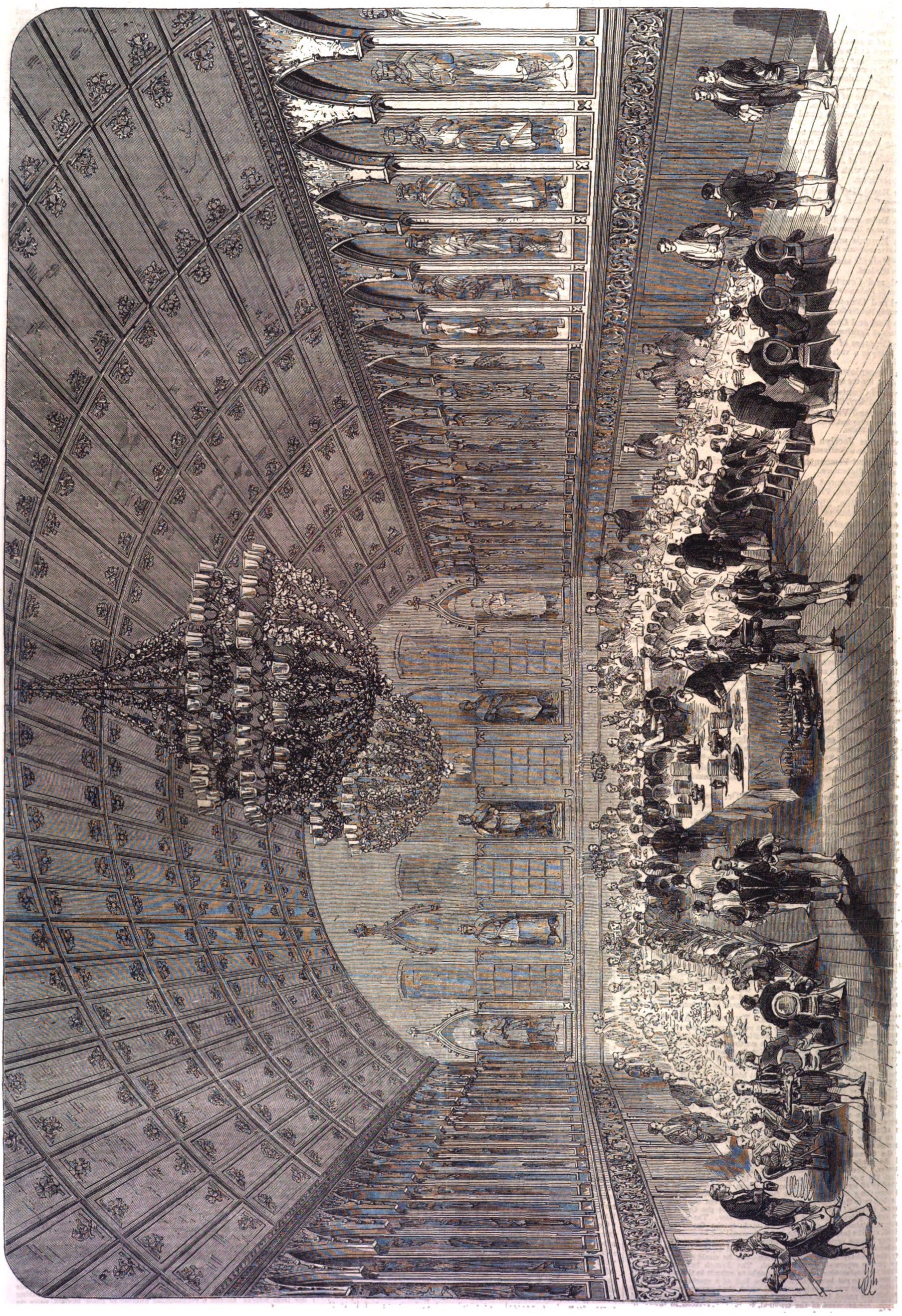

CONGRESS OF GERMAN SOVEREIGNS AT FRANKFORT: THE BANQUET AT THE RÖMER.—SEE PAGE 246.

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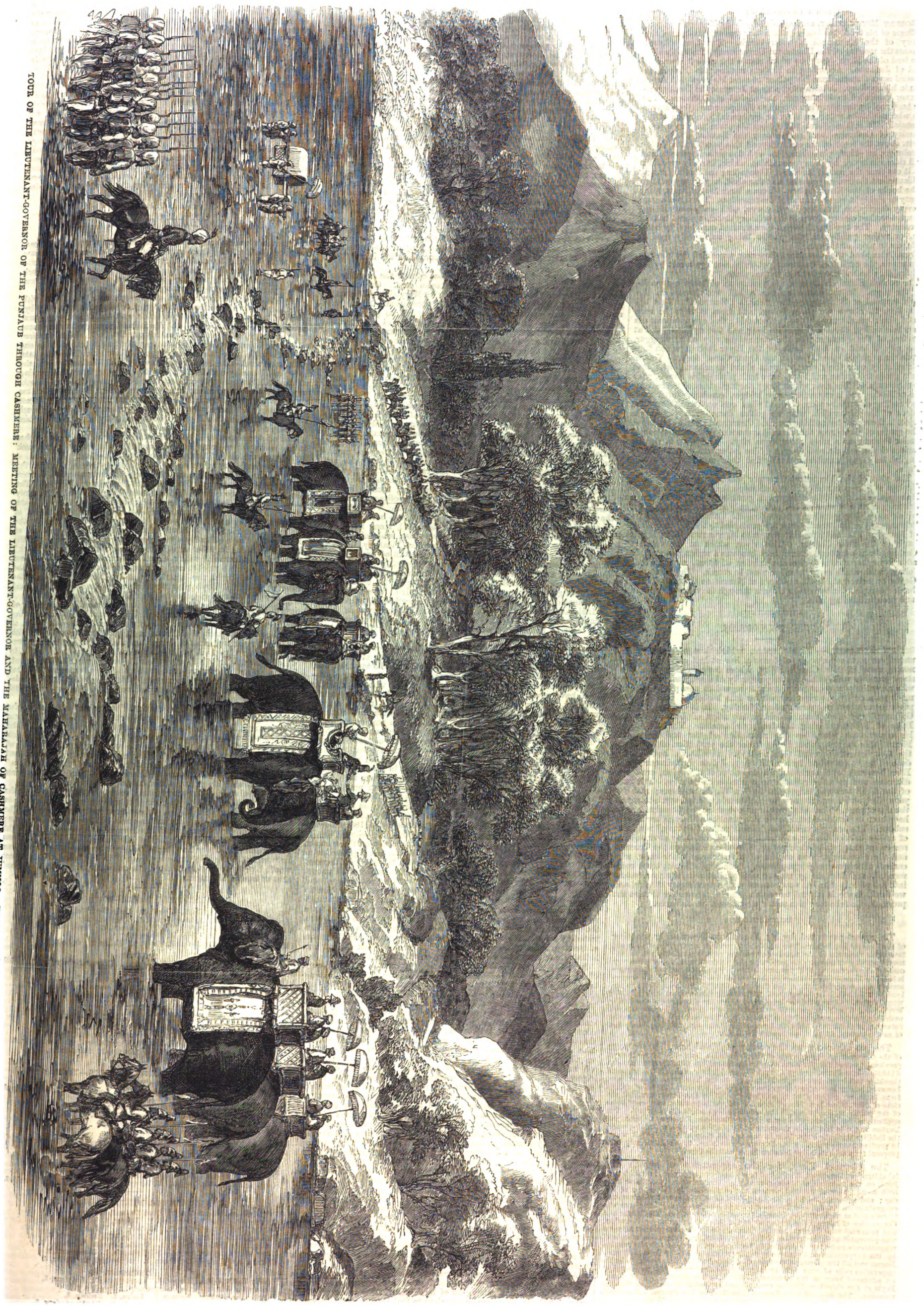

TOUR OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAUB THROUGH CASHMERE: MEETING OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR AND THE MAHARAJAH OF CASHMERE AT JUMMOO.—FROM A DRAWING BY AN OFFICER OF THE STAFF.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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TOUR OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAUB THROUGH CASHMERE

(From a Correspondent.)

SIR ROBERT MONTGOMERY, accompanied by Lady Montgomery and the officers of his Staff, has lately made a tour through Cashmere, the territory of the Maharajah Runbeer Singh. The first Sketch represents the meeting of the Lieutenant-Governor and the Maharajah at the ford of the River Jovey, on which stands the ancient town and citadel of Jummoo. According to Eastern routine, the Maharajah proceeded some distance from his palace to meet his guest and escort him into his territory. After a short stay at Jummoo the Lieutenant-Governor proceeded to Srinnuggur, the capital of Cashmere. The route traversed by the party is not open to European travellers, except those who might be going on duty or by special invitation of the Maharajah. It is the direct route from Jummoo to the eastern extremity of Cashmere, and passes over the Banihal Pass, some 9000 ft. above the level of the sea. Beyond this pass lies the Valley of Cashmere, an oblong plain, luxuriant with flowers and gardens, and on all sides environed by snowy mountains, which, literally speaking, shut it out from the rest of the world. Descending the Banihal range, the Lieutenant-Governor proceeded to Islamabad, a picturesque town on the banks of the River Jhelum. Here, a large fleet of boats, some seventy or eighty in number, awaited the travellers. These boats were of every description, from the Royal barge, with gaily-embroidered cashmere-worked canopy, down to the ordinary thatch-covered boat of the country. The two Royal barges were manned each by fifty boatmen, or rather paddlemen, the paddle being universally used in Cashmere in place of the oar.

From Islamabad the Lieutenant-Governor proceeded by river to Srinnuggur, the capital of Cashmere, where he was again met by the Maharajah, who had preceded him to that place.

The second Sketch represents the procession of boats approaching the town. In the centre appears a hill well known in the neighbourhood of Srinnuggur—the "Iakht i Suliman." This hill rises 1200 ft. above the plain below, and from it is to be seen one of the most charming views in the world; the eye comprehends the whole valley, about eighty miles long and twenty broad, and at the foot of the spectator lies the picturesque city of Srinnuggur. This city is built on both banks of the River Jhelum, which thus forms the principal street, just as the Great Canal does at Venice. Immediately over the river the great shawl merchants, who send their goods to London and Paris, have built picturesque houses, with open verandahs. The river which forms the high street of Srinnuggur is a noble one, and is crossed by seven bridges, consisting of a roadway resting on massive piers of wood piled one on the other. The palace of the Maharajah, with its golden dome, is a picturesque object in the scene; but nothing can rival the natural beauty of the spot. The groves of plane-trees, the splendid avenues of poplars, all combine render Srinnuggur a most picturesque city. The town is rich in various cloths, carpets, and shawls. The latter are well known to English ladies, and numbers annually find their way to London and Paris.

The visit of the Lieutenant-Governor was inaugurated by grand displays of fireworks, and by illuminations on the lake and river. The Maharajah entertained the officers and gentlemen who were then at Srinnuggur at a dinner at his palace, and held a grand durbar, at which some sixty gentlemen were present. After a short stay at Srinnuggur the Lieutenant-Governor proceeded to the hill sanatorium of Murree. The road from Srinnuggur to Murree runs along the left bank of the river Jhelum. This river, which in the valley of Cashmere was a tranquil stream, now becomes a rushing torrent, and adds a further charm to the combination of forest, rock, and rich foliage, with which every traveller must be struck. The Lieutenant-Governor arrived at his hill residence at Murree on the 27th of May, having completed in five weeks his tour through the valley of Cashmere and the surrounding hills.

THE THEATRES.

NEW ROYALTY. — This theatre, which has of late years undergone so many changes of fortune, has at last come under the management of Mrs. Charles Selby, whose long experience of the stage promises well for the future prosperity of the house. She opens with an entirely new company, and, in regard to new pieces, will be much assisted by the répertoire of her late husband. One of these posthumous works was presented on Monday. It is entitled "Court Gallants," and the action is laid in the reign of Louis XV., the Duke of Richelieu being the leading character. The Duke and his companions wager on the reputation of the widow De St. Fleuri (Miss Pelham), then living under the protection of her aunt, the Countess of Verneuil (Mrs. Selby). The Duke, however, is doomed to be outwitted by a court page, Julian de Belcœur (Miss Eliza Newton), who, assuming the character of a hoyden, creates a diversion and puts the gallants to confusion and shame. The part of the Duke was ably supported by Mr. W. H. Stephens; and the young lady, who appears new to the boards, showed much talent as the clever page. That she sometimes overacted the situation was to have been expected—a tendency which practice will teach her how to subdue. The next piece, entitled "The Pirates of Putney," is a farce of rather inferior quality, and was, moreover, acted by novices, who somewhat exaggerated their parts. The scene is laid on the Thames, and the *dramatis personæ* consist of a frolicsome boat's crew, who commit all manner of improprieties. Such a plot is not to be commended, and Mrs. Selby must guard against admitting coarseness into her pieces. She has now possession of a very pretty theatre, and we think, if she is careful to ensure the elegance of the dramas she produces, that she may also secure a remunerative audience.

The report presented by Mr. Farnall to the weekly meeting of the Central Relief Committee, on Monday, presents another important and favourable variation in the number of persons receiving relief in the cotton-manufacturing districts. Compared with the previous week, there is the very considerable decrease of 1251 paupers. Since the 6th of December the decrease is 127,000. The amount of money in the hands of the treasurers of the twenty-seven unions comprising the cotton district is £90,126, and the balance in the bank is £307,297. In the course of the meeting it was stated that £200,000 would probably be required for Manchester under the provisions of the Public Works Act. The Manchester City Council have resolved to borrow £68,000 under the provisions of the Public Works Act. This sum will be spent in the following proportions:—Ardwick, for roads and sewerage, £30,000; formation of new cemetery, £25,000; waterworks, £13,000.

The last advices from the colony of Natal bring the message of the Governor on the opening of the Legislative Council. The estimates previously passed for the current year amounted to £99,928 revenue, and £113,250 expenditure, leaving a sum to be provided for, which it was proposed should be met by an unappropriated balance in the Treasury. This balance, however, having been absorbed by the expense of the introduction of coolies from India, no portion of which will be refunded to the Government till the close of 1863, it had been deemed expedient to postpone the execution of some of the public works for which the estimates had originally provided. The application for a guarantee for a railway between Pietermaritzburg and Durban would be laid before the council; but, in the opinion of the Governor, the liability would be larger than in the present stage of the colony it would be prudent to undertake. A similar view was taken by his Excellency of a proposal for a telegraph line between Natal and the Cape.

The Channel Fleet, for the appearance of which the inhabitants of Derry and Moville had been eagerly watching, arrived in Lough Foyle on the morning of Wednesday week. The crews number more than 5000 men. Several hundred persons visited the fleet in the course of the day; and a deputation from Moville presented an address of welcome and congratulation to Admiral Dacres on board his flag-ship. The shore was illuminated at night with tar-barrels, fireworks, and bonfires. The Mayor and Corporation of Derry paid a State visit to the Channel Squadron on Thursday, and presented an address to Admiral Dacres. On Friday the gallant Admiral was presented with the freedom of the city. A ball and supper, on a scale of magnificence never before equalled in Londonderry, were given in the evening by the Corporation and citizens to celebrate the visit of the fleet. Admiral Dacres and all the officers of the fleet not detained on board their vessels by the imperative calls of duty were present, and the festivities were prolonged to an advanced hour in the morning.——The squadron steamed out of Lough Foyle at five o'clock on Monday evening, and arrived at Greenock on Tuesday morning. The Admiral and officers will be fêted by the Provost and authorities of Glasgow. The squadron will remain at Greenock till Monday, and will then sail for Belfast, where it will remain for three days, and will then proceed direct for the Mersey. The stay of the fleet at Liverpool is uncertain, but will not be less than six days.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

THE preservation of the continuity of Parliament, though a self-imposed, is doubtless a pleasant, task to members in the recess. They probably realise the wisdom of King James's axiom, that those which are cock-boats in the metropolitan ocean loom large enough in provincial rivers. The contemplative "stranger," who, looking down from his appointed gallery during the Session, may often, while seeking to withdraw his attention from commonplace talk in an interval of dulness, single out individual representatives of the people, whom by fame or name he knows not, and wonder what are the qualities, hidden from all the world but patent in Bribeton or elsewhere, which have brought such apparently dull and listless men into the legislative body, their only claim to their seats seeming to be an aptitude for sitting. The answer is, go to Bribeton, where one of the heavy and leaden eyed waiters for divisions in St. Stephen's is holding political festival with the 250 electors of that unimpeachable borough. There will be seen a gentleman of vivacious manners, with a ready smile and bow for every one that comes within his view, who probably makes a very good speech, and never fails to let his own special constituency understand that it is just the turning-point of the whole Parliamentary system. When one personally knows how great is the glorification of memberdom on its own ground, when one has ascertained for oneself that many of the supposed nonentities of Parliament in the aggregate are very decided entities, one learns at once to have a better opinion of the judgment of electors, and to estimate the qualities of patience and modesty which so many silent and unobtrusive members display. No one can thoroughly comprehend the true nature of our representative institutions who does not see something of the autumnal congresses of elected and electors which have now set in for this year.

An early closing of the regular Session has caused the opening of the provincial Parliamentary season to seem late. One notable exception, however, occurred; the members for Marylebone absolutely met their constituents the day after the prorogation. The representation of this borough is so wholly abnormal, so great is the singularity of two Irishmen sitting for a large and very mixed metropolitan constituency, which can only be accounted for by the fact that local and class antagonism is so strong that real candidature is impossible, and all parties have combined to treat their constitutional rights for the present from a jocular point of view, that nothing which is done in Marylebone is surprising. It doubtless seemed very good to those electors who were likely to assemble in St. Pancras Vestry Hall, that Lord Fermoy and Mr. Harvey Lewis should appear amongst their quasi constituents with the aroma of Parliament clinging about them; but the members themselves probably were anxious to prevent a too keen consideration of their local services during the Session. Lord Fermoy was not fortunate in discovering a local grievance like that of last year, when he was so pathetic in the house about an attempt to build on a quarter of an acre of a closed burial-ground, and complained of the deprivation to the poor man of the melancholy pleasure of wandering at will and "taking the air" amongst the gravestones. No such hit can be made twice in a decade. In fact, as a whole, the members for Marylebone were more popular last Session in the House than heretofore, because less was seen and heard of them. Before leaving metropolitan members, a word with one of them who was once famous in the wrong sense of the word, but who, during the last year or two, has been getting on in the House, in the true meaning of the word, since he showed his possession of a good deal of common sense, and left off that bumptiousness which members for Westminster, Finsbury, Lambeth, the Tower Hamlets, &c., seem to think is the test of exactly representing their constituencies. Mr. Cox has probably returned from Londonderry a wiser if a sadder man. In his character of landlord—for the Irish Society of London—he was very rude to his tenants, who wanted to get him to come into the general Irish view about rent and tenant right. Fortunately for him, the particular tenants were an Irish corporation, who were content with an apology. If it had been the case of an individual the retort would probably have come from behind a hedge; and what a catastrophe would that have been for the Finsbury pet!

Who is to abolish church rates by Parliamentary process? for Sir John Trelawny has, in presence of his constituents at Tavistock, formally abandoned the conduct of that question. To say the truth, last Session Sir John treated the matter as a kind of dissolving view—as the phantom of a question, and as most men do who see measures which have given them political prominence fade into unsubstantiality, in their hands at least. He dealt with it with a grim humour, and was ghastfully jocose for the first time in his Parliamentary history, in order, doubtless, to cover the real mortification he was experiencing. Sir John was very vigorous when the subject of improving the refreshment-rooms of the House of Commons was discussed, and treated with proper contempt the notion that luxurious dining was part of our Parliamentary system. He did not mention Andrew Marlow, but of course that worthy was in his mind when he told members to be content to allay the pangs of hunger with a hard biscuit. He might have added that such was his own practice, and no one who looked at him but would have believed him.

One of the proofs of the alleged Conservative reaction is supposed to have been found in the borough of Leicester. For the first time, we believe, since the Reform Bill, that constituency in 1861 returned a Conservative. On the face of it, it is intended to be believed that a mere man of opinions was chosen with no other claim on the electors than his abstract politics. The real fact is that Mr. Heygate, who achieved this triumph, is a Leicestershire man, brother to a Baronet of estate in that county, and himself a member of Parliament. Striking in at a favourable moment, and with at least some local influence about him, it is not so very astonishing that he should slide in for a place where he probably is well known and personally liked. For Mr. Heygate is a likable gentleman, and, moreover, makes a very good member; and, his Conservatism being of the palest hue, the triumph of party can hardly be said to have been much illustrated by his return for an imagined Radical borough. He has been addressing a Leicestershire audience; but, as the "talk was of bullocks," there is nothing to be said here about his speech.

In point of fact, the exchange of sentiments between most of the members and constituencies which have met has hitherto been wholly extra-political. In Gloucestershire, for instance, there was an assemblage the other day, and the members of the western division mustered in force. But their discourse was of agriculture, and their chief speaker on this subject was Mr. Rolt, the eminent Chancery barrister, who is one of the representatives of the county. Of course Mr. Rolt knows a great deal about real property, theoretically and professionally, and that knowledge has enabled him also to understand practically the tenure of land—that is, as the result of great professional success, he is the owner of an estate so considerable as to cause him to be chosen to represent all the rest in West Gloucestershire. Nevertheless, it does seem a little odd to have a great Q.C. put forward as an agricultural orator; his actual knowledge of the matter—unless he is something superhuman—probably being confined to how much per cent land produces as an investment. Of course, if somebody gave him the facts, he could talk about them knowingly, and no doubt he did; for, you see, Colonel Kingscote, his colleague, although a very gallant officer and a worthy gentleman, has only left the Army four or five years, and is probably still an agricultural neophyte, and, not having practised oratory in the House, where he has sat since 1852, would rather leave the opening of the case for the bullocks to his learned friend. Mr. Holland was there, from Evesham, and Captain Bathurst, from Cirencester. But these are two of the members who blush unseen in the House and only bloom in their own boroughs, and had no particular right to take leading parts in a county demonstration; and so again the Q.C. was utilised, as he is accustomed to be whenever any one wants the assistance a clear head, fluency of speech, great experience, and unwearied zeal and industry in the discharge of every duty that he undertakes, can give. To some minds, the position in Gloucestershire which Mr. Rolt has assumed is, in a certain sense, more of a triumph than that which he has achieved at the Bar.

At eight-and-forty hours' notice Lord Stanley will be ready with a speech on any subject. The practice of collating bluebooks renders every other kind of getting-up of facts and illustrations exceedingly easy. Nobody, therefore, is surprised to find Lord Stanley delivering excellent talk on agriculture, and especially on Lancashire agriculture. Probably, every one who heard him went away with a sort of satisfaction that a great landed proprietor *in posse* knew so much of the right thing to do with land; and few, perhaps, would think that they might have been listening to a piece of industrious and clever "editing!" The promises, political and social, that have been made on Lord Stanley's behalf since he entered into public life have been so many and so large that he suffers from the enthusiasm of his sponsors. Those who know him now are exactly aware of what to expect from him, and are never disappointed. If he does not reach the standard which his more moderate admirers have set up for him it is probably because of his lack of one quality, and that is spontaneity. If he possesses any natural impulsiveness, he has so subjected himself to a system of proof, he has so tested himself, that he has lost the chief qualtity of his family—combativeness; and, more or less, this is an essential element in the public men of this country. With somewhat perplexed filial duty he has nominally followed his father in his political career; essentially a Liberal, in the fullest sense of the term, he calls himself a Conservative. The result is, of course, eminently unsatisfactory in its effects on his career, and it is traceable in every speech he makes. Seeing how Lord Derby has won everything only to lose everything by the influence of an impassioned temperament, Lord Stanley, in trying to avoid that error, has fallen into the other extreme; and if, as one sometimes thinks will be the case, he never attains to the political eminence which has been prophesied for him, it will be because he has trained himself too highly.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

GREAT events are not unfrequently preceded by a marked stillness. It is so in the Turf world; and until the great meeting on Doncaster town moor, on the 15th inst., there will be only Warwick to excite the attention of the racing public. The meetings of the present week are so insignificant in themselves, and in their effect upon the future, that they scarcely deserve a passing notice, Derby excepted.

The sport at Lichfield was poor, and Devonshire's best efforts, with all the inspiration of Mamhead, little better. The opening day at Derby, however, brought out some largish fields, and the contests in several instances were close and exciting. A continuance of good management and patronage, such as has been bestowed upon it on this occasion, will no doubt cause the Derby summer meeting to take rank as one of the best of all the midland meetings. Warwick and Leicester take place next week—the former on Tuesday and Wednesday, and the latter on Thursday and Friday. With few exceptions, the running at Warwick has materially affected the St. Leger quotations—knocking out a favourite and bringing in an outsider. It may not be too much to anticipate something of the kind in 1863, and it is not improbable that those who have the threatened outsider so much talked about in hand will take the opportunity of introducing him formally into the price-list at Warwick.

The cricket season of 1863—at least in so far as legitimate matches in the metropolitan counties are concerned—was wound up last week by a grand match at The Oval, alluded to in our last.

The beautiful and picturesque ground at Southgate, adjoining the seat of John Walker, Esq., was the scene of a return-match between the clubs of Surrey and Southgate on Thursday and Friday. The game proved to be rather a hollow affair for the latter, who ultimately won by seven wickets, the figures being, Surrey, 84 and 65; Southgate, 106 and 44, with three wickets down. Matches were played at Scarborough by the All-England Eleven, and at Hastings by the United. The North and South also "settled their differences" at Liverpool. Some difficulty was experienced by the managers of the North in getting together an efficient team; many of their "crack" players being identified with a clique who are doing all in their power to ruin legitimate cricket and themselves too. The result of the match again proved the superiority of the North, the score at the close of the third day's play standing as under:—South, 115 and 61; North, 114 and 146; showing a majority of 84 for the latter.

The establishment of a "Cricket Parliament," composed of representatives from every county which maintains a club, is engaging much attention. It was first promulgated by the *Sporting Life*, at the close of the season of 1862, and a daily contemporary of the 25th ult. contained a well-written leader on the subject, embodying precisely similar views. A preliminary meeting is to be held shortly, to which delegates from all parts of the United Kingdom will be invited. Such a system of government must tend to the advancement of that healthful and invigorating exercise, which cannot be aptly or adequately described by any less comprehensive title than our "national pastime."

There is no disguising the fact that "sensation"-matches are the gatherings to draw together large masses of spectators. This was fully exemplified at The Oval on Monday and Tuesday last, when the veteran sons of Neptune, each minus a "fin," liberated from Greenwich Hospital for the nonce, played a game which created "no end" of fun and laughter. The match was between eleven one-armed and eleven one-legged men, and, as may be supposed, the "situations" were highly ludicrous at times. The veterans denuded of the lower extremities ultimately proved victorious by nineteen runs.

Sport in the Highlands was never more glorious; what with the splendid weather and the presence of Royalty among them, sportsmen have never had such a jubilee. Grouse were never more plentiful. The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh's first bag was 130 brace to his own gun; and the same murderous sweep has been followed up with but slight intermission ever since. Under the patronage of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, angling bids fair to become as fashionable an amusement in the Highlands as croquet in England. The prospect would be enough to delight the shade of Izaak Walton, if it saddened that of Samuel Johnson.

LICHFIELD RACES.—MONDAY.

City Stakes.—Sir Watkin, 1. Jewel, 2. Lady Bountiful, 3.
Staffordshire Stakes.—Erin-go-bragh, 1. Wynnstay, 2. Sails, 3.
Champagne Stakes.—Dawdle, 1. Practitioner, 2. Pretty Girl f., 3.
Tamworth Plate.—The Pony, 1. Peru, 2.
Beaudesert Welter Cup.—Golden Drop, 1. Keane, 2. Ophelia, 3.

TUESDAY.

Copeland Nursery Handicap.—Cutaway, 1. Dermot Asthore, 2. Edward the Confessor, 3.
Gold Cup.—Umpire, 1. Golden Drop, 2. Charming Woman, 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Pretty Girl f., 1. Edward the Confessor, 2.
Anson Plate.—Miss Julia, 1. Keane, 2. Sir Watkin, 3.

CURRAGH SEPTEMBER MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Scurry Stakes.—Redskin, 1. Causton Rose, 2. Antar, 3.
Her Majesty's Plate.—Tourist, 1. Laertes, 2. Captain Crow, 3.
Anglesey Stakes.—Blarney, 1. Sister to Chanticleer f., 2. Aunt Judy, 3.
Kildare Handicap.—Spring Daisy, 1. Amain, 2. Bombardier, 3.

DEVON AND EXETER MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Haldon Plate.—Heber, 1. Princess Vocqsal, 2. Icarus, 3.
Selling Stakes of 3 sovs.—Victoria Cross, 1. Kennett, 2. Princess Vocqsal, 3.
Ladies' Plate.—Brown Betty, 1. Ring 2. Tonio, 3.
Devonshire Stakes.—Golden Dust, 1. Costa, 2.
Rougemont Stakes.—Kennett, 1. Brown Betty, 2. Tonio, 3.
Dawlish Stakes.—The Dictator, 1. Surbiton, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Devon and Exeter Club Stakes.—Heber, 1. Barmaid, 2. Souveraine, 3.
Mamhead Stakes.—Outlaw, 1. Agatha, 2. Mœstissima f., 3.
County Cup.—Cachuca, 1. Golden Dust, 2.
Selling Sweepstakes.—Newfoundland walked over.
Nursery Plate.—Izaak Walton, 1. Heber, 2. Agatha, 3.
Handicap Sweepstakes.—Lady di Vergy, 1. The Dictator, 2. Barmaid, 3.

DERBY SUMMER MEETING.—WEDNESDAY.

Trial Stakes.—The Clown, 1. Lord Zetland, 2.
Chesterfield Stakes.—Greenland, 1. Loafer, 2. Garrotter, 3.
Derwent Stakes.—Moulsey, 1. Disdain, 2. Vulture, 3.
Nursery Plate.—Little Savage, 1. Rothschild, 2. Redcap, 3.
Tradesmen's Plate.—Tippler, 1. Jack's Alive, 2. Warhorse, 3.
Renewal of Fat Buck Stakes.—Middlewatch, 1. Somersault, 3.
Grand Stand Plate.—East Sheen, 1. Gipsy Girl, 2. Cutler, 3.

THURSDAY.

Bretby Stakes.—Practitioner, 1. Tomfoolery, 2. Coimbra, 3.
Innkeepers' Plate.—Miss Livingstone, 1. Erythia, 2.
Donnington Plate.—Overture, 1. Lufra, 2. Redcap, 3.
Selling Stakes.—Salvioni, 1. Wee Aggie, 2. Highland Mary, 3.
Chatsworth Stakes.—Stockinger, 1. Doncaster, 2. Warhorse, 3.
Harrington Stakes.—Persuasion, 1. Dawdle, 2. Tomfoolery, 3.

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COUNTRY NEWS.

Earl Russell is to be presented with the freedom of Dundee the day after the opening of the Baxter Park.

The State apartments of Windsor Castle will be closed on the 9th inst.; they will be reopened on the 15th inst.

John Johnson, Esq., barrister, has been appointed Recorder for Chichester, in the place of the late Wm. Milton Bridger, Esq.

The British Archæological Society will hold its annual meeting next month, at Leeds, under the presidency of Lord Houghton.

Mr. Serjeant Kinglake has been appointed senior counsel for the Post Office on the Western Circuit, in lieu of the late Sir F. Slade.

A writ for a representative Peer in the room of the late Lord Downes has been issued, and it is supposed that Lord Inchiquin will be elected.

On Thursday week the Royal North Lancashire Agricultural Association held their annual show at Lancaster. Lord Stanley, M.P., presided at the dinner.

The foundation-stone of the new Custom House buildings, South Shields, was laid on Thursday week by the Mayor, J. B. Dale, Esq., in the presence of a numerous assemblage.

A woman named Ingraham died in the streets of Strokestown, Roscommon, last week, for want of proper nourishment. She had, when searched, £147 11s. 10d. on her person.

The annual floral fete and musical festival at Bishop Auckland was held yesterday week, in the romantic park attached to Auckland Castle, the seat of the Bishop of Durham.

At a meeting of the ratepayers of Chorlton-on-Medlock, held on Monday, it was decided that a public park and playground should be provided for the crowded population of Chorlton and Hulme.

The citizens of Exeter and noblemen and gentlemen of the county of Devon have unanimously agreed to take active measures to invite the Royal Agricultural Society to hold its meeting in Exeter in 1865.

Mr. E. Stanley, of Ponsonby Hall, and late M.P. for West Cumberland, has just died at the age of seventy-three years. Mr. Stanley represented West Cumberland for twenty years, until his retirement from public life, in 1852.

Sir W. Fraser was yesterday week returned without opposition as member for Ludlow, in the room of the late Mr. Beriah Botfield. The new member is a Conservative, as have also been most of the members for the borough since the passing of the Reform Bill.

The committee for carrying out the Bradford memorial to the late Richard Oastler have intrusted the commission to Mr. Birnie Philip. The memorial will take the form of a group (the figure of the philanthropist being the centre one), and will cost £1000.

Amongst the most prominent features of the coming Worcester musical festival will be the performance of Herr Schachner's oratorio of "Israel's Return from Babylon." The solo parts will be sustained by Mdlle. Titiens, Miss Palmer, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Santley.

The second of the steam-rams built by Messrs. Laird, of Birkenhead, it is supposed for the Confederates, was launched last Saturday. She was named El Monassir—the Victory. Her sister ship is called El Toussoun. Both are fitted with the newest inventions for warlike destruction.

A fire has broken out in the Wellington Pit, at Whitehaven, the property of the Earl of Lonsdale. It was discovered on Monday week, and it gradually increased until Friday, when it was found necessary to withdraw the miners and drown the pit. The accident will throw about 700 men out of employment.

The formal opening of the section of the Kent Coast Railway from Herne Bay to Margate took place on Wednesday. The Government Inspector, however, has objected to the girders of some of the bridges of small span, and some time must elapse before they can be replaced by others. The section traversed is eleven miles and a half in length.

The Local Government Act has been adopted at Great Harwood, Lancashire. The ratepayers have been led to take this step in consequence of a vast amount of sickness, which it is hoped will be avoided when the powers of the Act are carried out for the removal of nuisances.

At the Salford Sessions, on Wednesday week, a stylishly-dressed young woman, named Alexandra Duzal, a returned convict, was sentenced to six years' penal servitude for pocket-picking. On receiving sentence she said, "I can do all that as I did the other, and come back a fine woman and clever thief again."

In consequence of the breakage of the shaft-gear of the Burradon Colliery, near Newcastle, on Monday, about 200 miners were in danger of being confined in the pit without any early means of escape. Under the guidance of some of the more experienced colliers, the party sought a passage to the shaft of Seghill Colliery, about three miles distant, which they reached in safety.

Sir John Arnott cut the first turf of the Cork and Macroom Railway, on Wednesday week, at Ardarostig, where the line will join the Cork and Bandon. The new railway, which will be a great accommodation to the public, will commence at the station of the Cork and Bandon Railway, Albert-quay, Cork, and, passing by the town of Ballincollig and the villages of Ovens, Killumney, Farran, and Crookstown, will terminate at Macroom.

In consequence of Wednesday being the last day upon which persons proceeding to the hop-gardens in Kent were conveyed at reduced rates—viz., to Gravesend, by steam-boat, 6d. each person; and by railway, from the Bricklayers' Arms station to Maidstone, 2s.—a large number of persons left. It is estimated that since Monday morning, when the reduction took place, 10,000 hop-pickers have taken advantage of the arrangements.

The Cambrian Archæological Society, which, as we stated last week, has been holding its annual congress at Kington, brought its proceedings to a close on Saturday by the most interesting excursion of the week. The regular meetings were closed on Friday, but Saturday was an extra day devoted to a pilgrimage to Wroxeter, the site of the famous remains of the ancient Roman city of Uriconium. Mr. Wreight, F.S.A., was the cicerone, and explained the discoveries made and the extent of the excavations.

The Rev. J. S. Padley, a clergyman living at Dalton, in Lancashire, brought an action, at the Liverpool Assizes, last week, against Mr. Cooper, a surgeon, for libel. A Captain Baddeley had died in Mr. Padley's house, and left him all his property (stated to be only £500), to the exclusion of his nephews. Shortly after his death the defendant and five other nephews of Captain Baddeley applied to have the body exhumed, and caused statements to be inserted in local papers tending to suggest that he had been poisoned. After an inquiry by the police the authorities decided that there was not the slightest ground for exhuming the body. While the trial was proceeding the defendant agreed to pay £150 and apologise, and the action was withdrawn.

The shattered trunk of Herne's oak, in Windsor Park, was blown down on Monday morning. A branch of the tree which fell from the trunk upwards of twenty years ago has been carefully preserved in the Royal stores at Windsor Castle. Since then this famous tree has been fenced in with park pales, and a plate has been attached to it upon which is engraved a quotation from "The Merry Wives of Windsor." The identity of Herne's oak has been disputed by many writers; but in a plan of the Castle and Tower of Windsor, published at Eton in 1742, the position of the oak is clearly defined. It is marked as Falstaff's oak. The fairies' dell has been partially filled up, but the late Prince Consort had much of the earth removed, when the remains of large oaks in an upright position were discovered.

A new edifice for religious worship, entitled the Merrion Hall, was opened at Dublin on Wednesday week. It has been erected by public subscription, at a cost of £16,000, and is intended for the celebration of Divine worship without any of the distinctive characteristics of the different sects, thus "affording a neutral ground on which Christians of all denominations may unite in public devotion." The building, which is situate at the corner of Lower Merrion-street and Harcourt-place, is constructed of white Suffolk brick, with a richly-ornamented front of Caen and Portland stone. It will accommodate 5000 persons. The Rev. James Denham Smith, by whose admirers the project was set on foot, will be the principal minister.

The grand national Eisteddfod and Gorsedd of the bards of Cambria was opened by proclamation at Swansea, on Tuesday, by the bard Clwydfardd. This being the annual gathering under the auspices of Yr Eisteddfod committee, which is held alternately in North and South Wales, the muster was very large. Mr. Hussey Vivian, M.P., presided, and the competitions in literature, poetry, and music were carried on with their accustomed spirit, the principal prize being awarded to the Rev. John Griffiths, of Llandilo, for the poem on the "Return to Babylon." The Eisteddfod was held in a pavilion erected for the purpose, capable of containing 6000 persons. It was decorated with the usual Welsh mottoes, and the platform was also ornamented with statuary of eminent Welshmen, by Mr. W. Davies, of London, and Tydain's photographs of Welsh celebrities, male and female. The day was closed with a concert.

A case, "Rutliff v. Williams," heard at Croydon on Monday, afforded rather a comical illustration of the exaggeration of a little matter into a lawsuit. It was an action against a Thames waterman, by one of his "fares," for being upset in it, and thus "getting a ducking." The "declaration," in which the plaintiff set forth in legal parlance his grievances, ran thus:—That he was a passenger in the boat, and that through the negligence of the defendant it was upset, and the plaintiff was "thrown from the boat into the river, and was immersed in water, hurt, bruised, wounded, and otherwise injured, and his clothes were spoiled, and he lost his umbrella; and he became and was sick, sore, and disordered, and so continued for a long time—to wit, from thence hitherto (i.e., July last, when his sufferings were thus recounted), and was put to expense for medical and other assistance, and prevented from attending to his lawful and necessary affairs and business, and was and is otherwise injured." For all these grievances, woes, and wrongs he claimed the sum of £100. The jury, without hesitation, returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages, one farthing.

The Kilkenny cattle show was closed yesterday week. The interest taken in it appeared to increase as its termination approached; 8000 persons were admitted on Thursday, and nearly double that number yesterday week, when the charge for admission was reduced to 6d. The town was crowded all day with excursionists from all parts of the country. Most of the animals exhibited were sold in the showyard. The sheep were eagerly bought up, and the English exhibitors in this class were scarcely left an animal to take home. One of them, Mr. Morris, disposed of several rams at from ten to eighteen guineas each.——The Lord Lieutenant drove in from Woodstock early in the day, and proceeded to the District Lunatic Asylum, which he carefully inspected. He then visited the Kilkenny Model Schools, in which 250 pupils were assembled, and the agricultural school and model farm of the National Board, in each of which the pupils were examined in his presence, and were highly commended by him for their intelligent answers. In the evening his Excellency attended the ball which terminated the proceedings of the show week. It took place in the Athenæum. There was a very large assemblage of the nobility and gentry of Kilkenny and the adjoining counties, and the entertainment passed off with great éclat.

Several Harvest Feasts have been held during the past week. Archdeacon Denison presided over the Harvest Festival of East Brent on Thursday week, which commenced with service in the church, after which the congregation adjourned to the dinner-tent. The *Bristol Times* says:—"The chairman was evidently accustomed to the position, and he bore the honours of the day with jovial humour. Two sharp blows on the gong, and the quickly-uttered word 'Grace!' brought five hundred people to their feet. 'God bless these things to our use, for Jesus Christ our Lord's sake!' was solemnly said; and before the company could sit down again the chairman, with a 'Now then!' had thrust a huge carving-knife into a monster sirloin of beef. Then began the attack upon the enormous joints of meat—joints so enormous that beneath their weight any other tables than those rough deal planks might have tottered and fallen. The meat disposed of, troops of ladies—sixty in all, and headed by the band—entered the tent at both ends, and walked round the boards in single file, each lady bearing in her hands a steaming plum-pudding, decked with geranium and verbena blossoms. When the puddings had been eaten a monster loaf (twenty quarterns), 6 ft. long, and made of this year's corn, was brought in on four men's shoulders and placed in front of the chairman; and while a burly farmer, with one foot on the table and another on a seat, was endeavouring to cut up this, a huge cheese, weighing upwards of 80lb., made its appearance. A number of ladies, visitors and villagers, sat down to a very early tea. Games of football were heartily entered into until after sunset, and then the company passed into the tent—now lighted up by oil lamps and Chinese lanterns—and danced for two or three hours. At ten o'clock the tent was cleared, and so, noiselessly, ended the seventh Harvest-home."

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The Archbishop of Canterbury intends holding a general ordination on Sunday, the 20th inst.

An elegant silver tea service has been presented to the Rev. George Morris Spawers, Vicar of Harting, Sussex, by his parishioners, after discharging the duties of Curate in the parish for fifteen years.

Preparations have for some time been going on for a grand choral gathering at York Minster on the 13th of October. It is expected that the performers, who are to be sent from the various choirs throughout Yorkshire, will number about 2000. On this occasion the organ being built in the nave will be employed for the first time at a public performance.

A number of noblemen, Bishops, clergy, and laity propose to hold a congress on Church affairs in the course of next month at Manchester, where papers will be read and discussed on the questions that at the present day agitate the Church both in England and Ireland; the great object to be kept in view being the greater efficiency of the Church in its work of instructing and improving the people.

The following preferments and appointments have recently been made:—The Rev. H. T. Lee, Vicar of Helhoughton with Rainham St. Martin, to be Rural Dean of the deaneries of Brisley and Toftrees; Rev. T. B. Brown to be Rector of Normanton and Domestic Chaplain to Lord Aveland; Rev. W. Cockin to be Rector of Bishopwearmouth; Rev. J. W. Oates to be Curate (Sole Charge) of Newinham with Mapledenwell, Hants.

A public meeting was held the other day in Shrewsbury, in support of a movement which has been for some time in operation there as well as elsewhere, for abolishing pew rents in churches, removing the exclusive pews, and throwing the churches open to all classes of the parishioners. Lord Newport took the chair, and the meeting was addressed by the Ven. Archdeacon Allen, Archdeacon Ffoulkes, Colonel Hill, and others of the clergy and gentry in the neighbourhood. The meeting was a very crowded one.

The following are the preachers appointed to preach in St. Paul's Cathedral on Sunday mornings this month:—Sept. 6th, Rev. R. C. Packman, B.A., of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, Priest in Ordinary to the Queen, and Rector of Langdon Hills; 13th, Rev. C. Marshall, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, Vicar of St. Bride's, Fleet-street; 20th, Rev. W. A. Soames, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, Vicar of Greenwich; 27th, Rev. T. Ainger, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, Incumbent of Hampstead.

St. Mary's Church, Hull, which has been undergoing restorations, not quite finished, for two years and a quarter, was reopened on Thursday week in the presence of the Archbishop of York and the Bishop of Melbourne, the former of whom preached, after which a collection was made amounting to £117, to which £40 more was added by the collection at the evening service, when the Bishop of Melbourne preached. The Rev. John Scott, the Incumbent, also received a cheque for £100 from Mr. Somes, M.P., who was unable to attend.

The Church of St. Bartholomew, Cross-in-hand, in the parish of Waldron, Sussex, was consecrated on the Feast of St. Bartholomew, by the Bishop of Chichester. Owing to the closing of the parish church for restoration in the previous year, a service was commenced by the Rector in a temporary building at Cross-in-hand. This gave rise to a munificent offer on the part of J. G. Boucher, Esq., of Heatherden House, to build a church at his own expense for the accommodation of that neighbourhood, the most thickly-populated portion of the parish of Waldron. This good work has been happily completed.

On St. Bartholomew's Day the corner-stone of new national schools for the district of Masbro', in the parish of Rotherham, Yorkshire, was laid by Mrs. White, wife of the Rev. H. Master White, Curate of the district, which contains six thousand souls, and for which he is at present endeavouring to raise a church, in order that it may be made into a separate parish. Over the porch will be the inscription, "In memory of F. M. A., a beloved sister;" the schools being erected by Mr. and Mrs. White as a memorial of their sister, whose death last year in the midst of her untiring labours was so severely felt by the poor and the children among whom she taught. The rooms will hold about 325 children. The cost of the buildings will be about £1000.

The laying of a stone to commemorate the restoration, or rather the rebuilding, of Tuam Cathedral was performed on Thursday week by the Bishop of that diocese. The proceedings were commenced by Divine service in the cathedral, at which the Bishop and a large number of clergy attended. There was a crowded congregation, composed not only of the gentry and superior classes of the locality, but also of a considerable number of persons of the humbler ranks. There was full choral service, with anthem, but no sermon. The only part of the present cathedral, says the *News Letter*, which is of any architectural interest is a porch and doorway. It appears, by an inscription upon an ancient Irish cross, that this porch and doorway once formed the chancel and chancel-arch of a church built A.D. 1130, and which is believed to have been the structure that was burned in 1152. It now constitutes the entrance to the present cathedral. A great object of the restorers has been to preserve this porch and doorway, and to have a new structure erected in harmony with them. The task of restoration has been committed to Sir Thomas Deane and Son, who are also engaged in the restoration of the Cathedral of St. Canice in Kilkenny. They have prepared a design for Tuam Cathedral, the estimated cost of carrying it out being about £10,000. Towards this a grant of £2000 has been made by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, of £500 by the Bishop of Tuam, and of £100 each by the Primate of Ireland, the Rev. Charles Seymour, the Rector and Provost; by Mr. Jeremiah Nunn, Mr. Benjamin Lee Guinness, Lord Leconfield, and Mr. Henry Hoare. The Rev. C. Seymour, the Rector, in the course of a long address, in which he said that the members of the Church were fast increasing in Tuam, remarked that his "first subscription towards the requisite £12,000 was a penny, and his second was £500 from the Bishop, and that not one single Protestant had refused his aid." He added:—"Again, I am not without great gratitude to God for this, that, from having been the most persecuted man in Tuam, I stand here this day with numbers of my Roman Catholic friends and parishioners standing round in this place. Within the last week I have received numerous instances which show their kindly feeling towards me; and they—I will not say wish prosperity to the thing—but are certainly more upon my side than against me. I have been offered rooms for my friends by Roman Catholics; and I was refused money by Roman Catholics for things that we required for this meeting."

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—At Cambridge Mr. Henry Hollingworth, Scholar of Kings', has been elected a Fellow.

The Rev. J. Twentyman, Follow of Christ's College, Cambridge, has been appointed one of the Masters of Cheltenham College, in the place of the Rev. P. Sandilands, who retired at midsummer. There are at present 663 pupils receiving instruction at this establishment.

In accordance with a scheme recently prepared by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and confirmed by her Majesty in Council, St. David's College, Lampeter, has received a further endowment, the object being to extend the course of education, "so as to be equivalent to the ordinary course of education for a Bachelor's degree at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge." The endowment will provide two new professorships, and a large number of additional scholarships to the amount of more than £300 per annum. These will be open to all candidates without any restriction.

The Rev. R. C. Whiting, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, has been appointed to the subwardenship of Radley College, vacated by the resignation of the Rev. William Wood, late Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford. Another mastership has become vacant by the election of W. W. Jackson, Esq., to a fellowship and tutorship at Exeter College. The boys will return on Sept. 15, an additional week's holiday having been given at the special request of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

THE MERCHANT SERVICE OF DENMARK.—The Danish merchant service, which has considerably increased within the last few years, consisted in 1860 of 5653 vessels, gauging 246,340 tons. Of those 716, or 13 per cent, were of 100 tons and above; 1290, or 23 per cent, of from 30 to 100 tons; and 3647, or 64 per cent, of 30 tons and under; 336 vessels—together measuring 41,482 tons—belonged to Copenhagen, and of these 176, or 52 per cent, were of 100 tons and upwards; 91, or 27 per cent, of from 30 to 100 tons; and 69, or 21 per cent, of 30 tons and under. The steamers were 56 in number, measuring 3172 tons, with engines of 3737-horse power. Of the total service, the shipping of the Duchy of Holstein measured only 45,822 tons, whilst more than 200,578 tons belonged to the kingdom, properly speaking, and to Schleswig, the latter possessing 61,524 tons. The entry to the port of Elsinore having been proved to be impracticable for large steam-vessels, a meeting of the consular body, under the presidency of the Consul of France, lately took place, to obtain a remedy for that hindrance to commerce. The proceedings were favourably received, and the Danish Minister of the Interior has taken measures which give reason to hope that the port will be rendered accessible to any vessels in all weathers.

COMPLETION OF THE CORNWALL RAILWAY.

By the opening of the line from Truro to Falmouth, the latter town has been brought into direct railway communication with London. An event of such importance to the inhabitants of Falmouth was celebrated by them with great rejoicings. Business was entirely suspended. Numerous arches formed of evergreens and flowers spanned the streets, and flags waved from all available points. On the morning of the 21st ult., the opening day, a procession, consisting, among others, of the Mayor and Town Council, clergymen and other ministers, directors of the Docks Company, tradesmen of the town, Foresters, Oddfellows, sailors, and marines, accompanied by several bands of music, proceeded from Green-bank to the railway station, which they reached about twelve o'clock. In a short time the opening-train, which consisted of fourteen first-class carriages, filled with the chairman and directors of the Cornwall Railway Company and other influential gentlemen, arrived. On alighting, the directors were met and welcomed (as shown in our Engraving) by R. R. Broad, Esq., the Mayor of Falmouth, and the Corporation, and after suitable greetings his Worship presented the chairman with a congratulatory address. Dr. Smith, on receiving the address, expressed his happiness at visiting Falmouth that day on the auspicious occasion that had brought them together, and on behalf of the directors pledged himself to a hearty co-operation with the inhabitants for the welfare of Falmouth and the weal of the county. The procession then re-formed and returned through the town. At two o'clock a banquet took place at the large warehouse on the docks, the interior of which had been transformed. Here, under the presidency of his Worship the Mayor, nearly 350 gentlemen of the highest position in and out of the county sat down. Dinner was also provided for about 400 navvies, who had been employed on the railway works. At eight o'clock there was a display of fireworks on the Moor, and at ten a torchlight procession through the town. There was also a subscription ball at the Polytechnic Hall. The town was pretty generally illuminated, and the celebration of the day was in every way satisfactory.

The distance from the Truro station to the terminus at Falmouth is eleven miles and a half, within which space the railway is carried over eight viaducts and through two tunnels.

The opening of this the last link of the Cornwall railway from Truro puts every part of the kingdom in direct communication with a splendid port at the extreme of the Channel, and to a great extent free from the dangers which are the general characteristic of the Channel. Falmouth, indeed, in regard to its efficiency as a port, is second to none in the kingdom, and in beauty inferior only to the Bay of Naples. The pride of the mariner is to make the Lizard; and while northward to Bristol is an iron-bound coast without the slightest shelter or means of refuge for 150 miles, in the south there is a desirable haven lighted by the Lizard to Falmouth, and approachable at any time of tide, with headlands on each side of the entrance, equally available for shelter and for armament, and so arranged internally as to offer a refuge in ten minutes from the raging sea in the bitterest gale of wind, and having another harbour formed, with a completely sheltered range of docks for discharging and repairing, and where the mail-steamers, as much at ease as if they were within the St. Katharine Docks, could run in between two ranges of railroad carriages, one for passengers, and the other for specie, mails, and baggage.

This port, owing to the uneven surface of Cornwall and from its distant locality from the seat of Goverment (London), had passed comparatively unnoticed till about 300 years ago, when Sir Walter Raleigh landed there, and was so charmed by its natural beauty and efficiency that he applied his sagacious judgment and energy in turning the few fishing-huts which then existed into a small town, which in its progress is destined to become what we may call the *Dover of the Atlantic*. In 1688 it was established by the Government as the mail-packet station; but its use for this purpose gradually fell off until, in 1850, Falmouth ceased altogether to be a packet-station. Its progress was retarded by the want of three advantages, which the completion of the present railway communication provides.

Falmouth, up to this time, has not had the direct line of railway which would have enabled it to compete with other ports in steam-navigation. Now that it possesses all these facilities of communication, it will no doubt soon attract the attention which its merits so eminently deserve.

And, whilst the great importance of Falmouth as a naval and commercial port has been long acknowledged, although never brought into that conspicuous prominency which it deserves, its hygienic merits, now that it is linked to our great system of railways, will gradually attract attention. Looking upon the great coast arc from Scarborough on the north point, to Tenby on the south, there is not an intermediate town or village reachable by rail that does not teem in summer and autumn with health and recreation seekers from the provinces, and from the seething metropolis. In winter and spring, again, there is not a sheltered nook on the small arc between the undercliff of Hastings, including that of Ventnor and the south-lying slopes of Torquay and Penzance, where the pulmonary invalid is not seen in quest of that mild equability of temperature so necessary for staying his terrible malady. It is, perhaps, not a little curious that, hitherto, Falmouth and its beautiful Mediterranean-looking bay have been almost completely overlooked by the classes of travellers here alluded to. Doubtless, the oversight arose in a great measure from the want of communication. That barrier being, however, at last removed, a fitting opportunity is afforded by our giving a View of the place, appending to that View a few remarks on Falmouth's sanitary excellence.

A mild, equable temperature, with marine atmosphere, being the grand desideratum sought for along our south coast, it appears by the admirably-arranged meteorological registrations kept by Lovell Squire, Esq., of Falmouth, and his son, from 1837, and preserved by the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society, that nowhere is this more likely to be found, together with every domestic comfort, than at and about Falmouth. Space will permit of only a reference to the reports of the society above mentioned; but we willingly give verbatim a few observations on the locality, written by Mr. Squire:—

"The climate of Falmouth is mild and moist—seldom very hot or very cold. January is the coldest month, having a mean temperature of 42 deg. 9 min. Fahrenheit. August is the hottest month, having a mean temperature of 61 deg. 7 min. The average difference between the temperature of day and night throughout the whole year is 12 deg. 2 min. In winter snow rarely lies on the ground more than three days; and occasionally several years pass without the water in the neighbourhood being sufficiently frozen to admit of skating. Heavy thunderstorms are of rare occurrence. The average annual rainfall is 40 deg. 43 min. inches, calculated from twenty-one years' registry. November is the wettest month in the year; April, May, and June the driest months. Westerly winds are the most prevalent; two days

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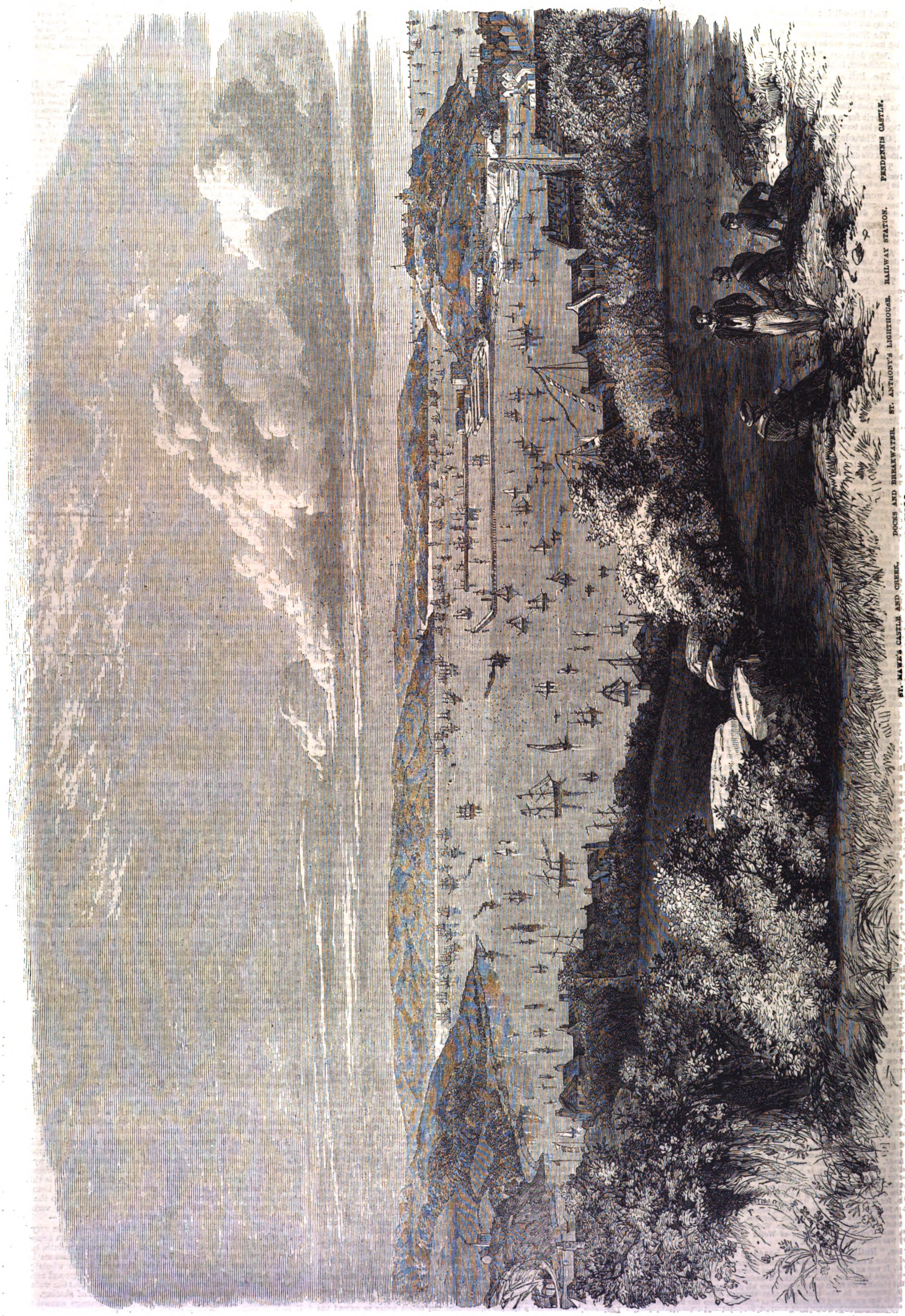

GENERAL VIEW OF FALMOUTH FROM BEACON HILL.

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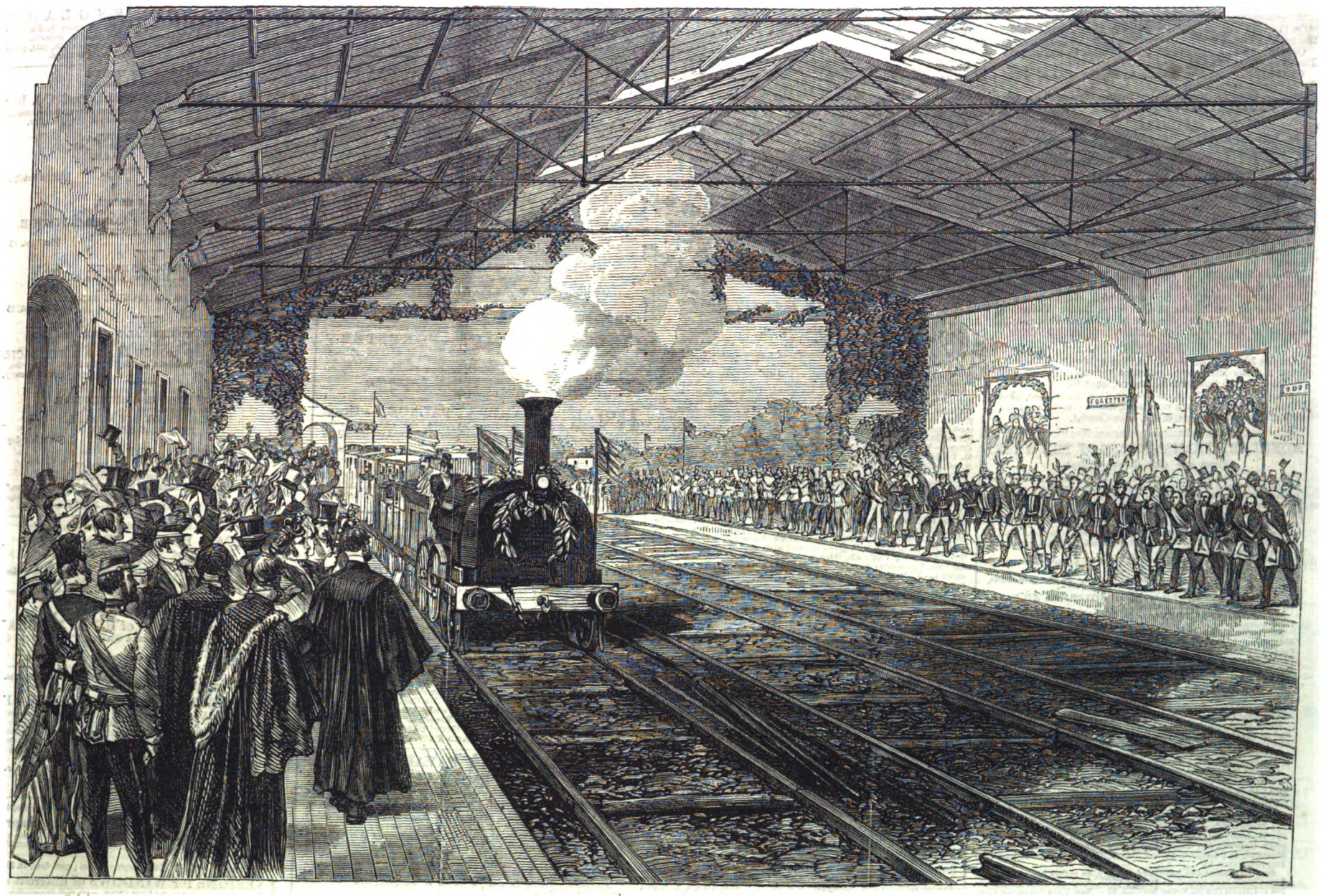
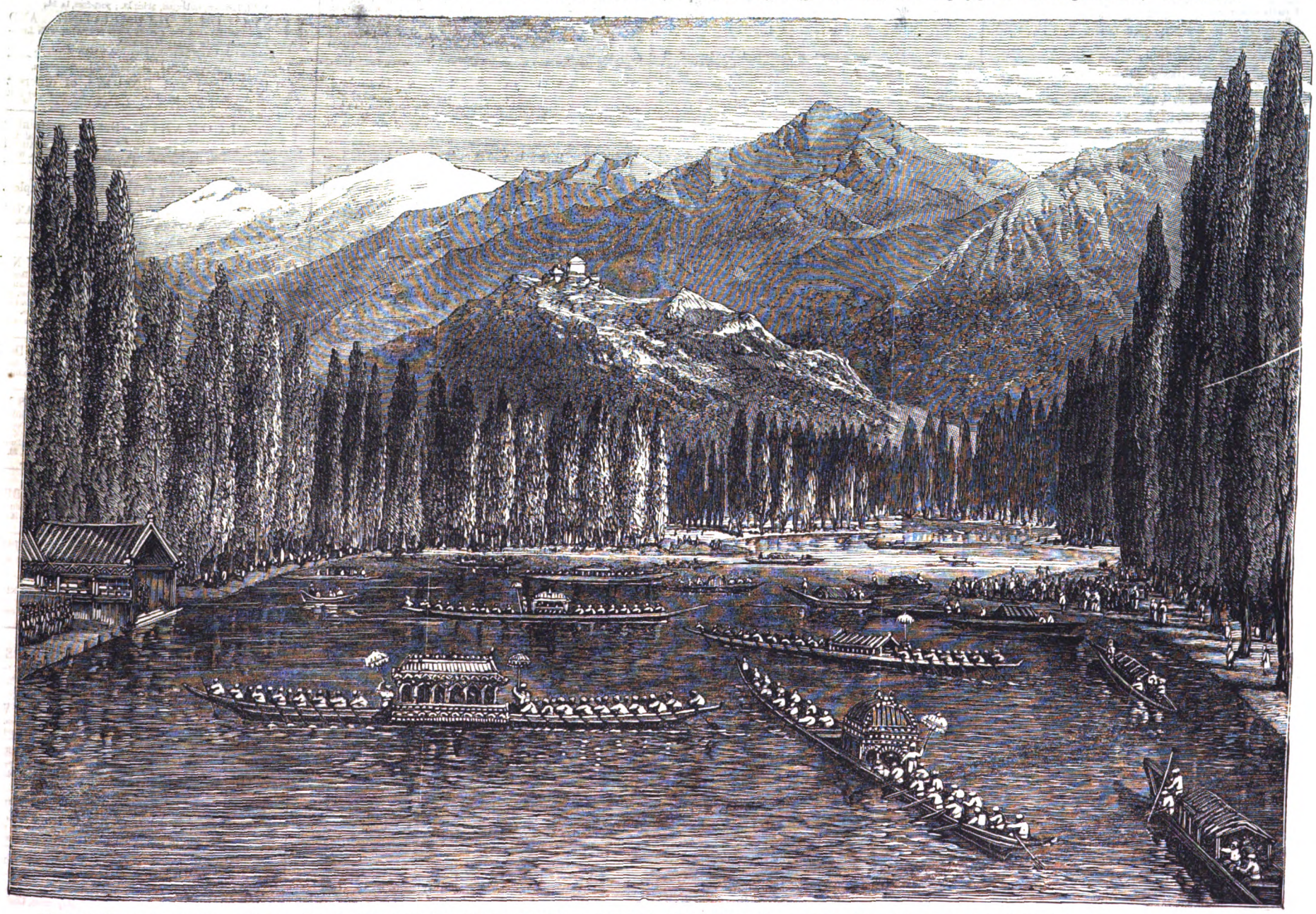


OPENING OF THE FALMOUTH AND TRURO RAILWAY: ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST TRAIN AT FALMOUTH STATION.

out of five the wind blows from the south or west, or the intermediate points. That part of Falmouth known as Wood-lane and its neighbourhood is delightfully situated, sloping to the south, and commanding a fine view of the English Channel. This locality is admirably adapted as a winter residence for invalids. Instances have not been wanting of invalids on their way to Madeira stopping here by preference, and thus sparing themselves the expense and inconvenience of a sea voyage."

If, in addition to the advantages comprised in the foregoing observations visitors find, as we believe they will, that the subsoil is sand and gravel, and that the Gulf-Stream-tempered atmosphere contains a large proportion of that wondrous health-restoring agent, ozone, we shall not be surprised if they pronounce Falmouth deserving of the significant motto the celebrated Dr. Gregory placed over his garden door, "Hinc Sanitas."



TOUR OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAUB THROUGH CASHMERE: ARRIVAL AT SRINNUGGUR,—FROM A DRAWING BY AN OFFICER OF THE STAFF,—SEE PAGE 238.

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the latter, must, in the long run, restrict its annual outlay to its annual earnings. So much more as it is compelled to pay for its bread, so much less there will remain for other things. It must build fewer houses, do with less furniture, save something in the matter of clothing, spend a smaller amount in books, and abridge the ordinary proportion of pleasure. But this cannot be done on a national scale without making the inconvenient pressure everywhere felt. Every fibre of the social body becomes more or less strained. Whilst the tension lasts commercial weakness is necessarily exposed to the severest tests, and, in multitudes of cases, "goes to the wall." But nothing gives way without in some degree affecting the stability of that which continues to hold together. A cycle of bad, or even of indifferent, harvests, therefore, in this commercial country, at least, inevitably involves general languor and much suffering. The strong struggle through; the feeble, the unsound, and the incautious drop from their position into the deep, dark void of bankruptcy and poverty below them. The price of bread is now, as it always was, the truest index of the commercial prosperity of the nation. Such a harvest as that which has just been gathered in is the certain harbinger of a revival of trade.

It has not come before it was needed, nor is it less timely than acceptable. Granted, and granted with thanks, that the last three or four years' experience has proved the extent of our resources, and the essential soundness of the basis upon which the business of the country rests; that the public revenues have hardly yet indicated the serious character of the trial through which we have passed; and that no obtrusive signs of national distress have disclosed themselves; it is, nevertheless, undeniable that large annual draughts have been made upon our commercial vitality. The effects have been visible enough in Ireland; for constitutional depression breaks out into ulcerous sores in the most susceptible parts of the body. The cotton districts of England, moreover, have grievously suffered from accidental causes, and will probably suffer for some time yet to come, though in a mitigated degree. It is not reasonable to believe that general vigour has not been impaired by successive years of deficiency in the produce of the soil, and by the local drain caused by a positive dearth of cotton. "It is the last feather that breaks the camel's back." Our trade would, doubtless, have survived another scanty harvest; but every repetition of the misfortune tended to undermine our commercial strength, and to lay it more open to the shocks of accident. We know not what may be before us; we only know that the nations of the earth are in a state of abnormal unsettlement, and that it is far from improbable that the not distant future may be one of extraordinary trouble. Such being the uncertain and unpromising character of the prospect, it is an immense relief to have an assurance of plenty for the next twelve months, wherefrom our jaded energies may be recruited. We can the more cheerfully make up our minds to bear the ills which are inevitable, and the more courageously face those which are still contingent. The path may be a rough one, and the skies may lower threateningly; but, having laid in a full supply of what is most needful for health and vigour, we may resume our journey with good spirits, and with hearts made merry and thankful by what has been given us.

At the annual show last week of the North Lancashire Agricultural Society, its president, Lord Stanley, placed before his audience his views of what the farming of the country used to be, what it now is, and what before long it might and probably will be. Within the last twenty years the tillage of Lancashire has very greatly advanced; but there still remains much room for improvement, and there is every prospect of its being speedily entered upon. Allowing for a certain extent of local variations, the same description may be given of the agriculture of the whole kingdom. The steam-plough is the radical reformer. It is exciting among the tenant farmers an intense spirit of enterprise. It is teaching them the value of mutual combination. It is turning up the soil more effectually than it has ever been turned up before; and, itself regardless of atmospheric conditions, it does much to place the husbandman beyond the caprices of the weather. When steam cultivation has become universal, and the land is everywhere thoroughly drained, and the sewage of towns, instead of being misused to pollute the streams and rivers, is employed to enrich the exhausted soil, English harvests, we trust, will be less dependant than they now are upon meteoric changes, and even the present year will but faintly typify the abundance that will become as much a matter of course as scientific methods, or, in other words, a strict observance of the established laws of nature, can bring about that result.

And now, apart from speculations respecting the future, reasonable though they be, let us accept the present with hearty thankfulness to the Giver of all good! Be it ours, both individually and nationally, to make the blessing of plenty subserve, if possible, the ends of peace, and, having reaped bountifully, may we devise liberal things for those who sorely need them!

We have received a specimen of a very useful new portfolio for filing newspapers from Messrs. Kilby and Co., Eagle Ward, Camden-street, Birmingham.

A report of the Committee appointed for the purpose on the Inland Revenue and Customs Department is in favour of an amalgamation of the two services, based on a liberal award to the meritorious and laborious officers of the Customs, such as the landing-waiters and others, the most efficient and best-educated class of the Civil Service.

The gallant and lamented Field Marshal Lord Clyde leaves one only relative, a sister, who, under the ordinary limitation of his patent of nobility, takes no title, not even the designation of "honourable," from him, and is simply Miss Campbell. Now, as the widows of Lord Clyde's two famous companions in arms, Neil and Havelock, were, after their husbands' deaths, raised to dignities by special interference of the Crown—Lady Neil to the rank of the wife of a K.C.B., and Lady Havelock to the rank of the wife of a Baronet—it certainly would seem but just that the same special interference of the Crown should confer nobility, or rank at least, upon the sole surviving kindred, the sister, of one of the best and most useful warriors this country has ever had.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Empress left St. Cloud on Monday for Biarritz. It is announced that the Emperor will follow her Majesty next week.

Cabinet Councils, presided over by the Emperor, were held on Monday and Wednesday. Negotiations and deliberations on the Polish question are stated to occupy largely the attention of the Government. It is reported that the recognition of the Southern Confederacy has been under consideration at the late councils, that the Council expressed itself as favourable to the recognition, and that the decision now rests entirely with the Emperor.

The Camp of Châlons was raised on Tuesday.

Nubar Pacha, who has been charged by the Viceroy of Egypt to regulate with the French Government the affair of the Isthmus of Suez, has arrived in Paris.

An Imperial decree fixes the octroi duty in Paris on bread and corn at 1c. per kilogramme; on flour, 1c. 3 dixièmes per kilogramme, the proceeds to go to the Caisse de Boulangerie. The decree further orders that whenever the price of bread may exceed 50 centimes the Caisse de Boulangerie is to bear the surplus.

The *France Centrale*, published at Blois, has been suspended for two months. The motive for the suspension is stated to be the fact of the paper having announced that the Ambassador of France at St. Petersburg had demanded an audience of Prince Gortschakoff, but had not obtained a word of answer. This statement is declared to be false, calculated to disquiet the public, and to excite hatred against the Government.

The Imperial Horticultural Society of Paris will open from the 26th to the 30th inst., at its establishment in the Rue de Grenelle-Saint-Germain, an exhibition in which all French and foreign horticulturists are invited to take part. The competition will be specially devoted to the following points:—Vegetables of the season, the most remarkable for their fine cultivation; the finest fruits in season; the best collection of peaches, cherries, and other stone fruit; the finest grapes for the table; the handsomest plants in flower, and for 50 varieties of dahlias cut.

SPAIN.

The Progressistas are very indignant at the circular of the Ministers restricting the rights of the people at the elections. They assert that they are insulted by the conditions imposed upon their meeting. A letter from Espartero has been published in Madrid recommending that course. General Prim has laid the matter before the Queen, but her Majesty refused to interfere with her Ministers in the absence of the Chambers, and expressed her confidence in her advisers.

PORTUGAL.

Count Bom Fim has been appointed Governor of the Cape de Verde Islands.

The *Gazette* has published a Ministerial decree that the bills and pontifical rescripts concerning the rights of the Portuguese Crown over the Indian bishoprics be published at the cost of Government.

The Marquis de Belle is appointed Italian Minister at the Court of Lisbon.

The arbitrators appointed to settle the points at issue between the Government and Senhor Salamanca have decided in favour of the former.

The remains of the late Infante Dom John have been privately removed by night to the mausoleum of San Vincente.

The vine disease has already committed great ravages.

THE FRANKFORT CONGRESS.

On Tuesday the German Sovereigns at Frankfort held their closing sitting, and came to a final vote. Six votes, or according to another account, four only—Baden, Saxe-Weimar, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and Waldeck—were given against the Austrian draught of reform; and it is said that those Princes who voted in its favour decided to address a note to the King of Prussia, acquainting him with what had been agreed upon. At the final sitting the Emperor of Austria expressed his satisfaction at the complete fulfilment of his hopes of a direct co-operation on the part of the German Sovereigns. He said:—"Our first Congress of German Princes dissolves itself with the wish that a second may soon follow, that all the members may be united into one great body, and their endeavours be crowned with success." The King of Bavaria responded to the Emperor's speech.

AUSTRIA.

Another attempt is about to be made by the Government to bring over the Hungarians to join the Empire under the new Constitution. The Emperor himself, it is said, will go to Pesth to meet a number of the notables, and will try his powers of eloquence and persuasion, in which his experience at Frankfort has, no doubt, inspired him with some confidence.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

In a note presented to the German Diet, the Danish Cabinet has declared its willingness to consider the proposals of Germany respecting Holstein and Lauenburg, and its determination to regard "a federal execution as falling under the provisions of international law;" or, in other words, to offer armed resistance to it.

The Danes seem quite in earnest as to repelling any attempt to violate their frontier, on which they have concentrated a force of 30,000 troops, while from Sweden we learn that a volunteer organisation in support of the same cause has gained rapid development.

It is asserted that Sweden has given notice to several of the Powers that she will side with Denmark in the event of hostilities breaking out between that Power and Germany. The Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs has visited Copenhagen for the purpose of conferring with the Danish Ministers.

PRUSSIA.

The King has gone to visit Queen Victoria at Rosenau.

The *Kreutz Zeitung* of the 25th ult. contradicts, with much vehemence, the rumour spread by a Vienna journal as to the alleged desire of Prussia to retire from the Germanic Confederation. "Let it be borne in mind (says that journal) that Prussia is now maintaining herself firmly on the ground of the federal right. She will willingly assist in reforms, but she will never allow the foreigner to dictate them to her."

The *Cologne Gazette* states that the Prussian Government will not dissolve the Chamber of Deputies, but will simply close the sittings after the discussions on the Budget. The next Session is the last of the Legislative period, and, according to the law, the new elections must take place during the autumn of 1864.

The Prince Royal of Prussia has refused the honorary presidency of the International Statistical Congress. The King will open the Congress in person.

RUSSIA.

The Czar is preparing for a journey into Finland and to the Crimea.

The Grand Duke Constantine has been received by the Emperor in a very friendly manner at St. Petersburg. He was present at the council at which the question of replying to the notes of the three Powers was discussed.

The Government has resolved on increasing the strength of the army, and has ordered the incorporation of forty-eight regiments of the reserve into active service.

General Luders, formerly the Czar's Lieutenant in the kingdom of Poland, has been appointed to command a corps of observation which, it is said, will shortly be concentrated along the Austrian frontier.

The Bank of St. Petersburg has suspended payments in gold, and the exportation of that metal has been prohibited.

The plan of a Constitution for Russia is treated with some seriousness by Continental publicists, and it is even thought by some that it may succeed. The old Muscovite party are opposed to it, as was also Prince Gortschakoff at first; but that Minister, it is said, has withdrawn his opposition. *La France* publishes details on the alleged project of a Constitution for Russia, indicating the division of the Empire into ten great provinces, each having a Diet. It is stated also that the particular institutions of Poland would be greatly extended if the Poles refused to send deputies to the Chamber of Representatives for the Empire. Their scruples would be respected, and the special government of Poland would be conducted under the sole direction of the Diet of Warsaw. The Emperor's Lieutenant would fill the post of Chief of the executive power.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

An analysis of the French and Austrian notes to Russia on the Polish question reaches us by telegraph. M. Drouyn de Lhuys, after recapitulating the treaty engagements of Russia with respect to Poland, declares the Powers to have a positive right to claim the execution of those treaties; and, in a circular to the French agents abroad, he is said to have stated that the attitude of Russia had strengthened the good understanding between the Powers. He concludes by saying that the French Government will act in concert with the other Cabinets in a path conformable with the principles of public law. The Austrian note is less ambiguous. Count Rechberg expresses regret that Russia had not given a more satisfactory reply to the first notes, and tells Prince Gortschakoff that Russia alone is responsible for the present state of things.

The telegrams and other reports from Warsaw, Lemberg, and Cracow continue to announce engagements at different places with various success. Russian authorities represent the insurrection as dying out; but other accounts declare that it is spreading.

The Russian Government has taken possession of all the private houses in Warsaw which have the advantage of strategical position, and is turning them into barracks.

By Reuter's express from Wilna we have received a nominal list of 213 Polish landowners in Lithuania who, during the first fortnight in August, were sentenced in various ways. The majority were sent to Siberia, some as soldiers, while others were sentenced to various terms of hard labour. By such measures, it seems, Mouravieff has obtained that success in repressing the Lithuanian insurrection which Russian sympathisers say is his best apology.

The Russian Government proposes to place heavy taxes on passports for travellers out of or into Poland, and also a poll tax of twenty copecks daily upon every new resident, no matter whence, in the city of Warsaw.

AMERICA.

By the latest news we learn that the Federals were pushing the siege of Charleston with great pertinacity, and that the continuous bombardment was telling against Fort Sumter. There was a doubtful report that this fort had been captured, but otherwise the state of matters at Charleston was unchanged.

General Lee is organising a large reserve force, and General Meade is preparing to receive an attack of the Confederate General. The Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* writes on the 19th ult. that information received directly from Richmond, corroborated by the statements of deserters and exchanged prisoners, shows that General Lee is preparing to invade Maryland, and that the Secessionists of that State will aid him with all men, money, and provisions that they can provide. He adds, General Lee has for some time past been secretly organising a reserve of 40,000 men, who are to be stationed at Winchester or some other point in the Shenandoah Valley.

Eight hundred guerrillas, under Quantrell, have crossed the Missouri River, captured Laurence, Kansas, burning and destroying property to the estimated value of 2,000,000 dols. Senator Lane is supposed to have been captured. The Federal troops have started in pursuit.

It is reported from New Orleans, under date of the 10th ult., that the Federal General Andrews had been defeated in an encounter with the Confederates in the rear of Port Hudson. He lost 150 in killed and missing, and two pieces of cannon.

Advices from New Orleans to the 11th, viâ Memphis on the 17th ult., state that yellow fever was prevalent in that city.

The Governor of Alabama has issued an address, enjoining the impressment of negroes into the Confederate service.

Mr. Davidson, a member of the North Carolina Legislature, has written a letter to the *Raleigh Standard*, saying he believes four fifths of the people of North Carolina demand peace upon any terms which will not enslave and degrade them. They may prefer Southern independence, but that they now believe cannot be obtained, nor do they see much future hope of it. They would compromise upon an amendment to the continuation and perpetuation of slavery in the States. He urges the people to elect members to the next Southern Congress who favour a six months' armistice, and submission of disputed matters to a Convention of Delegates from the Northern and Southern States, elected by the people themselves.

The *New York Times* contains an article attacking England and lauding Russia. It says—"We are bewildered at England's treachery, which has subsided into a fixed, unchangeable policy. There can be no oblivion of the past. Henceforth America will recognise no tie to England." The *New York Times* accepts these new relations and says—"It will go hard with America but England shall have enough of these relations before America has finished."

The draught continues in New York, in the presence of 20,000 troops, without any disturbance. Mayor Opdyke has called a meeting of the Common Council to act upon the amendment he has to propose to the municipal appropriation for draughted men. General Dix had issued a well-timed address to the people entreating them to maintain order. The City Council had voted a sum of 3,000,000 dols. to provide substitutes for the conscripts to be draughted from the city.

The ship Anglo-Saxon, from Liverpool to New York, was burned by the Confederate steamer Florida thirty miles west of Kinsale. The crew were taken off and subsequently landed by the Florida at Brest.

MEXICO.

Mexican news, through France, comes to the 18th ult., at which time General Forey was still in the capital. A French corps-d'armée was marching upon San Luis Potosi, which was defended by ex-President Juarez with 15,000 men, resolved to make one more cast of the die with their invaders. Miramon, at the head of a band of adventurous followers, has re-entered Mexico from the neighbouring territory of Texas. Miramon, it will be remembered, was ousted from the presidency by Juarez. He was at that time supported by the priest party. What his present designs are is not indicated. The adhesions to the empire are said to be numerous; but it is suggested that the population would prefer the throne to be occupied by a French rather than an Austrian Prince.

The *Moniteur* publishes an Imperial decree establishing a medal commemorative of the Mexican expedition, which is to be given to all the soldiers who have taken part in that expedition.

BRITISH AMERICA.

The Canadian news is of no special importance. Parliament was engaged in animated discussions upon the address in response to the Speech from the Throne.

The *Quebec Gazette* says:—"An announcement recently made by Mr. M'Ghee of the offensive capacities of the military works in course of construction by the Americans at Rouse's Point has led to inquiry relative to similar undertakings at different parts of the American frontier. At Detroit the Americans have planned a vast fort. At Niagara the old fortifications are being remodelled on a scale aggressive in its comprehension, while at Portland and at other points on the Atlantic, and at San Francisco on the Pacific coast, every preparation is being made to withstand a war with a maritime Power."

The harvest prospects all over the lower British colonies and Canada were never better.

The Newfoundland fisheries are below the average take.

JAPAN.

Quite a new tone is held by the last telegram from Japan, dated July 4. It runs thus:—"There is reported to be a growing affinity between the Tycoon's Government and foreigners. The Tycoon has chartered British steamers to convey troops."

Lieutenant-Colonel Neale, our Chargé d'Affaires at Yokuhama, has received from the Japanese Government the whole of the indemnity money demanded—viz., £120,000. This is the first time that diplomacy has succeeded in wresting, without bloodshed, an indemnity from a nation of the Chinese stamp. As Colonel Neale has also contrived with consummate tact to make the Japanese authorities disown the conduct of the Prince of Satsuma, and confess him to be, as it were, an independent Potentate, he and the gallant Admiral Kuper will have no difficulty in proceeding directly against that haughty dame, and in compelling him to afford full satisfaction and compensation for the murder of Mr. Richardson.

We shall in our next Number give Engravings, from sketches by our Special Artist in Japan, of the counting the indemnity money and its being conveyed to the English ships.

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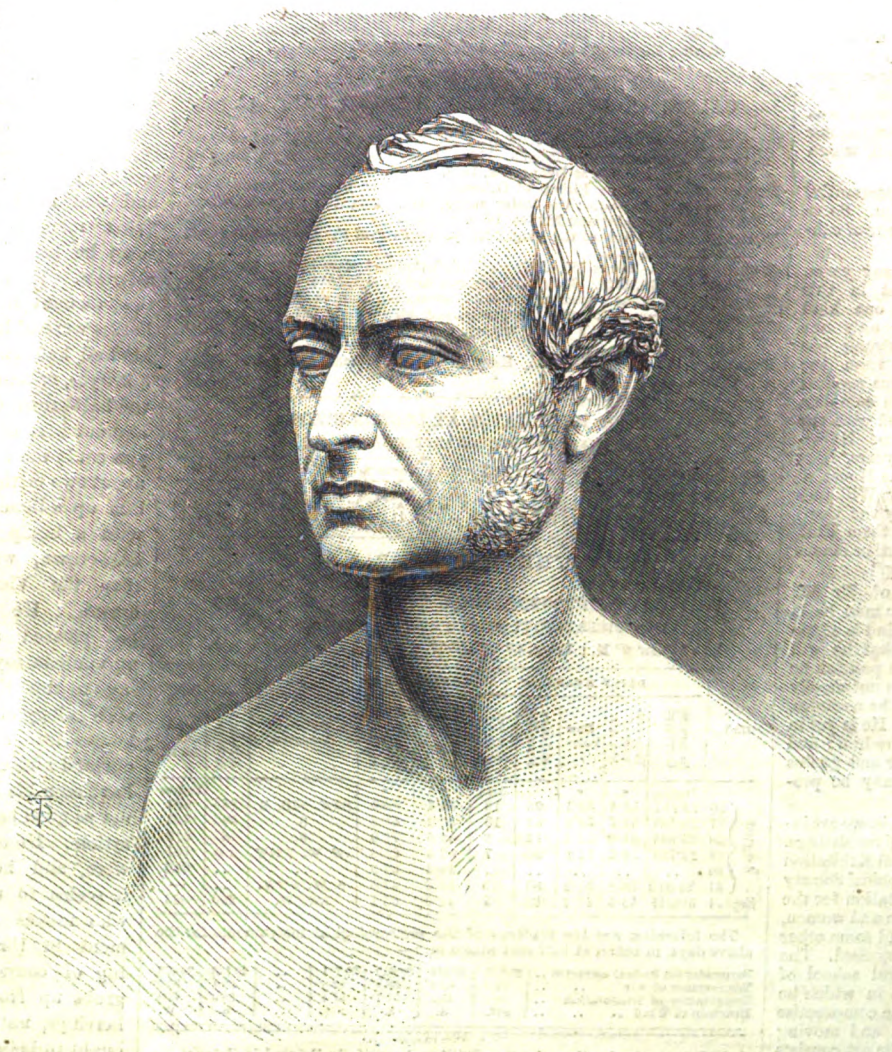
SIR WILLIAM ARMSTRONG.

WE give this week an Engraving of an admirable bust, by Mr. Alexander Munro, the sculptor, of Sir William Armstrong, C.B., LL.D., F.R.S., the president of the British Association during the meeting now taking place at Newcastle. Sir W. Armstrong is a native of Newcastle, and a good representative of the scientific industry of that birthplace of engineers. Our readers are so familiar with his name in connection with artillery that they will be glad to see some notice of him here. Sir William's father was a leading merchant and quondam Mayor of Newcastle. His mother was the daughter of Mr. Potter, of Walbottle Hall, in the same county. From childhood he is said to have shown engineering talent. Circumstances, however, fixed him to the profession of the law, and accordingly, early in life, he came up to town to read with his brother-in-law, Baron Watson, then a special pleader in the Temple. It is somewhat remarkable that the future Judge, after fighting as Cornet of Dragoons in the Peninsula, had deserted arms for law. His pupil, on the other hand, was destined to restore the balance, and change law for arms. Young Armstrong sought relief from uncongenial studies by devoting all his leisure to the pursuit of natural science. He belonged to a class of men whose recreation it is to acquire knowledge, and he possessed an intellect persistent and clear enough to launch him into independent inquiry as soon as he should have gained the broad level of general scientific attainment. It was not long, therefore, before he commenced an original investigation on the subject of electricity. A long series of patient experiments resulted in the production of the well-known hydro-electric machine, still the most powerful means of developing frictional electricity yet devised. For these successful labours he was elected, at an unusually early age, a Fellow of the Royal Society.

In 1835, while making an excursion into the wilder districts of Yorkshire, his attention was arrested by a mountain torrent which, after fruitlessly falling from a great height, exhausted the remnant of its force in turning a water-wheel at the bottom. It at once occurred to him that if the stream were conveyed from the summit in a pipe and caused to act by pressure at the base, the whole fall, instead of a twentieth part of it, would be made available. The idea thus caught took deep root in his mind, and now bears fruit in the great series of hydraulic machines which, if peace have victories as renowned as war, ought alone to confer considerable fame upon Sir W. Armstrong.

In 1845 the project of supplying Newcastle with water from Whittle Dean was started. Sir W. Armstrong was its chief promoter, and acted as solicitor to the company. His knowledge of hydraulics proved very useful in carrying out the works, and he attained great influence in the undertaking. He now, therefore, brought forward his long-cherished scheme of applying water-pressure to mechanical purposes. He had by this time invented his hydraulic crane and exhibited a model of it to the literary and philosophical society of his native town. It was determined to put the invention to the test upon the quay at Newcastle, using the pressure in the Whittle Dean Company's pipes as the motive power.

The complete success of the experiment changed his whole career. He at once gave up the law and turned mechanical engineer. Associating himself with some old friends, he set up the now famous Elswick Engine Works, and was shortly afterwards confirmed in his new profession by being elected a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers.



BUST OF SIR WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, C.B., BY A. MUNRO.

For the next five years Sir W. Armstrong was absorbed in the development of his great invention. First he added to hydraulic machinery its most important feature, by which an accumulation or artificial head is substituted for the natural head of water gained by mere altitude. By this means the application of water pressure is rendered practicable in every locality, and it has been extended by Sir William to a marvellous variety of purposes. In all the national dockyards and arsenals, in nearly all our commercial docks, in railway stations, and even in the recesses of mines, this power may now be found working with a degree of safety, precision, and energy unequalled by any other motive agency employed by man. An immense diversity of mechanical combinations has been required to render it competent for its multifarious duties. Cranes and hoists of every kind, machines for opening and closing ponderous dock-gates and huge swing-bridges by the mere touch of a finger, capstans, turn-tables, waggon-lifts, machines for crushing ore, pumping water, shipping coal, hauling trucks, docking vessels, opening sluice-gates, and for a host of other purposes, have been contrived and brought into operation by Sir William Armstrong. In many of our great commercial docks the length of pressure-pipe amounts to several miles, and hundreds of hydraulic cranes and other machines are connected with it, all supplied from one steam-engine, which quietly pumps water into an accumulator, and suffers no disturbance from the fitful manner in which the water is drawn off. These are the fruits of the idea which took root in Sir William Armstrong's mind by the side of the stream and old-fashioned water-wheel in the mountainous wilds of Yorkshire.

In November, 1854, the battle of Inkerman was fought; and it will be remembered that the turn of the battle against the Russians was chiefly owing to the fire of two 18-pounder guns, weighing two tons each, which by an almost superhuman effort were at a late hour brought into the field, and by their superior range crushed the Russian fire. On hearing of this incident, and of the difficulty which had been experienced in bringing such heavy guns into action, Sir W. Armstrong began to think whether equal range might not be obtained with lighter guns. He saw that if rifling were effective in small-arms it could not fail to be equally so in cannon, and he saw also that if wrought iron were employed instead of cast iron in the manufacture of ordnance, a great reduction of weight would be effected. He at once prepared a design, and called upon the Duke of Newcastle, then Minister for War, to explain his views. The Duke gave him an order for six guns, the first of which was commenced in December, 1854, and finished in April, 1855. The gun was thus early finished, but Sir W. Armstrong's conduct respecting it was significant. He seems never to have thought of heralding its birth or foretelling its career. On the contrary, he kept it back, both from the Government and the public, and commenced with it a weary but most important course of experiments, extending without cessation for three years, before the gun was adopted by the Government. But for the indomitable perseverance of Sir W. Armstrong throughout this period we should certainly never have bridged the enormous distance between this first 5-pounder and the last 600-pounder Armstrong guns. The principle of construction which marks these guns is of simple origin. Sir W. Armstrong's experiments in the strength of different tubes for guns showed that one formed, as in the fowling-piece, by twisting a long bar into a spiral, and then welding it into a continuous cylinder, was best and strongest of all. It was, however, impossible to make entire guns in one thickness upon this principle. He therefore surrounded the inner tube by a second one, and that again by a third, and so on until the necessary thickness was built up. With this exterior construction he combined a steel barrel, and by these means he seems to have accomplished his design of producing ordnance that should combine the maximum of strength with the minimum of weight.

Early in 1858 came the report of the Rifled Cannon Committee, to which several of Sir W. Armstrong's guns had been submitted. Upon that report the Government took instant action. They decided to manufacture, with great speed and secrecy, a large number of the new weapons, and at once prepared to treat with the successful inventor. General Peel, the then War Secretary, has repeatedly said that the Government must have given him any compensation he

THE CONGRESS OF GERMAN SOVEREIGNS AT FRANKFORT: FIREWORKS ON THE BANKS OF THE MAINE.—SEE PAGE 246.

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liked to name; but Sir W. Armstrong executed a deed transferring all his inventions to the Government, and refused all remuneration. In return for his success and patriotic liberality he was knighted and made a C.B.; and, as it was found necessary to obtain his services in manufacturing the gun, and in developing his system generally, he was appointed to the new office of Engineer of Rifled Ordnance. By his own desire the duration of this appointment was limited, and in February of the present year Sir W. Armstrong resigned it in order to return to his old manufacturing firm, which at that time stood in peculiar need of his services.

During his tenure of office, Sir W. Armstrong laboured incessantly, and it is hard to realise the extent of the task set before him. Some idea of it may be formed by reference to the analogous labour of substituting rifled for smooth-bore small arms.

It is well known that this latter work has lasted many years, involved immense waste, and is still unfinished. Yet in this instance the authorities have had to deal with but one kind of weapon, of but one size and calibre, and carrying only one sort of projectile. On the other hand, Sir W. Armstrong has had to manufacture guns of all natures and sizes, from the 6-pounder to the 600-pounder, and suited for all the various services by land and sea. He has had to supply these guns with complete systems of shot, shell, and fuzes; and has, besides, grappled with the difficulties of a novel manufacture and of monster ordnance. Nevertheless, three thousand of his guns have, within four years, been introduced into the service; and "of these 3000," says the House of Commons Committee, in their recent report, quoting Sir William's own words, "not one has burst explosively." Nor, say the Committee, have they had "any practical evidence before them that, even at this moment, any other method of constructing rifled ordnance exists which can be compared to that of Sir W. Armstrong."

Gunnery, however, was not the first occupation of Sir W. Armstrong, nor is it likely to be his last. As a scientific man he is interested in too many branches of knowledge, and his mind is of too inventive and active a character, to make it probable that he will devote the remainder of his years to artillery alone. The position he has filled this week as president of the association he owes not merely to the reputation of the Armstrong gun, but to the place he occupies, on entirely independent grounds, in the scientific world. He is yet in the prime of life, and has a wide field for his talents before him; and we trust that the career of one who belongs in character and genius to the old school of the Stephensons and the Brunels may be prolonged for many years to come.

The marble bust from which our Engraving was taken, is, we are informed, the only one for which Sir William Armstrong has given sittings. It is the work of Mr. A. Munro, and was in the International Exhibition of last year. It was executed for the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle. Mr. Munro has established a special reputation for the grace and softness of his sculptured portraiture of children and women, but the firmness and manliness of execution in this and some other recent busts and statues of men have not been fully recognised. The sculptor has understood—what some of the over-literal school of sculptors have not—the innate rigidity of the material in which he works, and that it is frequently necessary to make some compromise in order to express the pulpy softness, and the warm and moving contours of living flesh. In sculpture, as in painting, the art consists in knowing—as Vandyke was said to do—exactly where to place the hard and the soft markings. In the bust before us, no one can complain of want of character and literal resemblance. But the deeper and better part of the likeness consists in the expression of thoughtful intelligence in the eyes and brow, and in the characteristically bland and almost animate smile which plays about the mouth, yet without any loss of firmness in the chin and jaw.

THE BURNING OF CAMPDEN HOUSE.

THE great fire insurance case at Croydon Assizes, of which we gave some particulars last week, was brought to a close on Saturday. The evidence on both sides was finished on Friday night. On Saturday morning Mr. Lush summed up for the fire insurance company, and Mr. Bovill on the part of Mr. Woolley. The Judge, Mr. Baron Bramwell, did not occupy long in putting the case before the jury, and they, without hesitation, returned a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed (£4000), with interest. This decision will, it is said, govern the claims for all the insurances which had been effected on the house and furniture, amounting to £29,000.

This case, though protracted to an unusual length, may be condensed into a tolerably small compass.

Mr. Woolley, a man of small or no means, married, in 1849, a lady of fortune. He took on lease a residence, since well known in London society, called Campden House. He shortly commenced fitting it up and furnishing it with everything costly or curious in the mediæval style that he could pick up. He spent large sums in this manner, and the house became quite a showplace in consequence. Naturally, he took the precaution of insuring his property from fire. He insured the house and furniture in various offices for an amount of nearly £30,000. On Sunday, March 23, 1862, the house was burnt to the ground. The morning was cold and rainy, and Mr. Woolley, who made his escape in his shirt only, was for some time exceedingly ill with the shock and the physical sufferings he had undergone; and it was not until the September following that he was enabled to send in his claim upon the offices in which he had insured. The Sun Fire Office, from which he claimed £4000, seems at first to have taken exception only as to the value of the furniture destroyed, and a long correspondence ensued on the subject. But in January of this year they avowed their intention to resist all payment of their policies, on the ground that the fire was not accidental and that the claim was fraudulent. In short, they accused Mr. Woolley of the crime of arson. Mr. Woolley instantly commenced an action, no less for the purpose of obtaining his due than of clearing his character from so odious an aspersion.

The trial occupied all last week, and seldom has a case of this importance gone from the beginning so entirely in one direction. It became palpable from the commencement that it was quite improbable that Mr. Woolley should have committed this great crime. It was made plain that, even if the insurance had been paid, he must be a loser by the calamity; and all idea of fraud fell to the ground. It was also demonstrated, as far as a negative could be proved, that Mr. Woolley was innocent of the charge. He brought friends and acquaintances, whose testimony was beyond suspicion, to depose to the great value of furniture and works of art which he had collected. He indignantly denied that he had either himself, or in any indirect manner, caused the destruction of the house; and the severe cross-examination to which he was subjected failed to elicit anything to justify even a suspicion against him. The case for the plaintiff produced a very favourable effect. On the other hand, that for the defence failed signally from its opening. The principal evidence for the defence was that of Temple, formerly a carpenter, but for many years in the employ of Mr. Woolley, who with his wife and son lived on the premises. He deposed to various acts on the part of his master which he considered suspicious, but they were none of them inconsistent with the mere care of such valuable articles when the family were "out of town." He swore to the absence of articles at the time of the fire, but which were nevertheless inserted in the catalogue as destroyed. But he was distinctly contradicted on this point by other witnesses. Moreover, when he came to be cross-examined upon his interviews with the solicitors for the fire office, he not only perpetually contradicted himself, but he so plainly showed his determination not to furnish any answer which might be favourable to Mr. Woolley as to draw upon himself a sharp rebuke from the Judge. After a little while it became manifest that he was at the bottom of the somewhat late suspicions of the fire office, and that he was actuated by a feeling of animosity against Mr. Woolley from having been under the impression that that gentleman had left him and his family to shift for themselves at the fire, and to make their escape how they could. From that moment his evidence may be said to have "broken down," and there could be little doubt about the verdict. It is a very hard thing to reproach a man for what he does, or omits to do, in a burning house. Few people are heroes under such circumstances; and if Mr. Woolley, escaping in his shirt, failed to stay and alarm the Temples, it must be said that Temple himself escaped with difficulty, and left his wife and son to their fate. The rest of the case for the defence was equally weak. It utterly failed to disprove the alleged value of the furniture; and some witnesses, who were called to show that the fire broke out in all parts of the house at once, thereby indicating premeditated incendiarism, were contradicted plump by another, who unexpectedly declared that one front was blazing a quarter of an hour before the other. The evidence about some clothes being found in the hall, and the inference therefrom that Mr. Woolley and Crozier, after setting fire to the house, undressed themselves in the hall and went out in their shirts, were not credible; because, in the first place, the fact was doubtful, and also because there was no motive for such conduct. They could as easily, and would more naturally, have undressed themselves in their bedrooms. The story of Woolley and Crozier being seen out on the morning of the fire between two and three, he having sworn to having gone to bed before midnight, was not sustained. Mr. Baron Bramwell summed up very briefly. He concluded by saying, that "though a wicked man might be ready to destroy property worth £50 to obtain £1000, it was difficult to conceive that any one would wilfully destroy property to a very large amount when, as really appeared to be the case in the present instance, the amount insured for would hardly cover the loss." The jury, as we have stated, instantly returned a verdict in favour of Mr. Woolley.

A juryman in this extraordinary case, writing to the *Times*, says:—"The delay, short as it was, was not on account of the verdict—that was settled instantaneously—but to consider what, if anything, should be said in addition thereto regarding the conduct of the Sun Insurance Office in defending the action. Upon this subject there was a strong feeling on the part of several, if not all, of the jury; but it was decided not to give expression to that feeling, leaving the verdict to carry its own commentary."

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 12.

SUNDAY, Sept. 6.—Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity. Montreal surrendered to the British by the French, 1760. Bernadotte (afterwards King of Sweden) defeats Ney at Dennewitz, 1813.
MONDAY, 7.—Knurchus, Bishop of Orleans. Battle of Borodino, between the French and Russians: the latter retire, 1812. Flight of Francis II., and Entry of Garibaldi into Naples, 1860.
TUESDAY, 8.—Nativity of the Virgin Mary. Capture of the Malakoff and Fall of Sebastopol, 1855.
WEDNESDAY, 9.—James IV. of Scotland defeated and slain by the English at Flodden Field, 1513. Municipal Reform Act passed, 1835.
THURSDAY, 10.—The Protector Somerset defeats the Scots at Pinkey, 1547.
FRIDAY, 11.—Cromwell takes Drogheda, and kills nearly all the besieged, 1649. Marlborough's great victory over the French under Villars at Malplaquet, 1709.
SATURDAY, 12.—John Sobieski, King of Poland, defeats the Turks before Vienna, 1683.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 12, 1863.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
7 43	6 17	8 57	9 30	10 21	11 2	11 39	—	0 11	0 34	0 55	1 15	1 34	1 51

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.		DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOMETER		WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours. Read at 10 A.M.
		Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 A.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	
		Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°			Inches
August	26	29·467	54·4	53·1	·96	10	50·4	63·0	SSW. SSE. E.	266	·426
	27	29·408	59·7	53·8	·82	10	55·2	67·5	S.	333	·535
	28	29·639	61·6	52·4	·73	6	49·5	71·9	S.	165	·022
	29	29·753	58·6	51·9	·80	7	52·5	67·8	SW. W. WNW.	205	·107
	30	...	...	...	...	...	49·4	68·9	..	..	·013
	31	29·810	56·5	51·2	·83	10	55·6	64·6	S. W. WNW.	..	—
Sept.	1	30·045	55·5	43·2	·66	5	44·0	63·1	SW. W.	200	·063

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	29·513	29·374	29·653	29·711	..	29·748	30·078
Temperature of Air	62·0°	62·4°	62·8°	62·6°	..	60·4°	56·9°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	57·7°	57·9°	57·7°	57·4°	..	56·0°	49·8°
Direction of Wind	SW.	S.	S.	SW.	..	S.	W.

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for 1864

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Office, 198, Strand, Sept. 5, 1863.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1863.

THE verdict has been given in the Woolley case, and the jury have decided against the Sun Insurance Office, and declared their disbelief in the allegation that Mr. Woolley burned the magnificent residence which it had been a labour of love and a labour of years to decorate and furnish. We suppose that most people will rejoice that the Sun office is defeated in this attempt to avoid payment of a heavy claim. Anything more feeble than the real evidence, or anything more unworthy than the effort to get up an impression against Mr. Woolley, we have not seen for a long time.

The common sense of the jury got rid, with much promptness, of the so-called evidence; and it is not worth while entering into an analysis of that. But we should like to say a word about the secondary means which were taken to influence the jury against the plaintiff. The course was to inquire into his earlier history, to show that when he married a rich lady he was without means, and then the jury were to be asked to believe that because Mr. Woolley was a poor man when he married he was a likely person to have set his house on fire. The utmost value of the evidence could come to no more than this. He admitted his early poverty, but we can see nothing disgraceful even in anything that was advanced against him. He may have been an actor and a waiter, and yet not necessarily a scoundrel. But the desperate stress laid upon his early impecuniosity shows how generally safe it is to calculate upon "respectable" prejudices. We admit the tact of the defendants in protruding and obtruding the horrible fact that the lord of Campden House, where the aristocracy met by hundreds for intellectual amusement, had been a nobody and a poor man. Had he been a reduced young nobleman, with an Athos of debt on him when he married the heiress, we doubt whether it would have been worth the Sun's while to have tried the case. But respectability does not like actors and waiters, except in their proper places, saying or bringing good things; and we may allow that the reinforcing a very weak case by a reference to pedigree and pocket was not a bad stroke of generalship.

But what does respectability mean by being so ready to believe anything bad of a poor man? There is a piece of social commendation to which respectability is especially addicted, and in which the premiss leads to a very different conclusion. If you go into—well, not good, but rich society, you are sure to see some man who is not always, though very often, the most disagreeable person in the room, and who is treated with immense respect; and in the course of the evening you are told (by way of gentle remonstrance with you for having irreverently apprised him that Rubens and Raphael were two people, and that neither painted Marshal Soult's "Murillo") that "that man is worth £150,000, and when he came to town he had just half-a-crown in his pocket." Just half-a-crown. That is the sum, and it is curious how exact the amount always is. If he had had a florin — only florins were of later date—he would have died in the union; if he had had two-and-ninepence he would only have become a lawyer, or an author, or some low creature of that kind; but the half-crown did it, the round half-crown. He became rich; and our host of the evening is a little vexed with you because you could not allow a man with £150,000 to have his own ideas about two or three painters dead and gone, instead of helping him up a little ladder of amiable questions to bring him down with a bump from the top. Respectability reverences that half-crown, would wear it as a medal, and like it better than the Victoria Cross. Well, Woolley had his half-crown. He had intellect, taste, and ambition, and he pleased a lady. She gave him her purse, and no one can say that he made an unworthy use of it, according to his lights. Guidebooks and handbooks are laden with eulogy of men of birth and family who have turned their houses into museums and galleries of art; and Mr. Woolley devoted himself to collections. Most people who are in society have seen his house, and are able to say whether his taste was not as good as that of hundreds who have a reputation for the article. He made himself a name and a fame, such as they were, and he began with half-a-crown only; and really it seems to us that a young man of sense and energy who makes his way to a fortune by legitimate investment in the matrimonial market is, commercially speaking of course, as respectable as the other young man who grubs up from the half-crown, viâ hides, train oil, or pickled herrings, until he arrives at that point of wealth that you ought to believe him when he says that the "Transfiguration" was painted by an individual whom he names to you as Hannibal Cratchi.

So much for the feeling on which the defendants in the Woolley case evidently placed so much reliance. They were defeated, and there is an end. But there are a few other points to notice. It being settled that Assurance Offices believe that a poor man is a likely person to burn his house, would it not be well that an assurer should pass a slight examination, so that the rest of his life may be less miserable? Now, if we drop a lucifer carelessly, we shall shudder to think, not only that we shall lose our house but, probably, be transported for arson, because there was certainly a time when we had even less than half-a-crown in our pocket. The offices should examine an assurer, and having privately obtained from him evidence—say his income-tax receipts, or those for his rent—that he is really, if not opulent, in decent circumstances; should bind themselves not to adduce as evidence of a tendency to arson that he took his family to Southend instead of to Scarborough. So we might light a candle in comparative peace. Another point is that the present slovenly and unfair way of giving compensation ought to be revised. You estimate your furniture as worth £1000. You assure for £1000, and the office grants a policy. When the casualty comes it ought to pay the money, having previously to assurance satisfied itself of your respectability and of the value of the goods. It is too bad that a system like that exposed in the Sun trial should continue. A man valued his property at a certain sum, the Sun takes his premiums on that sum, and, when the amount is claimed, alleges that the property is not worth so much. It was the Sun's business to have known what the property was worth. The office is an old one, and highly respectable. It has the honour of being mentioned in the "Rejected Addresses," and doubtless acts on precedent and in good company; but the system is utterly bad.

THE COURT.

The Queen continues at the Castle of Rosenau, in good health.

Her Majesty will leave the Rosenau on her return to England on Monday next. It is expected that the Queen, on her homeward journey, will spend one day with the King of the Belgians at Laeken, and arrive at Windsor Castle on Thursday, the 10th inst., where Princess Louisa and Prince Arthur will meet her Majesty. The Queen will remain one night at the castle, and take her departure for Scotland the next day (Friday).

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, attended Divine service in the chapel at the Kalenberg on Sunday in last week. The service was performed by the General-Superintendent, Dr. Meyer. Her Majesty and the Princess partook of luncheon at the Kalenberg, and afterwards visited Prince and Princess Augustus of Saxe-Coburg at Coburg. The Duke of Coburg and the Crown Prince of Prussia arrived at the Kalenberg on the same day.

The Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia took leave of the Queen on Tuesday evening, and left Coburg for Potsdam. Prince Alfred accompanied their Royal Highnesses to Potsdam.

Wednesday, the 26th ult., was the anniversary of the lamented Prince Consort's birthday. Her Majesty planted a tree, in remembrance, in front of the schloss in which the revered Prince was born. The Duchess of Coburg visited the Queen early in the day. Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse arrived at Coburg on the same day on a visit to the Duchess of Coburg, and immediately visited her Majesty at the Rosenau, and remained there until the evening.

The Queen and the Royal family have, during the week, taken frequent walks and drives in the vicinity of the Rosenau.

Prince Alfred left Berlin on Saturday, and returned to the Castle of Rosenau, accompanied by Prince Leiningen.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales continue at the Castle of Abergeldie.

During last week a ball was given to the gillies and gamekeepers at Abergeldie Castle. The Prince and the Count of Flanders danced frequently; the Princess, although she did not dance, expressed herself highly delighted with the Highland dancers.

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On Thursday in last week the Prince and Princess honoured the Earl and Countess of Fife with a visit at Mar Lodge, and were present at the Braemar gathering which took place on the same day at Mar Lodge. Their Royal Highnesses arrived half-past three o'clock, and were received enthusiastically by the spectators, of whom a large number were present. The Princess took her seat upon a raised dais in front of a select circle who had been invited to meet their Royal Highnesses, and watched the various amusements with great interest. The proceedings commenced with a gathering of the clans, after which the games were commenced, consisting of racing, tossing the caber, Highland dances, &c. The sports were kept up with great spirit, but the weather was very unfavourable, heavy showers falling during the whole time of the amusements. Their Royal Highnesses were dressed partially in tartan.

On Friday evening a grand torchlight ball was given in honour of their Royal Highnesses.

The Prince and Princess took their departure from Mar Lodge the next day (Saturday) and returned to Abergeldie.

Their Royal Highnesses take frequent walks and drives in the neighbourhood of Abergeldie.

The Prince, with the Count of Flanders, has been very successful grouse-shooting.

Her Royal Highness Princess George of Saxony, accompanied by Baron Gersdorff and Baroness Blome, left Scarborough on Monday for Edinburgh.

The Duke and Duchess of Montrose have arrived in town from Buchanan House, Stirlingshire, en route for the Continent.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter and family have left Grosvenor-square for Burghley House, Stamford.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde are on a tour of visits in Scotland.

Earl and Countess Russell and family have arrived at the Countess de Flahault's residence in Perthshire.

Earl and Countess De Grey and Ripon left Carlton-gardens on Saturday last for Studley Hall, Ripon.

The Earl and Countess of Eglinton are receiving a succession of visitors at Eglinton Castle, Ayrshire.

The Countess of Clarendon and the Ladies Villiers have left Cocme Abbey on a visit to Lord and Lady Skelmersdale, at Latham House, Lancashire.

Earl Brownlow will shortly leave Belton House, Lincolnshire, for Madeira, for the benefit of his health.

Frances Countess Waldegrave and Mr. Chichester Fortescue have left the Priory, Chewton Mendip, for Dudbrook House, Essex.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston arrived at Cambridge House on Saturday last from Walmer Castle. The noble Viscount left London on Monday for Wales.

Viscountess Jocelyn and the Hon. Miss Jocelyn have left Walmer Castle on a Continental tour.

Viscount and Viscountess Chelsea and family are passing the season at Lake Windermere.

Viscount Beaumont has arrived at the French Embassy, Albert-gate House, from Paris.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey has arrived at his seat, Falloden, Northumberland, from Scotland.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has arrived at Penmaenmaur, Conway, from Hawarden Castle.

Lord and Lady Aveland and the Hon. Misses Heathcote left town on Saturday last for their seat, Normanton Park, Rutlandshire.

Lord and Lady Willoughby d'Eresby are entertaining a large shooting-party at Drummond Castle, Perthshire.

We understand a marriage is arranged to take place between Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Henry Byng, Coldstream Guards, second son of the Earl of Strafford, and Countess Henrietta Danneskiold, eldest daughter of Count Christian Danneskiold Samsoe, and niece of the Marquis of Ailesbury.

Advices from Stockholm announce that the volunteer system, on the model of that in England, is to be introduced into Sweden.

The manufacturers of the Norwich gates (in last year's exhibition) have received an order for similar gates for the Pacha of Egypt.

A treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation was on Tuesday concluded between the United Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway and the Republic of Liberia, by their respective Plenipotentiaries.

Lean cattle are now conveyed by steamer from Southampton to Charenton, in France, to be fattened in the pastures of that neighbourhood, and then re-conveyed to this country to be killed.

The monument erected at Banbridge, Downshire, to the memory of Captain Crozier, R.N., of which we gave an Engraving in our Number of the 8th ult., was designed by Mr. W. J. Barre, of Belfast.

In the China seas the native crew of the ship Helmers rose upon the European captain, mate, and two seamen, murdered them, and scuttled the ship.

The village of Pouillenay, Côte-d'Or, has been almost destroyed by fire. In one night 54 houses, 55 barns, 29 stables, and 19 sheds, in all 157 buildings, fell a prey to the flames. The live stock and crops were all destroyed, and only a small portion of furniture was saved.

The third section of the congress of German jurisconsults at Mentz has rejected, by a majority of one vote only, a proposition made by M. Fries, a barrister at Weimar, in favour of abolishing the penalty of death, forty members having voted for the motion and forty-one against it.

The Sultan has peremptorily refused to pay the pressing debts of the ex-Sultanas and of the daughters of the late Sultan. His sister, the wife of Mehemet Ali, petitioned for a sum of £70,000 to pay her liabilities, and the same answer has been returned as to the others—that they must sell their jewels and their property, but that not a piaster will be given from the public coffers in addition to the liberal allowance which they receive.

The eighth annual meeting of the members and friends of the Dramatic, Equestrian, and Musical Sick Fund Association was held on Monday in the saloon of Drury-lane Theatre. Mr. Benjamin Webster, the president of the association, took the chair. Mr. R. E. Phillips read the financial report, which stated that during the year situations had been obtained for 116 members, 50 families had been assisted to get to their engagements, 41 cases of distress had been relieved and 576 days of sickness administered to, the families of five members received the allowance for interment, and many cash advances had been made to distressed but respectable brethren. The balance-sheet showed a balance of receipts over disbursements of £164, and the total amount of funds in the bank was £1322.

ACTION IN THE NAME OF QUEEN VICTORIA.—A DISPUTED LEGACY.—The tribunal of the Seine has just pronounced a decision in a somewhat extraordinary will dispute. An English lady—who had been twice married, the first time to a wealthy English gentleman, and, after his decease, to Comte de Silley, a French nobleman, died in October last, leaving in her will a sum of 100,000 francs (£4000) to Queen Victoria, to be employed for the benefit of the London poor. The other legatees under the will and the executors wrote to the English Ambassador to acquaint him with the fact, information of which was in due time transmitted to her Majesty, who decided to accept the legacy. One of the legatees then insinuated that her Majesty should let the relatives have the money. The English legal authorities were consulted, and they gave the opinion that the relatives had no right to the money, of which the Queen was the sovereign dispenser, unless they came under the category of the poor. The general legatees then required the Royal signature legally affixed to a formal document, and they proceeded to summon the Queen to appear on the 2nd of July, either in person or by procuration. The summons was sent on the 22nd of June. The case then came before the tribunal of the Seine, the plaintiff applying that an order should be made for the payment of the legacy to her Majesty's Ambassador. The legal representative of her Majesty proceeded to contend that the money should be paid over to the Ambassador, who was recognised by all legal authorities, many of whom were quoted as representing in everything the person of his Sovereign. A precedent was cited in which a legacy to the Pope of an estate had been given over to the Nuncio after some dispute. The question, the advocate for the Queen contended, was not one of private law, but of international law. The advocate on the other side maintained that the legacy was made to the Queen as a private individual, and the intentions of the testatrix would not be carried out unless her Majesty became personally the almoner of the sum left at her disposal. The Ambassador represented his Government—that is, the Chambers of his country, the Ministry, and the Royal person—but he could not represent one of those parties separately from the rest. The French law knew neither Sovereigns nor Ambassadors. The Queen ought to submit to the requirements of that law, and to put her signature at the foot of a special and authentic procuration. That was the only guarantee which the legatees could have that the sum left had passed into the august hands for which the testatrix had destined it. The president of the tribunal, M. Benoist, decided in favour of Her Majesty, saying that an Ambassador represented his Sovereign, and that all he said and did was substantially said and done by his Sovereign.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

DID not the Revenue returns and the quarterly reports of the Board of Trade, together with a hundred analogous indices, offer unmistakably satisfactory evidences of the prosperity of the empire and the constant development of its resources, a speculative philosopher might be led to argue that England was verging upon effeteness and decadence from the morbid craving after supernatural sensations which so unpleasantly distinguishes the epoch. Now the fashion is for table-turning, spirit-rapping, and mountebank-medium patronising; now the guests at a conversazione run wild after a "magic crystal;" now the rage is all for "spirit-drawings" and the questionable confidences of a "Maria Jane," or some such rubbish; and now "The Ghost Club" are advertising for a "haunted house."

We have heard of "The Ugly Club," and intend, indeed, to put ourself down for ballot at an early opportunity; and, for aught we know to the contrary, "The Unfortunate Club," candidates for which were bound to have been at least twice bankrupt, or to have had a father or some very near relative hanged; but "The Ghost Club," we confess, startles us. We suppose Lord Lyttelton is a member, *par droit de naissance;* and that the Drummer of Tedworth, the other drummer that Gervase Matcham slew, Nell Cook, Mrs. Veal, the White Lady of Avenel, and the Cock-lane Ghost are on the supernumerary list. But the Ghost Club! Do they believe in ghosts, or are they the rather playful humourists, possessing some sound common sense, who are anxious to disprove, discourage, and ridicule all the lying nonsense that old women have been talking to children for ever so many hundred years past? But, in the latter case, the society should, with greater propriety, call itself "The Anti-Ghost Club."

Most men of strong imagination and nervous temperament have seen—or, at least, fancied they have seen—ghosts. Coleridge very aptly said that the reason he did not believe in apparitions was that he had seen so many of them. We are not imaginative, but we are nervous, and can reckon our ghosts by scores. At one time we could summon them up almost at volition; but we never believed in the "apparition of Mrs. Veal," and for nearly two years inhabited a charmingly-haunted house near Slough, in Buckinghamshire. The place, an old Tudor mansion, was haunted by a phantom troop of horse, who at night continually galloped round the mansion. We heard these dreadful dragoons hundreds of times, and at last we saw them. They turned out to be rats of the largest size and the highest antiquity. The rest of the spectral visitants in our experience we found were best laid in the Red Sea by the exorcism of a blue pill (triplex) and a black draught. There is a certain condition of the mind supervening on an abnormal state of the body, which, by the doctors, is termed hypochondriasis, but which, in plainer English, may be termed "under-the-ribism." When a man is "hipped"—when there is anything the matter with his liver, he is a dull dog, indeed, if he can't conjure up a ghost to keep him company.

Good old George Cruikshank has been striving valorously lately, both with pen and pencil, to laugh the ghost delusion away; but the professed "discovery," on which he prides himself, and the merit of which Mr. Hain Friswell disputes with him, is of no great weight in disposing of the argument either pro or con. Messrs. Cruikshank and Friswell maintain that there can be no ghosts, because ghosts are generally reported to appear in their habits as they live, and that it is absurd to think that coats, pantaloons, hats, wigs, and canes could be supernaturally reproduced. These gentlemen forget that ghosts do not come *to* us. They—or what we term ghosts—come *from* us; they issue from our own distempered imaginations; in fact, we "evolve them from our own internal consciousness," as the German artist did the camel, which he was called upon to draw without ever having seen the animal in question. A morbid fancy may brood over a mental image of Hamlet's father in full armour, or of a lady in a white sheet, or of the late Mr. Grimaldi, the clown, till the actua personage appears to be represented to the eye; but in this decorous country who would have the indelicacy to shape an ideal *in puris naturalibus?*

Turn we from the dead to the living. In default of somebody better to differ about, the town has been eagerly canvassing the character of the King of Dahomey. Is he jet black, or only copper-coloured? Is he a filthy, cruel, drunken savage, wallowing in hog's grease, rum, and blood; or is he a humane and refined Potentate, who merely keeps up his "great custom" through the sad necessity of ministering to the prejudices of his subjects? The flattering picture of the African king lately drawn by an English naval officer has been quickly succeeded by a portrait daubed in the very deepest sables by M. Jules Gérard, who, in a letter to the Duke of Wellington, describes the negro ruler of Dahomey as infinitely more ferocious than any of the lions he has hunted, and as a barbarous, depraved, and heartless monster. M. Gérard expressed a wish that Captain Burton, who is her Majesty's Consul-General at Fernando Po, had also paid the King a visit to indorse his report; whereupon Mr. Edward Tinsley, Captain Burton's London publisher, writes a letter to the *Times* stating that he has heard from Fernando Po that Captain Burton had just been up to Dahomey, and had a very pleasant time of it with the King, whom he describes as a very good kind of man. The condescendence of his Majesty even went so far that, after pressing Captain Burton to pay him another visit, he appointed him to the honorary command of the Fanti guard of Amazons. Nobody, it would seem, is so black as he is painted—not even the King of Dahomey.

A gentleman following the arduous profession of a pugilist was on Tuesday last announced to fight another gentleman pursuing the same vocation. The stakes reached the large amount of a thousand pounds; the admirers of one gentleman backing his prowess to the extent of six hundred pounds, and the supporters of the other expressing their confidence in his abilities to the extent of the remaining four hundred. The directors of the Great Western Railway, who must be enthusiastic admirers of the "noble art," kindly provided a train for these gentlemen and their friends, who started in the dead of the night from Paddington, and arrived at Wootton-Basset, near Swindon, before six o'clock in the morning. A ring was formed, and the men placed in position; but they had hardly began to spar before the police arrived and put a stop to the tournament. The gentlemen and their *entourage* returned to town, traversed in cabs the whole of the vast metropolis, proceeded to Fenchurch-street, and took train for Purfleet. There, at five o'clock, a ring was pitched and the battle took place. One of the gentlemen was beaten badly, knocked down senseless, and couldn't come up to time; so the battle was decided in favour of the other gentleman, who will, of course, claim the stakes; but we are very much mistaken in the character of our readers if they care to know which gentleman it was who came off victorious.

We can claim for this history of a prize fight the merit, at least, of brevity. We have, we hoped, abstained from shocking the most sensitive feelings of propriety, and have endeavoured to make our bear dance to the very genteelest of tunes. We have only alluded to what we consider a very disgraceful affair because we think it a case in which "something ought to be done." The majesty of the law, of which we hear so much, cuts, it must be admitted, a queerly inconsistent figure, when such gentlemen, routed by the police in one county, can meet in another to pound each other's bodies. Personally we have an abhorrent disgust for prize-fighting altogether; but we are tolerant—our name is not legion—and it may be that, in this "muscular" age, those who share our opinions and are adverse to these displays are in a minority. Even the Home Secretary, it will be remembered, tacitly declined to prevent the great fight between Heenan and Sayers. Now, may we be permitted to suggest that instead of the Government winking at a practice which it is reluctant to abolish, and thereby placing itself in a false position before the country, it would be much better to legalise prize-fighting? There are many noblemen and gentlemen of a sporting turn of mind who are fond of these exhibitions. Let them, by all means, indulge their "Corinthian" tastes, but under proper restrictions. If we must have our gladiators, let us have at least an amphitheatre for them. In such a select inclosure our pugilists could fight for ten thousand pounds a side if they so chose, and could find backers; but outdoor prize-fighting, with its concomitant evils of riotous assemblages, overladen trains, robbery and profligacy, should be treated with the same sternness as garotting. In a licensed amphitheatre graduated sums could be charged for admission, and the police would keep order instead of chasing the combatants from the field. No great harm would perhaps accrue from these spectacles of pluck and endurance; but it is the ruffianism, the brutality, and the evil character of the frequenters of prize fights that has rendered them, in later years, intolerable to the decent part of the community. The old champions—the Figgs and the Broughtons—used to fight in covered amphitheatres; it was only when the ring became nomadic that it lost its good character and acquired a disreputable one. Which is best: to legalise a small evil, or to avert one's gaze while impunity is allowed to a colossal one?

"Madame Schmitt" is not to be compelled to go into the white bears' den; and, moreover, Mdme. Schmitt is not to forfeit her four thousand francs. Such is the grave decision arrived at by the Paris tribunals in the case of an action brought by the proprietor of a hippodrome for breach of contract against a female beast-tamer. Mdme. Schmitt was perfectly willing to confront lions, tigers, and elephants—nay, the "armed rhinoceros himself;" but she objected, on principle, to the white bear, who is popularly believed to be untamable. On the other hand, the hippodrome people declared the white bear to be as innocent as a sucking dove, and that the stories of his ferocity were only *canards* bruited about to make the Parisians believe that the sanguinary mantle of *L'Ours Martin* had descended upon him.

It was this same *Ours Martin*, long a respected denizen of the Jardin des Plantes, who devoured the baby dropped into his pit by a careless nursery maid. His keeper, interrogated as to the horrible catastrophe, used coolly to reply *que c'etait une mauvaise plaisanterie*—a bad joke—*de sa part*. We have seen this babycide, and have given him a brioche. It was not Martin, but Suwarrow, a tremendous old brown fellow whom Sir Walter Scott saw during his visit to Paris after the peace of 1815, and whom he describes as giving a cry of affectionate recognition when two Russian soldiers came to the brink of his den. The momentous law suit of Mdme. Schmitt, over the details of which our readers have, doubtless, by this time laughed, forms an amusing episode to the great wild-beast rivalries of Hermann and Crockett.

Miss Braddon's admirable novel of "Eleanor's Victory," erst a serial adornment to the columns of *Once a Week*, is to be forthwith published, in three volumes, by Messrs. Tinsley Brothers. In almost every other kind of literature there is a dead lull; but the autumn will, doubtless, bring forth great things. The series of indigestible essays which, under the title of "Breakfast in Bed," have for a twelvemonth past appeared in *Temple Bar*, have also been brought to a conclusion, and will be shortly re-published.

Mr. Woolley has got his four-thousand-pound verdict and interest from the Sun Insurance Company, and the first decision is to govern all the other cases. There are two little points in the evidence for the defence to which we desire to call attention. A great deal was attempted to be made of the purchase of sundry rolls of wall-paper which, it was alleged, would burn very quickly. A juryman, however, stated that he had tested the inflammable quality of wall-paper that very morning, and that it burnt very slowly. Of course it would. Everybody knows that wall-paper is painted, in distemper, with heavy earthy colours, and size as a medium. You might almost as well try to burn paper spread over with clay. Just try a yard of paperhanging against a window-blind painted in oil colours. The latter will flare up in a moment, the former smoulder away for half an hour. Then, as to the assumed state of "preparation" for fire which Campden House was in, you have but to walk at this moment into the vestibule of any club in Pall-mall which is being "done up" while the majority of the members are out of town to find the pictures concealed by coarse brown-holland bangings, the hall filled with scaffolding, the floor ankle deep in sawdust, and the books and newspapers all taken out of their shelves. And these were the precise appearances complained of as deliberate "preparation" at Campden House.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

A collection of ancient carriages has been added to the South Kersington Museum attractions.

A choral festival of 5000 voices will be held at the Crystal Palace on Saturday, the 19th inst., under the direction of Mr. G. W. Martin.

Sir James Plaisted Wilde, late one of the Barons of the Exchequer, was sworn in on Thursday as Judge of the Court of Probate, in the room of the late Sir Cresswell Cresswell.

Last Saturday morning one of the mains of the New River Company near the General Post Office burst, and an immense volume of water was thrown out. St. Paul's-churchyard, and the streets in the vicinity, were temporarily flooded.

A memorial, signed by upwards of 200 ratepayers, has been presented to Earl Spencer, lord of the manor of Battersea, relative to encroachments on Wimbledon Common. It appears that within the last few years over 100 acres have been inclosed, some by private persons, and that public footpaths have been stopped.

Last Saturday two splendid additions were made to the fleet of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company by the launch of two powerful iron screw-steamers, named the Golconda and Baroda, at Blackwall. Both vessels are frigate-built, and of the same dimensions—length, 295 ft., 2090 tons register, and 400-horse power.

Last week the births of 1705 children—865 boys and 840 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1853-62 the average number (corrected) was 1659.——The deaths, which reached 1514 in the last week in July, declined to 1334 last week. The average number of deaths derived from ten corresponding weeks—viz., the thirty-fifth week in each of the years 1853-62, with the omission of deaths from cholera in 1854, and with a correction for increase of population, is 1191.

In giving the list of tenders for the new Foreign Office some explanation of the present condition of the extensive works is necessary. Up to the present time, the contract for the foundations and concrete of the Foreign Office has alone been completed. The cost of this portion of the work has been £16,117. The present tender, accepted, embraces the whole of the superstructure of the Foreign Office, and amounts to a little over £195,000. The works of the India Office on the western portion of the ground, or next the park, are advancing with considerable rapidity. The expiration, in 1866, of the lease held by the Government of the temporary India Office in Victoria-street has rendered it necessary to proceed with the new works with all possible vigour. The contract, therefore, has been let in sections to Messrs. Smith and Taylor, in order to avoid the delay that would otherwise occur while the quantities were being prepared.—*Builder.*

The Crystal Palace flower and fruit show, held on Tuesday and Wednesday, was one of unusual magnitude and excellence. The stands of flowers and fruits filled a large portion of both naves. The collection of dahlias was undoubtedly the best that has been exhibited this season, and was a great improvement upon the show of last year. The asters, both French and German, were likewise numerous, and of first-rate quality. There were some excellent roses, but of course they could not be compared with the special show held in June. The hollyhocks were remarkable, and the verbenas were splendid. The gorgeous gladiolus was probably never more gorgeous than in its representatives at Sydenham. The fruit appeared to possess the chief charm for the visitors. The grapes were excellent. The pineapples numbered many of a large and symmetrical growth. Of melons there was an extraordinary muster, and of peaches a sumptuous array. There were but few figs; but the store of apples, pears, and plums was prodigious. An exceedingly pretty sight was the group of fruit-trees in pots.——The second and last Sunday excursion this season of members of the Crystal Palace Share Clubs took place on Sunday to the palace, and was attended by about 7000 artisans and their families. Several pieces of sacred music were played on the great organ.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-boat Institution was held on Thursday, at its house, John-street, Adelphi; Captain Sir Edward Perrott, Bart., vice-president, in the chair. Rewards amounting to £11 16s. were voted to the crews of the Newhaven and Aberdovey life-boats of the society, for rescuing the crew of five men of the schooner Cestrian, of Chester, and six men of the barque William Bromham, of Gloucester. Rewards to the amount of £11 10s. were likewise granted to the crews of the institution's life-boats stationed at the Lizard, Cornwall, and Walmer, Kent, for going off in reply to signals of distress to the rescue of shipwrecked crews; but when their services were not afterwards required. Various other rewards were also voted to the crews of shore-boats, for saving the lives of sixteen persons on different parts of the coast. It was reported that the institution had, during the past month, received a legacy of £200 from the late Mr. William Currie, banker, of Cornhill; and one of £189 from the late Mr. John Jolly, farmer, of Enstone, Oxford; and that £50 had also been received by the society from the relatives of the late Mrs. Thornton. The institution has just sent large life-boats to Hastings and to Blakeney, on the Norfolk coast, in lieu of their former boats at those places, which were deemed too small for the localities. Mr. Morrell, a member of the Society of Friends, and residing at Matlock, in Derbyshire, was making strenuous exertions to raise the cost of life-boats from persons having the same surname. The operations of the institution extend over the whole coasts of the British Isles, and by its system of rewards it encourages every means, either by life-boats or otherwise, to save life from shipwreck. Thus, about £1300 a year are granted by it as rewards for saving life from wrecks, besides a considerable number of silver medals, votes on vellum, &c. Various payments on different life-boat establishments were ordered to be made, and the proceedings terminated.

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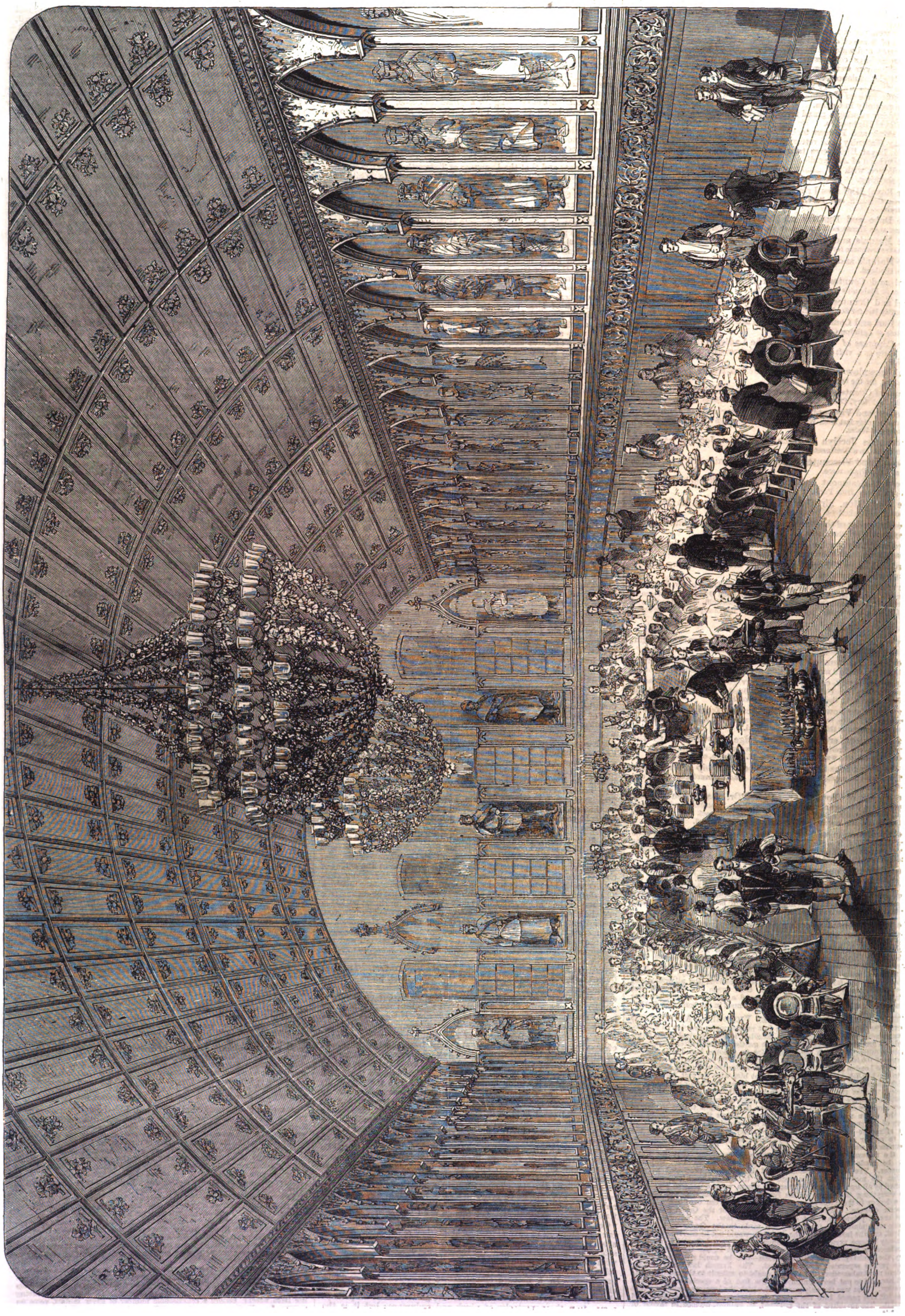

CONGRESS OF GERMAN SOVEREIGNS AT FRANKFORT: THE BANQUET AT THE RÖMER.—SEE PAGE 246.

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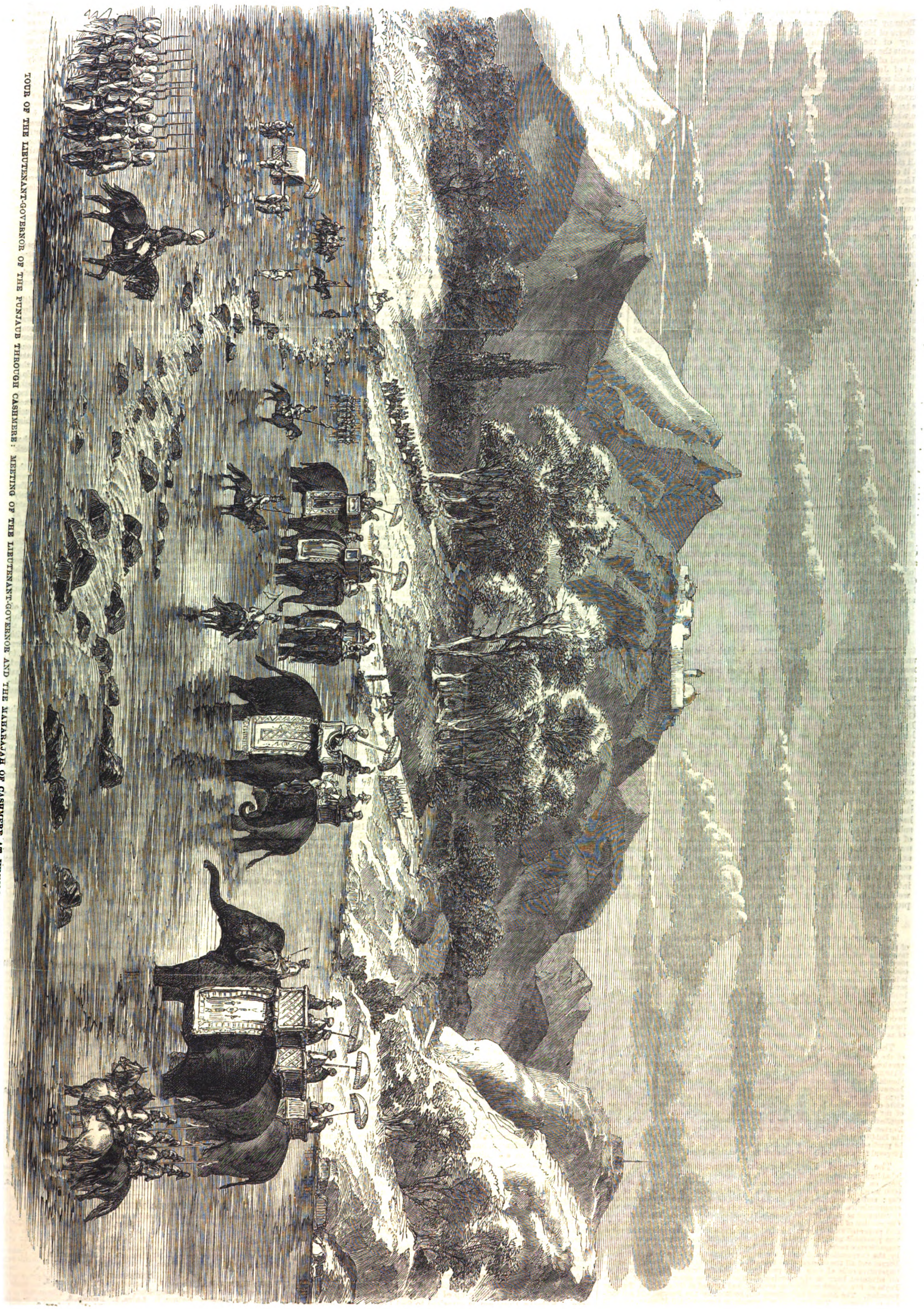

TOUR OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAUB THROUGH CASHMERE: MEETING OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR AND THE MAHARAJAH OF CASHMERE AT JUMMOO.—FROM A DRAWING BY AN OFFICER OF THE STAFF.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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TOUR OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAUB THROUGH CASHMERE.

(From a Correspondent.)

SIR ROBERT MONTGOMERY, accompanied by Lady Montgomery and the officers of his Staff, has lately made a tour through Cashmere, the territory of the Maharajah Runbeer Singh. The first Sketch represents the meeting of the Lieutenant-Governor and the Maharajah at the ford of the River Jovey, on which stands the ancient town and citadel of Jummoo. According to Eastern routine, the Maharajah proceeded some distance from his palace to meet his guest and escort him into his territory. After a short stay at Jummoo the Lieutenant-Governor proceeded to Srinnuggur, the capital of Cashmere. The route traversed by the party is not open to European travellers, except those who might be going on duty or by special invitation of the Maharajah. It is the direct route from Jummoo to the eastern extremity of Cashmere, and passes over the Banihal Pass, some 9000 ft. above the level of the sea. Beyond this pass lies the Valley of Cashmere, an oblong plain, luxuriant with flowers and gardens, and on all sides environed by snowy mountains, which, literally speaking, shut it out from the rest of the world. Descending the Banihal range, the Lieutenant-Governor proceeded to Islamabad, a picturesque town on the banks of the River Jhelum. Here, a large fleet of boats, some seventy or eighty in number, awaited the travellers. These boats were of every description, from the Royal barge, with gaily-embroidered cashmere-worked canopy, down to the ordinary thatch-covered boat of the country. The two Boyal barges were manned each by fifty boatmen, or rather paddlemen, the paddle being universally used in Cashmere in place of the oar.

From Islamabad the Lieutenant-Governor proceeded by river to Srinnuggur, the capital of Cashmere, where he was again met by the Maharajah, who had preceded him to that place.

The second Sketch represents the procession of boats approaching the town. In the centre appears a hill well known in the neighbourhood of Srinnuggur—the "Iakht i Suliman." This hill rises 1200 ft. above the plain below, and from it is to be seen one of the most charming views in the world; the eye comprehends the whole valley, about eighty miles long and twenty broad, and at the foot of the spectator lies the picturesque city of Srinnuggur. This city is built on both banks of the River Jhelum, which thus forms the principal street, just as the Great Canal does at Venice. Immediately over the river the great shawl merchants, who send their goods to London and Paris, have built picturesque houses, with open verandahs. The river which forms the high street of Srinnuggur is a noble one, and is crossed by seven bridges, consisting of a roadway resting on massive piers of wood piled one on the other. The palace of the Maharajah, with its golden dome, is a picturesque object in the scene; but nothing can rival the natural beauty of the spot. The groves of plane-trees, the splendid avenues of poplars, all combine render Srinnuggur a most picturesque city. The town is rich in various cloths, carpets, and shawls. The latter are well known to English ladies, and numbers annually find their way to London and Paris.

The visit of the Lieutenant-Governor was inaugurated by grand displays of fireworks, and by illuminations on the lake and river. The Maharajah entertained the officers and gentlemen who were then at Srinnuggur at a dinner at his palace, and held a grand durbar, at which some sixty gentlemen were present. After a short stay at Srinnuggur the Lieutenant-Governor proceeded to the hill sanatorium of Murree. The road from Srinnuggur to Murree runs along the left bank of the river Jhelum. This river, which in the valley of Cashmere was a tranquil stream, now becomes a rushing torrent, and adds a further charm to the combination of forest, rock, and rich foliage, with which every traveller must be struck. The Lieutenant-Governor arrived at his hill residence at Murree on the 27th of May, having completed in five weeks his tour through the valley of Cashmere and the surrounding hills.

THE THEATRES.

NEW ROYALTY. — This theatre, which has of late years undergone so many changes of fortune, has at last come under the management of Mrs. Charles Selby, whose long experience of the stage promises well for the future prosperity of the house. She opens with an entirely new company, and, in regard to new pieces, will be much assisted by the répertoire of her late husband. One of these posthumous works was presented on Monday. It is entitled "Court Gallants," and the action is laid in the reign of Louis XV., the Duke of Richelieu being the leading character. The Duke and his companions wager on the reputation of the widow De St. Fleuri (Miss Pelham), then living under the protection of her aunt, the Countess of Vernenil (Mrs. Selby). The Duke, however, is doomed to be outwitted by a court page, Julian de Belcœur (Miss Eliza Newton), who, assuming the character of a hoyden, creates a diversion and puts the gallants to confusion and shame. The part of the Duke was ably supported by Mr. W. H. Stephens; and the young lady, who appears new to the boards, showed much talent as the clever page. That she sometimes overacted the situation was to have been expected—a tendency which practice will teach her how to subdue. The next piece, entitled "The Pirates of Putney," is a farce of rather inferior quality, and was, moreover, acted by novices, who somewhat exaggerated their parts. The scene is laid on the Thames, and the *dramatis personæ* consist of a frolicsome boat's crew, who commit all manner of improprieties. Such a plot is not to be commended, and Mrs. Selby must guard against admitting coarseness into her pieces. She has now possession of a very pretty theatre, and we think, if she is careful to ensure the elegance of the dramas she produces, that she may also secure a remunerative audience.

The report presented by Mr. Farnall to the weekly meeting of the Central Relief Committee, on Monday, presents another important and favourable variation in the number of persons receiving relief in the cotton-manufacturing districts. Compared with the previous week, there is the very considerable decrease of 1251 paupers. Since the 6th of December the decrease is 127,000. The amount of money in the hands of the treasurers of the twenty-seven unions comprising the cotton district is £90,126, and the balance in the bank is £307,297. In the course of the meeting it was stated that £200,000 would probably be required for Manchester under the provisions of the Public Works Act. The Manchester City Council have resolved to borrow £68,000 under the provisions of the Public Works Act. This sum will be spent in the following proportions:—Ardwick, for roads and sewerage, £30,000; formation of new cemetery, £25,000; waterworks, £13,000.

The last advices from the colony of Natal bring the message of the Governor on the opening of the Legislative Council. The estimates previously passed for the current year amounted to £99,928 revenue, and £113,250 expenditure, leaving a sum to be provided for, which it was proposed should be met by an unappropriated balance in the Treasury. This balance, however, having been absorbed by the expense of the introduction of coolies from India, no portion of which will be refunded to the Government till the close of 1863, it had been deemed expedient to postpone the execution of some of the public works for which the estimates had originally provided. The application for a guarantee for a railway between Pietermaritzburg and Durban would be laid before the council; but, in the opinion of the Governor, the liability would be larger than in the present stage of the colony it would be prudent to undertake. A similar view was taken by his Excellency of a proposal for a telegraph line between Natal and the Cape.

The Channel Fleet, for the appearance of which the inhabitants of Derry and Moville had been eagerly watching, arrived in Lough Foyle on the morning of Wednesday week. The crews number more than 5000 men. Several hundred persons visited the fleet in the course of the day; and a deputation from Moville presented an address of welcome and congratulation to Admiral Dacres on board his flag-ship. The shore was illuminated at night with tar-barrels, fireworks, and bonfires. The Mayor and Corporation of Derry paid a State visit to the Channel Squadron on Thursday, and presented an address to Admiral Dacres. On Friday the gallant Admiral was presented with the freedom of the city. A ball and supper, on a scale of magnificence never before equalled in Londonderry, were given in the evening by the Corporation and citizens to celebrate the visit of the fleet. Admiral Dacres and all the officers of the fleet not detained on board their vessels by the imperative calls of duty were present, and the festivities were prolonged to an advanced hour in the morning.——The squadron steamed out of Lough Foyle at five o'clock on Monday evening, and arrived at Greenock on Tuesday morning. The Admiral and officers will be fêted by the Provost and authorities of Glasgow. The squadron will remain at Greenock till Monday, and will then sail for Belfast, where it will remain for three days, and will then proceed direct for the Mersey. The stay of the fleet at Liverpool is uncertain, but will not be less than six days.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

THE preservation of the continuity of Parliament, though a self-imposed, is doubtless a pleasant, task to members in the recess. They probably realise the wisdom of King James's axiom, that those which are cock-boats in the metropolitan ocean loom large enough in provincial rivers. The contemplative "stranger," who, looking down from his appointed gallery during the Session, may often, while seeking to withdraw his attention from commonplace talk in an interval of dulness, single out individual representatives of the people, whom by fame or name he knows not, and wonder what are the qualities, hidden from all the world but patent in Bribeton or elsewhere, which have brought such apparently dull and listless men into the legislative body, their only claim to their seats seeming to be an aptitude for sitting. The answer is, go to Bribeton, where one of the heavy and leaden eyed waiters for divisions in St. Stephen's is holding political festival with the 250 electors of that unimpeachable borough. There will be seen a gentleman of vivacious manners, with a ready smile and bow for every one that comes within his view, who probably makes a very good speech, and never fails to let his own special constituency understand that it is just the turning-point of the whole Parliamentary system. When one personally knows how great is the glorification of memberdom on its own ground, when one has ascertained for oneself that many of the supposed nonentities of Parliament in the aggregate are very decided entities, one learns at once to have a better opinion of the judgment of electors, and to estimate the qualities of patience and modesty which so many silent and unobtrusive members display. No one can thoroughly comprehend the true nature of our representative institutions who does not see something of the autumnal congresses of elected and electors which have now set in for this year.

An early closing of the regular Session has caused the opening of the provincial Parliamentary season to seem late. One notable exception, however, occurred; the members for Marylebone absolutely met their constituents the day after the prorogation. The representation of this borough is so wholly abnormal, so great is the singularity of two Irishmen sitting for a large and very mixed metropolitan constituency, which can only be accounted for by the fact that local and class antagonism is so strong that real candidature is impossible, and all parties have combined to treat their constitutional rights for the present from a jocular point of view, that nothing which is done in Marylebone is surprising. It doubtless seemed very good to those electors who were likely to assemble in St. Pancras Vestry Hall, that Lord Fermoy and Mr. Harvey Lewis should appear amongst their quasi constituents with the aroma of Parliament clinging about them; but the members themselves probably were anxious to prevent a too keen consideration of their local services during the Session. Lord Fermoy was not fortunate in discovering a local grievance like that of last year, when he was so pathetic in the house about an attempt to build on a quarter of an acre of a closed burial-ground, and complained of the deprivation to the poor man of the melancholy pleasure of wandering at will and "taking the air" amongst the gravestones. No such hit can be made twice in a decade. In fact, as a whole, the members for Marylebone were more popular last Session in the House than heretofore, because less was seen and heard of them. Before leaving metropolitan members, a word with one of them who was once famous in the wrong sense of the word, but who, during the last year or two, has been getting on in the House, in the true meaning of the word, since he showed his possession of a good deal of common sense, and left off that bumptiousness which members for Westminster, Finsbury, Lambeth, the Tower Hamlets, &c., seem to think is the test of exactly representing their constituencies. Mr. Cox has probably returned from Londonderry a wiser if a sadder man. In his character of landlord—for the Irish Society of London—he was very rude to his tenants, who wanted to get him to come into the general Irish view about rent and tenant right. Fortunately for him, the particular tenants were an Irish corporation, who were content with an apology. If it had been the case of an individual the retort would probably have come from behind a hedge; and what a catastrophe would that have been for the Finsbury pet!

Who is to abolish church rates by Parliamentary process? for Sir John Trelawny has, in presence of his constituents at Tavistock, formally abandoned the conduct of that question. To say the truth, last Session Sir John treated the matter as a kind of dissolving view—as the phantom of a question, and as most men do who see measures which have given them political prominence fade into unsubstantiality, in their hands at least. He dealt with it with a grim humour, and was ghastfully jocose for the first time in his Parliamentary history, in order, doubtless, to cover the real mortification he was experiencing. Sir John was very vigorous when the subject of improving the refreshment-rooms of the House of Commons was discussed, and treated with proper contempt the notion that luxurious dining was part of our Parliamentary system. He did not mention Andrew Marlow, but of course that worthy was in his mind when he told members to be content to allay the pangs of hunger with a hard biscuit. He might have added that such was his own practice, and no one who looked at him but would have believed him.

One of the proofs of the alleged Conservative reaction is supposed to have been found in the borough of Leicester. For the first time, we believe, since the Reform Bill, that constituency in 1861 returned a Conservative. On the face of it, it is intended to be believed that a mere man of opinions was chosen with no other claim on the electors than his abstract politics. The real fact is that Mr. Heygate, who achieved this triumph, is a Leicestershire man, brother to a Baronet of estate in that county, and himself a member of Parliament. Striking in at a favourable moment, and with at least some local influence about him, it is not so very astonishing that he should slide in for a place where he probably is well known and personally liked. For Mr. Heygate is a likable gentleman, and, moreover, makes a very good member; and, his Conservatism being of the palest hue, the triumph of party can hardly be said to have been much illustrated by his return for an imagined Radical borough. He has been addressing a Leicestershire audience; but, as the "talk was of bullocks," there is nothing to be said here about his speech.

In point of fact, the exchange of sentiments between most of the members and constituencies which have met has hitherto been wholly extra-political. In Gloucestershire, for instance, there was an assemblage the other day, and the members of the western division mustered in force. But their discourse was of agriculture, and their chief speaker on this subject was Mr. Rolt, the eminent Chancery barrister, who is one of the representatives of the county. Of course Mr. Rolt knows a great deal about real property, theoretically and professionally, and that knowledge has enabled him also to understand practically the tenure of land—that is, as the result of great professional success, he is the owner of an estate so considerable as to cause him to be chosen to represent all the rest in West Gloucestershire. Nevertheless, it does seem a little odd to have a great Q.C. put forward as an agricultural orator; his actual knowledge of the matter—unless he is something superhuman—probably being confined to how much per cent land produces as an investment. Of course, if somebody gave him the facts, he could talk about them knowingly, and no doubt he did; for, you see, Colonel Kingscote, his colleague, although a very gallant officer and a worthy gentleman, has only left the Army four or five years, and is probably still an agricultural neophyte, and, not having practised oratory in the House, where he has sat since 1852, would rather leave the opening of the case for the bullocks to his learned friend. Mr. Holland was there, from Evesham, and Captain Bathurst, from Cirencester. But these are two of the members who blush unseen in the House and only bloom in their own boroughs, and had no particular right to take leading parts in a county demonstration; and so again the Q.C. was utilised, as he is accustomed to be whenever any one wants the assistance a clear head, fluency of speech, great experience, and unwearied zeal and industry in the discharge of every duty that he undertakes, can give. To some minds, the position in Gloucestershire which Mr. Rolt has assumed is, in a certain sense, more of a triumph than that which he has achieved at the Bar.

At eight-and-forty hours' notice Lord Stanley will be ready with a speech on any subject. The practice of collating bluebooks renders every other kind of getting-up of facts and illustrations exceedingly easy. Nobody, therefore, is surprised to find Lord Stanley delivering excellent talk on agriculture, and especially on Lancashire agriculture. Probably, every one who heard him went away with a sort of satisfaction that a great landed proprietor *in posse* knew so much of the right thing to do with land; and few, perhaps, would think that they might have been listening to a piece of industrious and clever "editing!" The promises, political and social, that have been made on Lord Stanley's behalf since he entered into public life have been so many and so large that he suffers from the enthusiasm of his sponsors. Those who know him now are exactly aware of what to expect from him, and are never disappointed. If he does not reach the standard which his more moderate admirers have set up for him it is probably because of his lack of one quality, and that is spontaneity. If he possesses any natural impulsiveness, he has so subjected himself to a system of proof, he has so tested himself, that he has lost the chief qualtity of his family—combativeness; and, more or less, this is an essential element in the public men of this country. With somewhat perplexed filial duty he has nominally followed his father in his political career; essentially a Liberal, in the fullest sense of the term, he calls himself a Conservative. The result is, of course, eminently unsatisfactory in its effects on his career, and it is traceable in every speech he makes. Seeing how Lord Derby has won everything only to lose everything by the influence of an impassioned temperament, Lord Stanley, in trying to avoid that error, has fallen into the other extreme; and if, as one sometimes thinks will be the case, he never attains to the political eminence which has been prophesied for him, it will be because he has trained himself too highly.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

GREAT events are not unfrequently preceded by a marked stillness. It is so in the Turf world; and until the great meeting on Doncaster town moor, on the 15th inst., there will be only Warwick to excite the attention of the racing public. The meetings of the present week are so insignificant in themselves, and in their effect upon the future, that they scarcely deserve a passing notice, Derby excepted.

The sport at Lichfield was poor, and Devonshire's best efforts, with all the inspiration of Mamhead, little better. The opening day at Derby, however, brought out some largish fields, and the contests in several instances were close and exciting. A continuance of good management and patronage, such as has been bestowed upon it on this occasion, will no doubt cause the Derby summer meeting to take rank as one of the best of all the midland meetings. Warwick and Leicester take place next week—the former on Tuesday and Wednesday, and the latter on Thursday and Friday. With few exceptions, the running at Warwick has materially affected the St. Leger quotations—knocking out a favourite and bringing in an outsider. It may not be too much to anticipate something of the kind in 1863, and it is not improbable that those who have the threatened outsider so much talked about in hand will take the opportunity of introducing him formally into the price-list at Warwick.

The cricket season of 1863—at least in so far as legitimate matches in the metropolitan counties are concerned—was wound up last week by a grand match at The Oval, alluded to in our last.

The beautiful and picturesque ground at Southgate, adjoining the seat of John Walker, Esq., was the scene of a return-match between the clubs of Surrey and Southgate on Thursday and Friday. The game proved to be rather a hollow affair for the latter, who ultimately won by seven wickets, the figures being, Surrey, 84 and 65; Southgate, 106 and 44, with three wickets down. Matches were played at Scarborough by the All-England Eleven, and at Hastings by the United. The North and South also "settled their differences" at Liverpool. Some difficulty was experienced by the managers of the North in getting together an efficient team; many of their "crack" players being identified with a clique who are doing all in their power to ruin legitimate cricket and themselves too. The result of the match again proved the superiority of the North, the score at the close of the third day's play standing as under:—South, 115 and 61; North, 114 and 146; showing a majority of 84 for the latter.

The establishment of a "Cricket Parliament," composed of representatives from every county which maintains a club, is engaging much attention. It was first promulgated by the *Sporting Life*, at the close of the season of 1862, and a daily contemporary of the 25th ult. contained a well-written leader on the subject, embodying precisely similar views. A preliminary meeting is to be held shortly, to which delegates from all parts of the United Kingdom will be invited. Such a system of government must tend to the advancement of that healthful and invigorating exercise, which cannot be aptly or adequately described by any less comprehensive title than our "national pastime."

There is no disguising the fact that "sensation"-matches are the gatherings to draw together large masses of spectators. This was fully exemplified at The Oval on Monday and Tuesday last, when the veteran sons of Neptune, each minus a "fin," liberated from Greenwich Hospital for the nonce, played a game which created "no end" of fun and laughter. The match was between eleven one-armed and eleven one-legged men, and, as may be supposed, the "situations" were highly ludicrous at times. The veterans denuded of the lower extremities ultimately proved victorious by nineteen runs.

Sport in the Highlands was never more glorious; what with the splendid weather and the presence of Royalty among them, sportsmen have never had such a jubilee. Grouse were never more plentiful. The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh's first bag was 130 brace to his own gun; and the same murderous sweep has been followed up with but slight intermission ever since. Under the patronage of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, angling bids fair to become as fashionable an amusement in the Highlands as croquet in England. The prospect would be enough to delight the shade of Izaak Walton, if it saddened that of Samuel Johnson.

LICHFIELD RACES.—MONDAY.

City Stakes.—Sir Watkin, 1. Jewel, 2. Lady Bountiful, 3.
Staffordshire Stakes.—Erin-go-bragh, 1. Wynnstay, 2. Sails, 3.
Champagne Stakes.—Dawdle, 1. Practitioner, 2. Pretty Girl f., 3.
Tamworth Plate.—The Pony, 1. Peru, 2.
Beaudesert Welter Cup.—Golden Drop, 1. Keane, 2. Ophelia, 3.

TUESDAY.

Copeland Nursery Handicap.—Cutaway, 1. Dermot Asthore, 2. Edward the Confessor, 3.
Gold Cup.—Umpire, 1. Golden Drop, 2. Charming Woman, 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Pretty Girl f., 1. Edward the Confessor, 2.
Anson Plate.—Miss Julia, 1. Keane, 2. Sir Watkin, 3.

CURRAGH SEPTEMBER MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Scurry Stakes.—Redskin, 1. Causton Rose, 2. Antar, 3.
Her Majesty's Plate.—Tourist, 1. Laertes, 2. Captain Crow, 3.
Anglesey Stakes.—Blarney, 1. Sister to Chanticleer f., 2. Aunt Judy, 3.
Kildare Handicap.—Spring Daisy, 1. Amain, 2. Bombardier, 3.

DEVON AND EXETER MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Haldon Plate.—Heber, 1. Princess Vocqsal, 2. Icarus, 3.
Selling Stakes of 3 sovs.—Victoria Cross, 1. Kennett, 2. Princess Vocqsal, 3.
Ladies' Plate.—Brown Betty, 1. Ring 2. Tonio, 3.
Devonshire Stakes.—Golden Dust, 1. Costa, 2.
Rougemont Stakes.—Kennett, 1. Brown Betty, 2. Tonio, 3.
Dawlish Stakes.—The Dictator, 1. Surbiton, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Devon and Exeter Club Stakes.—Heber, 1. Barmaid, 2. Souveraine, 3.
Mamhead Stakes.—Outlaw, 1. Agatha, 2. Mœstissima f., 3.
County Cup.—Cachuca, 1. Golden Dust, 2.
Selling Sweepstakes.—Newfoundland walked over.
Nursery Plate.—Izaak Walton, 1. Heber, 2. Agatha, 3.
Handicap Sweepstakes.—Lady di Vergy, 1. The Dictator, 2. Barmaid, 3.

DERBY SUMMER MEETING.—WEDNESDAY.

Trial Stakes.—The Clown, 1. Lord Zetland, 2.
Chesterfield Stakes.—Greenland, 1. Loafer, 2. Garrotter, 3.
Derwent Stakes.—Moulsey, 1. Disdain, 2. Vulture, 3.
Nursery Plate.—Little Savage, 1. Rothschild, 2. Redcap, 3.
Tradesmen's Plate.—Tippler, 1. Jack's Alive, 2. Warhorse, 3.
Renewal of Fat Buck Stakes.—Middlewatch, 1. Somersault, 2.
Grand Stand Plate.—East Sheen, 1. Gipey Girl, 2. Cutler, 3.

THURSDAY.

Bretby Stakes.—Practitioner, 1. Tomfoolery, 2. Colmbra, 3.
Innkeepers' Plate.—Miss Livingstone, 1. Erythia, 2.
Donnington Plate.—Overture, 1. Lufra, 2. Redcap, 3.
Selling Stakes.—Salvioni, 1. Wee Aggie, 2. Highland Mary, 3.
Chatsworth Stakes.—Stockinger, 1. Doncaster, 2. Warhorse, 3.
Harrington Stakes.—Persuasion, 1. Dawdle, 2. Tomfoolery, 3.

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COUNTRY NEWS.

Earl Russell is to be presented with the freedom of Dundee the day after the opening of the Baxter Park.

The State apartments of Windsor Castle will be closed on the 9th inst.; they will be reopened on the 15th inst.

John Johnson, Esq., barrister, has been appointed Recorder for Chichester, in the place of the late Wm. Milton Bridger, Esq.

The British Archæological Society will hold its annual meeting next month, at Leeds, under the presidency of Lord Houghton.

Mr. Serjeant Kinglake has been appointed senior counsel for the Post Office on the Western Circuit, in lieu of the late Sir F. Slade.

A writ for a representative Peer in the room of the late Lord Downes has been issued, and it is supposed that Lord Inchiquin will be elected.

On Thursday week the Royal North Lancashire Agricultural Association held their annual show at Lancaster. Lord Stanley, M.P., presided at the dinner.

The foundation-stone of the new Custom House buildings, South Shields, was laid on Thursday week by the Mayor, J. B. Dale, Esq., in the presence of a numerous assemblage.

A woman named Ingraham died in the streets of Strokestown, Roscommon, last week, for want of proper nourishment. She had, when searched, £147 11s. 10d. on her person.

The annual floral fete and musical festival at Bishop Auckland was held yesterday week, in the romantic park attached to Auckland Castle, the seat of the Bishop of Durham.

At a meeting of the ratepayers of Chorlton-on-Medlock, held on Monday, it was decided that a public park and playground should be provided for the crowded population of Chorlton and Hulme.

The citizens of Exeter and noblemen and gentlemen of the county of Devon have unanimously agreed to take active measures to invite the Royal Agricultural Society to hold its meeting in Exeter in 1865.

Mr. E. Stanley, of Ponsonby Hall, and late M.P. for West Cumberland, has just died at the age of seventy-three years. Mr. Stanley represented West Cumberland for twenty years, until his retirement from public life, in 1852.

Sir W. Fraser was yesterday week returned without opposition as member for Ludlow, in the room of the late Mr. Beriah Botfield. The new member is a Conservative, as have also been most of the members for the borough since the passing of the Reform Bill.

The committee for carrying out the Bradford memorial to the late Richard Oastler have intrusted the commission to Mr. Birnie Philip. The memorial will take the form of a group (the figure of the philanthropist being the centre one), and will cost £1000.

Amongst the most prominent features of the coming Worcester musical festival will be the performance of Herr Schachner's oratorio of "Israel's Return from Babylon." The solo parts will be sustained by Mdlle. Titiens, Miss Palmer, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Santley.

The second of the steam-rams built by Messrs. Laird, of Birkenhead, it is supposed for the Confederates, was launched last Saturday. She was named El Monassir—the Victory. Her sister ship is called El Tousoun. Both are fitted with the newest inventions for warlike destruction.

A fire has broken out in the Wellington Pit, at Whitehaven, the property of the Earl of Lonsdale. It was discovered on Monday week, and it gradually increased until Friday, when it was found necessary to withdraw the miners and drown the pit. The accident will throw about 700 men out of employment.

The formal opening of the section of the Kent Coast Railway from Herne Bay to Margate took place on Wednesday. The Government Inspector, however, has objected to the girders of some of the bridges of small span, and some time must elapse before they can be replaced by others. The section traversed is eleven miles and a half in length.

The Local Government Act has been adopted at Great Harwood, Lancashire. The ratepayers have been led to take this step in consequence of a vast amount of sickness, which it is hoped will be avoided when the powers of the Act are carried out for the removal of nuisances.

At the Salford Sessions, on Wednesday week, a stylishly-dressed young woman, named Alexandra Duzal, a returned convict, was sentenced to six years' penal servitude for pocket-picking. On receiving sentence she said, "I can do all that as I did the other, and come back a fine woman and clever thief again."

In consequence of the breakage of the shaft-gear of the Burradon Colliery, near Newcastle, on Monday, about 200 miners were in danger of being confined in the pit without any early means of escape. Under the guidance of some of the more experienced colliers, the party sought a passage to the shaft of Seghill Colliery, about three miles distant, which they reached in safety.

Sir John Arnott cut the first turf of the Cork and Macroom Railway, on Wednesday week, at Ardarostig, where the line will join the Cork and Bandon. The new railway, which will be a great accommodation to the public, will commence at the station of the Cork and Bandon Railway, Albertquay, Cork, and, passing by the town of Ballincollig and the villages of Ovens, Killumney, Farran, and Crookstown, will terminate at Macroom.

In consequence of Wednesday being the last day upon which persons proceeding to the hop-gardens in Kent were conveyed at reduced rates—viz., to Gravesend, by steam-boat, 6d. each person; and by railway, from the Bricklayers' Arms station to Maidstone, 2s.—a large number of perrons left. It is estimated that since Monday morning, when the reduction took place, 10,000 hop-pickers have taken advantage of the arrangements.

The Cambrian Archæological Society, which, as we stated last week, has been holding its annual congress at Kington, brought its proceedings to a close on Saturday by the most interesting excursion of the week. The regular meetings were closed on Friday, but Saturday was an extra day devoted to a pilgrimage to Wroxeter, the site of the famous remains of the ancient Roman city of Uriconium. Mr. Wreight, F.S.A., was the cicerone, and explained the discoveries made and the extent of the excavations.

The Rev. J. S. Padley, a clergyman living at Dalton, in Lancashire, brought an action, at the Liverpool Assizes, last week, against Mr. Cooper, a surgeon, for libel. A Captain Baddeley had died in Mr. Padley's house, and left him all his property (stated to be only £500), to the exclusion of his nephews. Shortly after his death the defendant and five other nephews of Captain Baddeley applied to have the body exhumed, and caused statements to be inserted in local papers tending to suggest that he had been poisoned. After an inquiry by the police the authorities decided that there was not the slightest ground for exhuming the body. While the trial was proceeding the defendant agreed to pay £150 and apologise, and the action was withdrawn.

The shattered trunk of Herne's oak, in Windsor Park, was blown down on Monday morning. A branch of the tree which fell from the trunk upwards of twenty years ago has been carefully preserved in the Royal stores at Windsor Castle. Since then this famous tree has been fenced in with park pales, and a plate has been attached to it upon which is engraved a quotation from "The Merry Wives of Windsor." The identity of Herne's oak has been disputed by many writers; but in a plan of the Castle and Tower of Windsor, published at Eton in 1742, the position of the oak is clearly defined. It is marked as Falstaff's oak. The fairies' dell has been partially filled up, but the late Prince Consort had much of the earth removed, when the remains of large oaks in an upright position were discovered.

A new edifice for religious worship, entitled the Merrion Hall, was opened at Dublin on Wednesday week. It has been erected by public subscription, at a cost of £16,000, and is intended for the celebration of Divine worship without any of the distinctive characteristics of the different sects, thus "affording a neutral ground on which Christians of all denominations may unite in public devotion." The building, which is situate at the corner of Lower Merrion-street and Harcourt-place, is constructed of white Suffolk brick, with a richly-ornamented front of Caen and Portland stone. It will accommodate 5000 persons. The Rev. James Denham Smith, by whose admirers the project was set on foot, will be the principal minister.

The grand national Eisteddfod and Gorsedd of the bards of Cambria was opened by proclamation at Swansea, on Tuesday, by the bard Clwydfardd. This being the annual gathering under the auspices of Yr Eisteddfod committee, which is held alternately in North and South Wales, the muster was very large. Mr. Hussey Vivian, M.P., presided, and the competitions in literature, poetry, and music were carried on with their accustomed spirit, the principal prize being awarded to the Rev. John Griffiths, of Llandilo, for the poem on the "Return to Babylon." The Eisteddfod was held in a pavilion erected for the purpose, capable of containing 6000 persons. It was decorated with the usual Welsh mottoes, and the platform was also ornamented with statuary of eminent Welshmen, by Mr. W. Davies, of London, and Tydain's photographs of Welsh celebrities, male and female. The day was closed with a concert.

A case, "Rutliff v. Williams," heard at Croydon on Monday, afforded rather a comical illustration of the exaggeration of a little matter into a lawsuit. It was an action against a Thames waterman, by one of his "fares," for being upset in it, and thus "getting a ducking." The "declaration," in which the plaintiff set forth in legal parlance his grievances, ran thus:—That he was a passenger in the boat, and that through the negligence of the defendant it was upset, and the plaintiff was "thrown from the boat into the river, and was immersed in water, hurt, bruised, wounded, and otherwise injured, and his clothes were spoiled, and he lost his umbrella; and he became and was sick, sore, and disordered, and so continued for a long time—to wit, from thence hitherto (i.e., July last, when his sufferings were thus recounted), and was put to expense for medical and other assistance, and prevented from attending to his lawful and necessary affairs and business, and was and is otherwise injured." For all these grievances, woes, and wrongs he claimed the sum of £100. The jury, without hesitation, returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages, one farthing.

The Kilkenny cattle show was closed yesterday week. The interest taken in it appeared to increase as its termination approached; 8000 persons were admitted on Thursday, and nearly double that number yesterday week, when the charge for admission was reduced to 6d. The town was crowded all day with excursionists from all parts of the country. Most of the animals exhibited were sold in the showyard. The sheep were eagerly bought up, and the English exhibitors in this class were scarcely left an animal to take home. One of them, Mr. Morris, disposed of several rams at from ten to eighteen guineas each.——The Lord Lieutenant drove in from Woodstock early in the day, and proceeded to the District Lunatic Asylum, which he carefully inspected. He then visited the Kilkenny Model Schools, in which 250 pupils were assembled, and the agricultural school and model farm of the National Board, in each of which the pupils were examined in his presence, and were highly commended by him for their intelligent answers. In the evening his Excellency attended the ball which terminated the proceedings of the show week. It took place in the Athenæum. There was a very large assemblage of the nobility and gentry of Kilkenny and the adjoining counties, and the entertainment passed off with great éclat.

Several Harvest Feasts have been held during the past week. Archdeacon Denison presided over the Harvest Festival of East Brent on Thursday week, which commenced with service in the church, after which the congregation adjourned to the dinner-tent. The *Bristol Times* says:—"The chairman was evidently accustomed to the position, and he bore the honours of the day with jovial humour. Two sharp blows on the gong, and the quickly-uttered word 'Grace!' brought five hundred people to their feet. 'God bless these things to our use, for Jesus Christ our Lord's sake!' was solemnly said; and before the company could sit down again the chairman, with a 'Now then!' had thrust a huge carving-knife into a monster sirloin of beef. Then began the attack upon the enormous joints of meat—joints so enormous that beneath their weight any other tables than those rough deal planks might have tottered and fallen. The meat disposed of, troops of ladies—sixty in all, and headed by the band—entered the tent at both ends, and walked round the boards in single file, each lady bearing in her hands a steaming plum-pudding, decked with geranium and verbena blossoms. When the puddings had been eaten a monster loaf (twenty quarterns), 6 ft. long, and made of this year's corn, was brought in on four men's shoulders and placed in front of the chairman; and while a burly farmer, with one foot on the table and another on a seat, was endeavouring to cut up this, a huge cheese, weighing upwards of 801b., made its appearance. A number of ladies, visitors and villagers, sat down to a very early tea. Games of football were heartily entered into until after sunset, and then the company passed into the tent—now lighted up by oil lamps and Chinese lanterns—and danced for two or three hours. At ten o'clock the tent was cleared, and so, noiselessly, ended the seventh Harvest-home."

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The Archbishop of Canterbury intends holding a general ordination on Sunday, the 20th inst.

An elegant silver tea service has been presented to the Rev. George Morris Spawers, Vicar of Harting, Sussex, by his parishioners, after discharging the duties of Curate in the parish for fifteen years.

Preparations have for some time been going on for a grand choral gathering at York Minster on the 13th of October. It is expected that the performers, who are to be sent from the various choirs throughout Yorkshire, will number about 2000. On this occasion the organ being built in the nave will be employed for the first time at a public performance.

A number of noblemen, Bishops, clergy, and laity propose to hold a congress on Church affairs in the course of next month at Manchester, where papers will be read and discussed on the questions that at the present day agitate the Church both in England and Ireland; the great object to be kept in view being the greater efficiency of the Church in its work of instructing and improving the people.

The following preferments and appointments have recently been made:—The Rev. H. T. Lee, Vicar of Helhoughton with Rainham St. Martin, to be Rural Dean of the deaneries of Brisley and Toftrees; Rev. T. B. Brown to be Rector of Normanton and Domestic Chaplain to Lord Aveland; Rev. W. Cockin to be Rector of Bishopwearmouth; Rev. J. W. Oates to be Curate (Sole Charge) of Newinham with Mapledenwell, Hants.

A public meeting was held the other day in Shrewsbury, in support of a movement which has been for some time in operation there as well as elsewhere, for abolishing pew rents in churches, removing the exclusive pews, and throwing the churches open to all classes of the parishioners. Lord Newport took the chair, and the meeting was addressed by the Ven. Archdeacon Allen, Archdeacon Ffoulkes, Colonel Hill, and others of the clergy and gentry in the neighbourhood. The meeting was a very crowded one.

The following are the preachers appointed to preach in St. Paul's Cathedral on Sunday mornings this month:—Sept. 6th, Rev. R. C. Packman, B.A., of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, Priest in Ordinary to the Queen, and Rector of Langdon Hills; 13th, Rev. C. Marshall, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, Vicar of St. Bride's, Fleet-street; 20th, Rev. W. A. Soames, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, Vicar of Greenwich; 27th, Rev. T. Ainger, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, Incumbent of Hampstead.

St. Mary's Church, Hull, which has been undergoing restorations, not quite finished, for two years and a quarter, was reopened on Thursday week in the presence of the Archbishop of York and the Bishop of Melbourne, the former of whom preached, after which a collection was made amounting to £117, to which £40 more was added by the collection at the evening service, when the Bishop of Melbourne preached. The Rev. John Scott, the Incumbent, also received a cheque for £100 from Mr. Somes, M.P., who was unable to attend.

The Church of St. Bartholomew, Cross-in-hand, in the parish of Waldron, Sussex, was consecrated on the Feast of St. Bartholomew, by the Bishop of Chichester. Owing to the closing of the parish church for restoration in the previous year, a service was commenced by the Rector in a temporary building at Cross-in-hand. This gave rise to a munificent offer on the part of J. G. Boucher, Esq., of Heatherden House, to build a church at his own expense for the accommodation of that neighbourhood, the most thickly-populated portion of the parish of Waldron. This good work has been happily completed.

On St. Bartholomew's Day the corner-stone of new national schools for the district of Masbro', in the parish of Rotherham, Yorkshire, was laid by Mrs. White, wife of the Rev. H. Master White, Curate of the district, which contains six thousand souls, and for which he is at present endeavouring to raise a church, in order that it may be made into a separate parish. Over the porch will be the inscription, "In memory of F. M. A., a beloved sister;" the schools being erected by Mr. and Mrs. White as a memorial of their sister, whose death last year in the midst of her untiring labours was so severely felt by the poor and the children among whom she taught. The rooms will hold about 325 children. The cost of the buildings will be about £1000.

The laying of a stone to commemorate the restoration, or rather the rebuilding, of Tuam Cathedral was performed on Thursday week by the Bishop of that diocese. The proceedings were commenced by Divine service in the cathedral, at which the Bishop and a large number of clergy attended. There was a crowded congregation, composed not only of the gentry and superior classes of the locality, but also of a considerable number of persons of the humbler ranks. There was full choral service, with anthem, but no sermon. The only part of the present cathedral, says the *News Letter*, which is of any architectural interest is a porch and doorway. It appears, by an inscription upon an ancient Irish cross, that this porch and doorway once formed the chancel and chancel-arch of a church built A.D. 1130, and which is believed to have been the structure that was burned in 1152. It now constitutes the entrance to the present cathedral. A great object of the restorers has been to preserve this porch and doorway, and to have a new structure erected in harmony with them. The task of restoration has been committed to Sir Thomas Deane and Son, who are also engaged in the restoration of the Cathedral of St. Canice in Kilkenny. They have prepared a design for Tuam Cathedral, the estimated cost of carrying it out being about £10,000. Towards this a grant of £2000 has been made by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, of £500 by the Bishop of Tuam, and of £100 each by the Primate of Ireland, the Rev. Charles Seymour, the Rector and Provost; by Mr. Jeremiah Nunn, Mr. Benjamin Lee Guinness, Lord Leconfield, and Mr. Henry Hoare. The Rev. C. Seymour, the Rector, in the course of a long address, in which he said that the members of the Church were fast increasing in Tuam, remarked that his "first subscription towards the requisite £12,000 was a penny, and his second was £500 from the Bishop, and that not one single Protestant had refused his aid." He added:—"Again, I am not without great gratitude to God for this, that, from having been the most persecuted man in Tuam, I stand here this day with numbers of my Roman Catholic friends and parishioners standing round in this place. Within the last week I have received numerous instances which show their kindly feeling towards me; and they—I will not say wish prosperity to the thing—but are certainly more upon my side than against me. I have been offered rooms for my friends by Roman Catholics; and I was refused money by Roman Catholics for things that we required for this meeting."

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—At Cambridge Mr. Henry Hollingworth, Scholar of Kings', has been elected a Fellow.

The Rev. J. Twentyman, Follow of Christ's College, Cambridge, has been appointed one of the Masters of Cheltenham College, in the place of the Rev. P. Sandilands, who retired at midsummer. There are at present 663 pupils receiving instruction at this establishment.

In accordance with a scheme recently prepared by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and confirmed by her Majesty in Council, St. David's College, Lampeter, has received a further endowment, the object being to extend the course of education, "so as to be equivalent to the ordinary course of education for a Bachelor's degree at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge." The endowment will provide two new professorships, and a large number of additional scholarships to the amount of more than £300 per annum. These will be open to all candidates without any restriction.

The Rev. R. C. Whiting, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, has been appointed to the subwardenship of Radley College, vacated by the resignation of the Rev. William Wood, late Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford. Another mastership has become vacant by the election of W. W. Jackson, Esq., to a fellowship and tutorship at Exeter College. The boys will return on Sept. 15, an additional week's holiday having been given at the special request of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

THE MERCHANT SERVICE OF DENMARK.—The Danish merchant service, which has considerably increased within the last few years, consisted in 1860 of 5653 vessels, ganging 246,340 tons. Of those 716, or 13 per cent, were of 100 tons and above; 1290, or 23 per cent, of from 30 to 100 tons; and 3647, or 64 per cent, of 30 tons and under; 336 vessels—together measuring 41,482 tons—belonged to Copenhagen, and of these 176, or 52 per cent, were of 100 tons and upwards; 91, or 27 per cent, of from 30 to 100 tons; and 69, or 21 per cent, of 30 tons and under. The steamers were 56 in number, measuring 3172 tons, with engines of 3737-horse power. Of the total service, the shipping of the Duchy of Holstein measured only 45,822 tons, whilst more than 200,578 tons belonged to the kingdom, properly speaking, and to Schleswig, the latter possessing 61,524 tons. The entry to the port of Elsinore having been proved to be impracticable for large steam-vessels, a meeting of the consular body, under the presidency of the Consul of France, lately took place, to obtain a remedy for that hindrance to commerce. The proceedings were favourably received, and the Danish Minister of the Interior has taken measures which give reason to hope that the port will be rendered accessible to any vessels in all weathers.

COMPLETION OF THE CORNWALL RAILWAY.

By the opening of the line from Truro to Falmouth, the latter town has been brought into direct railway communication with London. An event of such importance to the inhabitants of Falmouth was celebrated by them with great rejoicings. Business was entirely suspended. Numerous arches formed of evergreens and flowers spanned the streets, and flags waved from all available points. On the morning of the 21st ult., the opening day, a procession, consisting, among others, of the Mayor and Town Council, clergymen and other ministers, directors of the Docks Company, tradesmen of the town, Foresters, Oddfellows, sailors, and marines, accompanied by several bands of music, proceeded from Green-bank to the railway station, which they reached about twelve o'clock. In a short time the opening-train, which consisted of fourteen first-class carriages, filled with the chairman and directors of the Cornwall Railway Company and other influential gentlemen, arrived. On alighting, the directors were met and welcomed (as shown in our Engraving) by R. R. Broad, Esq., the Mayor of Falmouth, and the Corporation, and after suitable greetings his Worship presented the chairman with a congratulatory address. Dr. Smith, on receiving the address, expressed his happiness at visiting Falmouth that day on the auspicious occasion that had brought them together, and on behalf of the directors pledged himself to a hearty co-operation with the inhabitants for the welfare of Falmouth and the weal of the county. The procession then re-formed and returned through the town. At two o'clock a banquet took place at the large warehouse on the docks, the interior of which had been transformed. Here, under the presidency of his Worship the Mayor, nearly 350 gentlemen of the highest position in and out of the county sat down. Dinner was also provided for about 400 navvies, who had been employed on the railway works. At eight o'clock there was a display of fireworks on the Moor, and at ten a torchlight procession through the town. There was also a subscription ball at the Polytechnic Hall. The town was pretty generally illuminated, and the celebration of the day was in every way satisfactory.

The distance from the Truro station to the terminus at Falmouth is eleven miles and a half, within which space the railway is carried over eight viaducts and through two tunnels.

The opening of this the last link of the Cornwall railway from Truro puts every part of the kingdom in direct communication with a splendid port at the extreme of the Channel, and to a great extent free from the dangers which are the general characteristic of the Channel. Falmouth, indeed, in regard to its efficiency as a port, is second to none in the kingdom, and in beauty inferior only to the Bay of Naples. The pride of the mariner is to make the Lizard; and while northward to Bristol is an iron-bound coast without the slightest shelter or means of refuge for 150 miles, in the south there is a desirable haven lighted by the Lizard to Falmouth, and approachable at any time of tide, with headlands on each side of the entrance, equally available for shelter and for armament, and so arranged internally as to offer a refuge in ten minutes from the raging sea in the bitterest gale of wind, and having another harbour formed, with a completely sheltered range of docks for discharging and repairing, and where the mail-steamers, as much at ease as if they were within the St. Katharine Docks, could run in between two ranges of railroad carriages, one for passengers, and the other for specie, mails, and baggage.

This port, owing to the uneven surface of Cornwall and from its distant locality from the seat of Goverment (London), had passed comparatively unnoticed till about 300 years ago, when Sir Walter Raleigh landed there, and was so charmed by its natural beauty and efficiency that he applied his sagacious judgment and energy in turning the few fishing-huts which then existed into a small town, which in its progress is destined to become what we may call the *Dover of the Atlantic*. In 1688 it was established by the Government as the mail-packet station; but its use for this purpose gradually fell off until, in 1850, Falmouth ceased altogether to be a packet-station. Its progress was retarded by the want of three advantages, which the completion of the present railway communication provides.

Falmouth, up to this time, has not had the direct line of railway which would have enabled it to compete with other ports in steam-navigation. Now that it possesses all these facilities of communication, it will no doubt soon attract the attention which its merits so eminently deserve.

And, whilst the great importance of Falmouth as a naval and commercial port has been long acknowledged, although never brought into that conspicuous prominency which it deserves, its hygienic merits, now that it is linked to our great system of railways, will gradually attract attention. Looking upon the great coast arc from Scarborough on the north point, to Tenby on the south, there is not an intermediate town or village reachable by rail that does not teem in summer and autumn with health and recreation seekers from the provinces, and from the seething metropolis. In winter and spring, again, there is not a sheltered nook on the small arc between the undercliff of Hastings, including that of Ventnor and the south-lying slopes of Torquay and Penzance, where the pulmonary invalid is not seen in quest of that mild equability of temperature so necessary for staying his terrible malady. It is, perhaps, not a little curious that, hitherto, Falmouth and its beautiful Mediterranean-looking bay have been almost completely overlooked by the classes of travellers here alluded to. Doubtless, the oversight arose in a great measure from the want of communication. That barrier being, however, at last removed, a fitting opportunity is afforded by our giving a View of the place, appending to that View a few remarks on Falmouth's sanitary excellence.

A mild, equable temperature, with marine atmosphere, being the grand desideratum sought for along our south coast, it appears by the admirably-arranged meteorological registrations kept by Lovell Squire, Esq., of Falmouth, and his son, from 1837, and preserved by the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society, that nowhere is this more likely to be found, together with every domestic comfort, than at and about Falmouth. Space will permit of only a reference to the reports of the society above mentioned; but we willingly give verbatim a few observations on the locality, written by Mr. Squire:—

"The climate of Falmouth is mild and moist—seldom very hot or very cold. January is the coldest month, having a mean temperature of 42 deg. 9 min. Fahrenheit. August is the hottest month, having a mean temperature of 61 deg. 7 min. The average difference between the temperature of day and night throughout the whole year is 12 deg. 2 min. In winter snow rarely lies on the ground more than three days; and occasionally several years pass without the water in the neighbourhood being sufficiently frozen to admit of skating. Heavy thunderstorms are of rare occurrence. The average annual rainfall is 40 deg. 43 min. inches, calculated from twenty-one years' registry. November is the wettest month in the year; April, May, and June the driest months. Westerly winds are the most prevalent; two days

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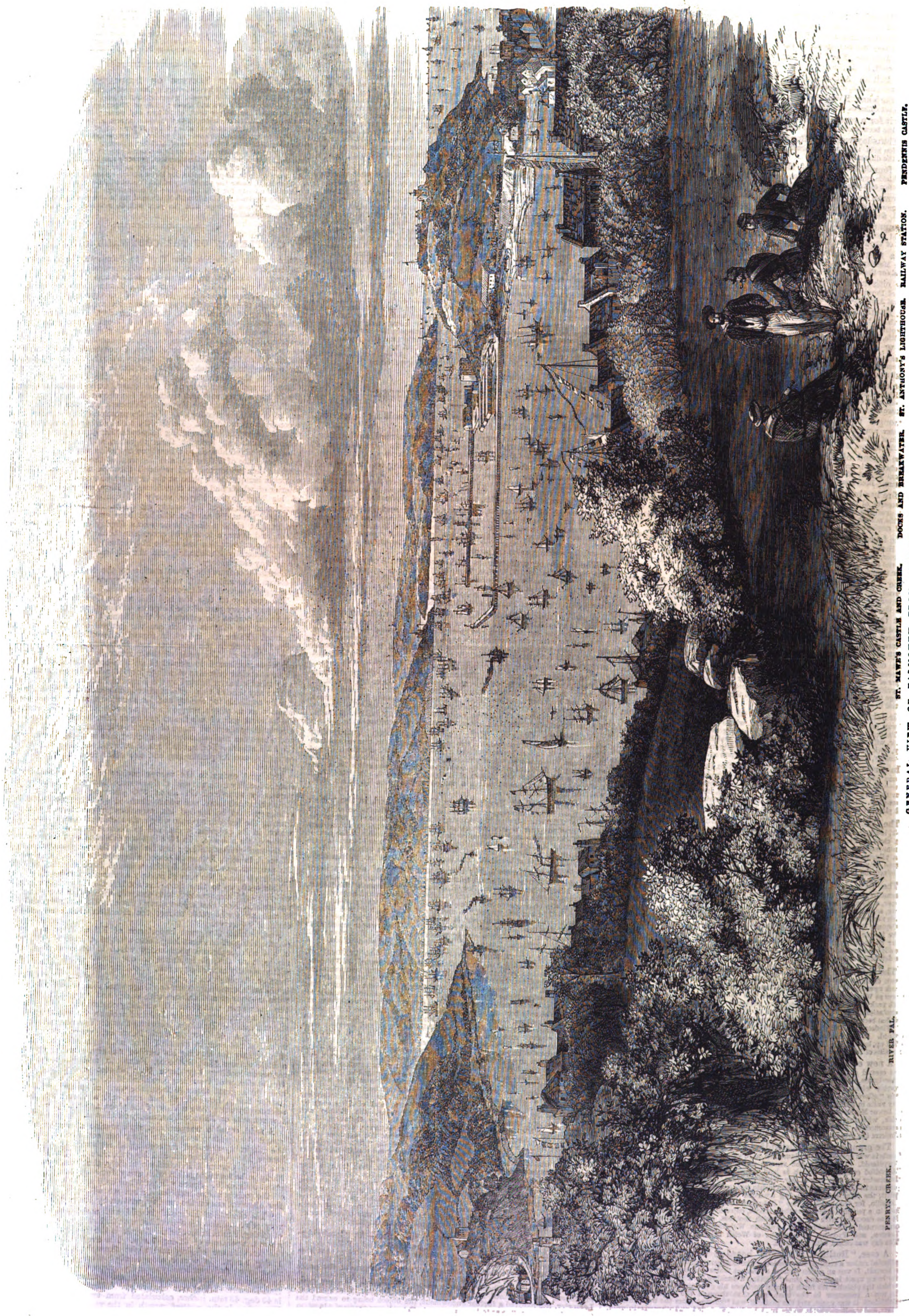

GENERAL VIEW OF FALMOUTH FROM BEACON HILL, ST. MAWE'S CASTLE AND

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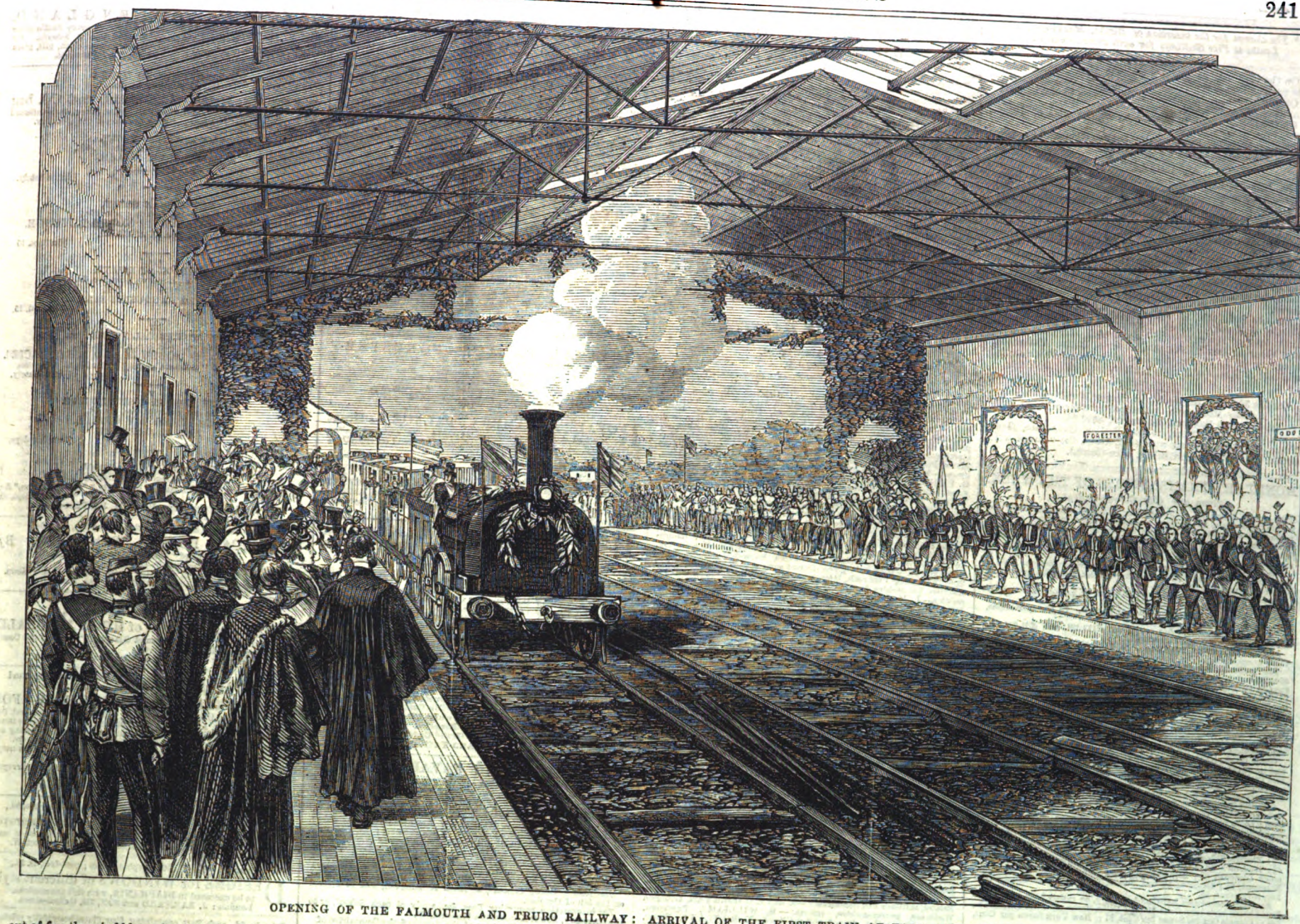
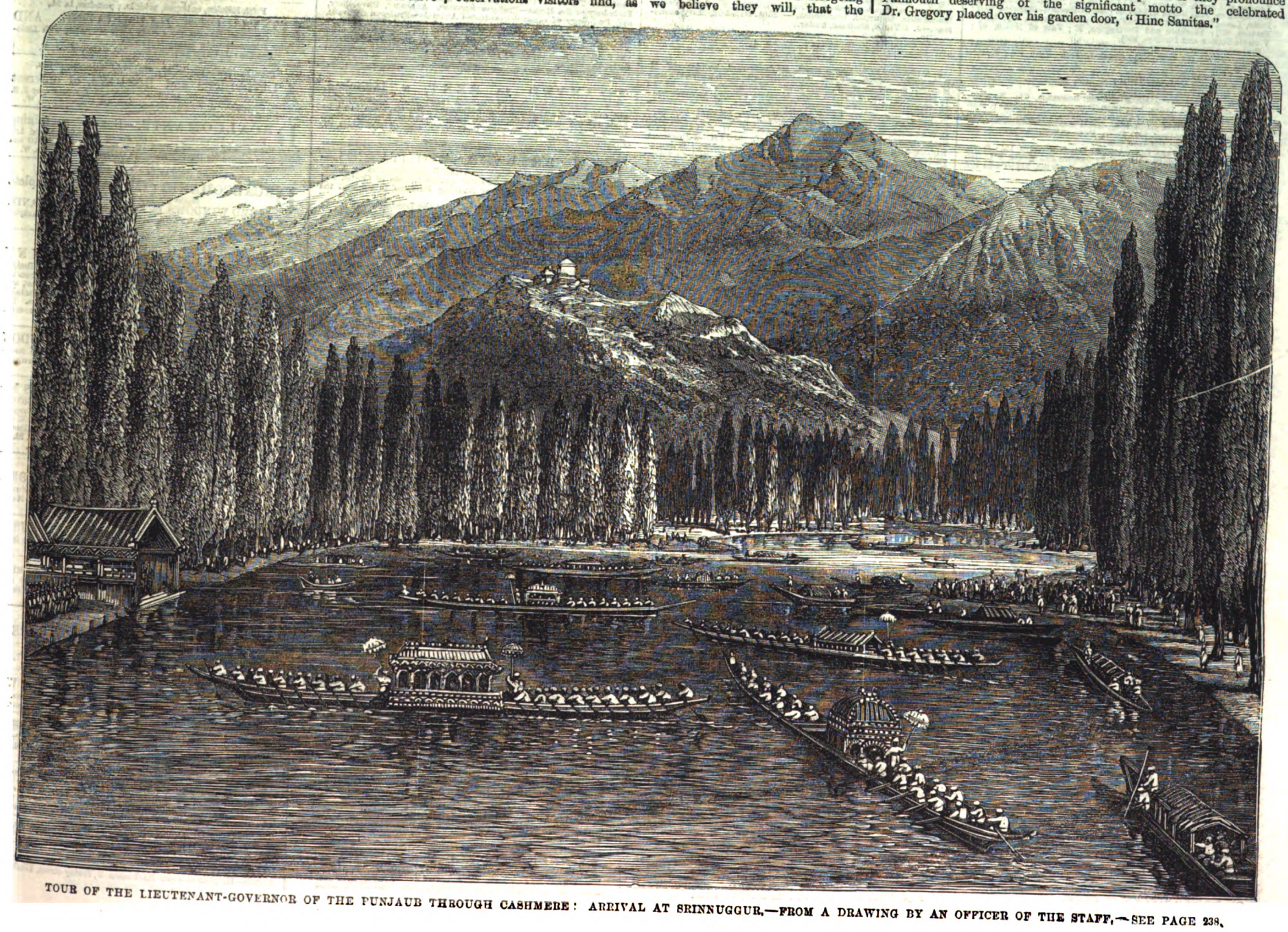


OPENING OF THE FALMOUTH AND TRURO RAILWAY: ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST TRAIN AT FALMOUTH STATION.

out of five the wind blows from the south or west, or the intermediate points. That part of Falmouth known as Wood-lane and its neighbourhood is delightfully situated, sloping to the south, and commanding a fine view of the English Channel. This locality is admirably adapted as a winter residence for invalids. Instances have not been wanting of invalids on their way to Madeira stopping here by preference, and thus sparing themselves the expense and inconvenience of a sea voyage."

If, in addition to the advantages comprised in the foregoing observations visitors find, as we believe they will, that the subsoil is sand and gravel, and that the Gulf-Stream-tempered atmosphere contains a large proportion of that wondrous health-restoring agent, ozone, we shall not be surprised if they pronounce Falmouth deserving of the significant motto the celebrated Dr. Gregory placed over his garden door, "Hinc Sanitas."



TOUR OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAUB THROUGH CASHMERE: ARRIVAL AT SRINNUGGUR.—FROM A DRAWING BY AN OFFICER OF THE STAFF.—SEE PAGE 238.

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**** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 30th ult., at Moore's Private Hotel, Edinburgh, the wife of Commander E. J. Pollard, R.N., of a daughter.

On the 11th ult., at Teneriffe, the wife of George James Davidson, Esq., of a son.

On the 29th of July, at Buenos Ayres, the wife of John Fair, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 24th of June, at the British Consulate rey Town, Nicaragua, Mrs. Paton, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On July 21, at the Catholic Church, Washington, John Ward, jun., Esq., of her Majesty's Civil Service in Bengal, eldest son of John Ward, Esq., C.B., her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires to the Hanse Towns, to Carlota, eldest daughter of Baron de Gerolt, his Prussian Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America.

On the 31st ult., at Christ Church, Burton-on-Trent, by the Rev. Urquhart St. G. Mulville, Harris Hulme, sixth son of George Beaman, M.D., London, to Hannah, eldest daughter of William Hanson, Esq., Burton-on-Trent. No cards.

On the 3rd inst., at Marylebone Church, by the Rev. Charles J. Goody, Holled Darrell Cave Smith Horlock, D.D., lord of the manor of Marshfield, Gloucestershire, and Vicar of Box, Wilts, to Charlotte Butler Houghton, daughter of S. Clarke, Esq., of Riverstonn, Westmeath, and late of Hanover House, Carlow, Ireland. No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 31st ult., at De Ligne House, Hastings, Captain John Mackay Mackenzie, Adjutant 1st Cinque Ports Rifle Volunteers, and late 33rd Regiment, aged 36.

On the 25th of June, at the British Consulate, Grey Town, Nicaragua, much regretted, Anna, the beloved wife of Mr. George Paton, H.B.M's. Vice-Consul.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE steady influx of gold into the Bank of England, and the favourable state of the foreign exchanges, *have* produced a firmer feeling in the market for Home Securities, and a slight upward movement in the quotations. Exchequer Bills have ruled steady. The next issue will bear interest at the rate of £2 15s. per cent per annum.

There has been a moderate demand for accommodation, both at the Bank of England and in Lombard-street, and the quotation are well supported.

Bankers' acceptances have been done at 3⅞ ½, and in the Stock Exchange money may be had at 3 per cent.

On the Continent capital is in fair request. In the quotations, very little change has taken place.

The steamer for India has taken out £113,181, and £21,000 has been forwarded to the West Indies.

Another sale of £100,000 *in bills on* India has taken place, at previous quotations.

The Railway Passengers' Assurance Company have declared a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent per annum. The directors of the Canada Agency Association have announced an ad interim dividend at the rate of 20 per cent. The dividend of the Lambeth Bridge Company is at the rate of 9 per cent.

Advices from New York state that the stock of bullion held by the banks was £6,575,000, or about £1,500,000 less than was held in February last.

Home and India Stocks, &c., were firm in price on Monday; but the business doing then was somewhat restricted.

Greek Bonds, Mexican Stock, and Spanish Securities have ruled firm, and an advance has taken place in the quotations. Venezuela Stock and *Turkish Consolids* have also realised enhanced prices.

The market for Joint-Stock Bank Shares has continued firm, and the quotations have been well supported.

Colonial Government Securities have been in fair average request, and the leading transactions are as follow:—Canada Six per Cents, 103½; Ditto Five per Cents, 94; Mauritius Six per Cents, 1873, 107½; Natal Six per Cents, 1863, and Victoria Six per Cents, 114½.

The Miscellaneous Market has continued steady. Anglo-Mexican Mint shares have marked 19½; *Egyptian* Commercial and Trading, 3; Electric Telegraph, 103½; General Credit and Finance of London, 4; Hudson's Bay, 4½; International Financial Society, 10½; Joint-stock Discount, 6½; London Financial Association, 12½; National Discount, 9½; Oriental Inland Steam, 3½; and Rio de Janeiro City Improvements, 5½.

American Securities have sold steadily, on rather higher terms:—Erie Shares have been done at 84½; Ditto, Seven per Cent Preference, 74½; Illinois Central Seven per Cent, 81; New York Seven per Cent, 68; Philadelphia and Reading, 40.

The dealings in the Railway Share Market have been very moderate. *In some instances prices have given way.* Annexed are Thursday's official closing quotations:—

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Great Eastern, 50½; Ditto, East Anglian Stock, 24½; Great Northern, A Stock, 124½; Ditto, B Stock, 125; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 99½; Great Western, 67; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 112½; London and Brighton, 113½; London and South-Western, 102½; London and North-Western, 102½; Metropolitan, 122; North British, 56; North-Eastern—Berwick, 103½; Ditto, Leeds, 57½; North Staffordshire, 81; South Devon, 31½; South-Eastern, 93½; Stockton and Darlington, 37; Vale of Neath, 87; Victoria Station and Pimlico, 16½.

Preference Shares.—*Great Western Fire per Cent*, 104½; *Midland* Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 102½; North-Eastern—York, 10½; Waterford and Kilkenny, 46½.

Lines Leased at Fixed Rentals—London, Tilbury, and Southend, 98½; Londonderry and Enniskillen, B, 110; Midland—Bradford, 95 ex div.; Nottingham and Grantham, 94.

British Possessions—Atlantic and St. Lawrence, 63; Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 108; Cape Town and Dock, 108½; East Indian, 108½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 10⅝; Great Indian Peninsula, 108⅝; Great Southern of India, 108½; Great Western of Canada, New, 7⅞; Madras Five per Cent, 103; Ditto, Four-and-Three-Quarters per Cent, 102; Delhi, 108; Punjaub, 108.

Foreign.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 9; Dutch Rhenish, 17⅞; Ditto, 23⅛; Ottoman (Smyrna to Aidin), 11⅞; Sambre and Meuse, 10⅞; San Paulo, 22½; South Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian, 22⅝; Turin and Savona, 5½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Aug. 31.—To-day's market was well supplied with new English wheat, in excellent condition. All kinds moved off steadily, and last week's prices were fully supported. The show of foreign wheat was extensive. Selected samples commanded rather more attention, at late rates: but inferior qualities were very dull. Floating cargoes of grain ruled about stationary. Both English and foreign barley met a slow sale, on former terms. New English realised 35s. to 37s. per quarter. Malt maintained its previous value, with a moderate inquiry. Good round oats were firm in price; but heated samples were much neglected. Beans and peas were inactive, but not cheaper. The flour trade was rather heavy, at the late decline.

Sept. 2.—English wheat was in fair request, at very full prices. All other produce moved off slowly, at late rates.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 38s. to 44s.; ditto, white, 40s. to 44s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 39s. to 44s.; rye, 34s. to 37s.; grinding barley, 26s. to 28s.; distilling ditto, 29s. to 34s.; malting ditto, 32s. to 40s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s. to 66s.; brown ditto, 50s. to 55s.; Kingston and Ware, 60s. to 66s.; Chevalier, 66s. to 68s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s. to 23s.; potato ditto, 23s. to 27s.; Yorghal and Cork, black, 17s. to 22s.; ditto, white, 18s. to 23s.; tick beans, 30s. to 32s.; grey peas, 35s. to 36s.; maple, 38s. to 40s.; white, 37s. to 38s.; boilers, 34s. to 37s. per quarter. *Town-made flour*, 37s. to 41s.; town households, 30s. to 32s.; country marks, 28s. to 31s. per 280 lb. French, 35s. to 38s. per sack; American, 19s. to 23s. per barrel.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: wheat, 1079; barley, 110; malt, 440; flour, 490. Irish: oats, 430. Foreign: wheat, 8130; barley, 3040; oats, 6410; flour, 300 sacks.

Seeds.—New white mustard seed has sold steadily, at from 9s. to 10s.; and new brown, 11s. to 12s. per bushel. All other seeds, as well as cakes, have commanded very little attention.

Linseed, English, crushing, 63s. to 66s.; Calcutta, 63s. to 68s.; hempseed, 44s. to 48s. per quarter; coriander, 14s. to 16s. per cwt. brown mustard seed, 9s. to 12s.; white ditto, 7s. to 8s.; tares, old, 4s. to 5s. per bushel; English rapeseed, 52s. to 53s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £9 10s. to £10 10s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £10 10s.; rape cakes, £5 to £6 per ton; canary, 48s. to 52s. [per quarter; red clover seed, 36s. to 46s.; white ditto, 54s. to 58s. per cwt.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat 45s. 9d.; barley, 33s. 10d.; oats, 22s. 9d.; rye, 33s. 9d.; beans, 36s. 6d.; peas, 37s. 9d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 46s.; barley, 31s. 5d.; oats, 22s.; rye, 34s. 8d.; beans, 36s. 8d.; peas, 37s. 6d.

English Grain Sold last Week.—Wheat, 74,121; barley, 2066; oats, 6683; rye, 191; beans, 1139; peas, 649 quarters.

Tea.—Privately, as well as at public sale, a full average business has been transacted in this market, at full quotations.

Sugar.—The market is less active, and in some instances the quotations have ruled a shade lower. Barbadoes has realised 33s. 6d. to 39s.; Jamaica, 32s. 6d. to 35s.; Tobago, 30s. to 33s. 6d.; and St. Kitts, 33s. to 34s. 6d. per cwt. Refined goods move off slowly, and common brown lumps are selling at 45s. per cwt. The stock of sugar amounts to 113,275 tons, against 88,138 tons last year.

Coffee.—No quotable change has taken place in prices; but the market may be considered steady. Stock 10,493 tons, against 11,902 tons in 1862.

Rice.—Most kinds are firm, at full quotations. Stock, 4,1539 tons, against 67,041 tons.

Provisions.—There is a full average business doing in most kinds of Irish butter, at full quotations. Foreign qualities are steady, at 86s. to 104s. per cwt. for the best Friesland. Hams, lard, &c., are quite as dear as last week.

Tallow.—Demand inactive, at the late decline in value. P.Y.C., on the spot, 42s to 42s. 6d.; and for the last three months, 44s. per cwt. Stock, 41,663 casks, against 35,335 ditto last year. Rough fat, 2s. 1½d. per 8lb.

Oils.—Linseed oil moves off slowly, at 44s. per cwt., on the spot. Rape is steady, at 43s. to 46s.; olive, £53 to £47; cocoanut, £47 to £47 10s.; and fine palm, £35 10s. to £36. French turpentine is freely offered at 63s. per cwt.

Spirits.—The demand for rum is somewhat heavy, at 1s. 6d. per gallon for proof Leewards; and 1s. 5d. for East India. Brandy is selling at from 2s. to 11s. 6d.; Hamburg spirits, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6½; English ditto, grain, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 10d.; ditto, rice, 1s. 4d to 1s. 5d.; and English gin, for export, proof, 2s. 9d. to 3s. per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 to £4 10s.; clover, £3 10s. to £6; and straw, £1 8s. to £1 16s. per load.

Coals.—Best house coals, 17s. 3d. to 18s.; seconds, 15s. 9d. to 16s. 9d.; Hartley's, 15s. to 15s. 9d; and manufacturers', 13s. to 15s. per ton.

Hops.—Picking is now pretty general, and about 800 pockets have already been disposed of, at from £7 to £8 10s. per cwt.

Wool.—The market is firm, and prices are well supported.

Potatoes.—The supplies are seasonably good, and the demand is steady, at from 60s. to 110s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, Sept. 3).—Our market, today, was but moderately supplied with beasts, both as to number and quality. Prime breeds sold readily, at fully Monday's currency. Otherwise, the beef trade was in a sluggish state, at late rates. Sheep—the supply of which was rather limited—moved off steadily, at extreme quotations. The best *Downs* were worth quite 5s. 2d. per 8 lb. The demand for lambs was somewhat heavy, at the late decline in value. Prices ranged from 5s. to 6s. per 8 lb. The veal trade was heavy, yet the currencies were supported. Pigs were very firm in price, but milch cows were a slow inquiry. Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; *second quality ditto*, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; second quality ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; *prime coarse-woolled sheep*, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. to 5s. 2d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; neat small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; lambs, 5s. to 6s.; suckling calves, 14s. to 21s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 29s. each. Total supply:—Beasts, 970; cows, 140; sheep and lambs, 8300; calves, 330; pigs, 250. Foreign: Beasts, 220; sheep and lambs, 1200; calves, 290.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.—The supplies of meat are on the increase; and the demand is inactive, as follows:—Beef from 2s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; mutton, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 6d.; lamb, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 2d.; veal, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; [and pork, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 10d. per 8lb. by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 28.

BANKRUPTS.

G. P. MOORE, Lawn-terrace, Blackheath, carpenter.—T. WARD, Laurence Pountney-lane, City, merchant.—J. FIELDER, Norbiton, Surrey, gardener and nurseryman.—F. HIGGINSON, Hampstead, retired Commander in the Royal Navy.—S. SHARP, Euston-square, schoolmaster.—T. DELF, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, bookseller and publisher.—E. WEAVER, Regent-street, tailor.—T. JARVIS, Earl's-court, Kensington.—J. GILBERT, Fitzroy-square, picture dealer.—T. HEATLEY, sen., Turnagain-lane, Farringdon-street, carpenter and builder.—C. COLBORN, Westbourne Park Villas Mews, Paddington, cab proprietor.—C. HASLAM, Braintree, Essex, grocer.—S. S. MICKLEBURGH, Kingston, Surrey, common brewer.—G. PERKINS, *Kidderminster*, schoolmaster.—A. T. BIST, Orchard-street, Bell's-pond, grocer.—J. GRONOWSKY, Sewardstone-road, Victoria Park, waterproof clothing and gaiter manufacturer.—G. WEST, South Wharf-road, Paddington, carman.—J. H. FAUNDERS, Crescent-place, Burton-crescent, commission agent.—T. HEATHERLEY, Weston-street, Pentonville.—J. BROOKER, Charles-street, Brandon-street, Walworth, corndealer.—A. STEELE, Little Britain, boot and shoemaker.—M. FITZGERALD, King's-road, Chelsea, oil and colourman.—E. H. NOLAN, Kensington, author.—H. W. JACKSON, Skinner-street, Snow-hill, tobacconist.—S. SUTTON, Upper Park-place, Dorset-square, coffee-shop keeper.—T. WILLIAMS, Pentyrch, *Glamorganshire*, builder.—T. MILROY, Everton, Lancashire, draper.—G. THORNELY, Altrincham, Cheshire, saddler.—J. MASSEY, Macclesfield, Cheshire, musicseller.—W. W. MURRAY, *Darlington*, wholesale and retail dealer in hardware.—T. BANKS, Shap, Westmorland, provison dealer.—R. B. KETTLE, Spitalgate, Lincolnshire, plumber.—S. OSBORNE, Alfred-terrace, Bayswater, and Silver-street, Cheapside, stay and crinoline manufacturer.—H. ELPHER, Ockenden-road, Islington, commercial traveller.—R. R. GRANT, Cottage-grove, Newington.—E. M'NULTY, Seacoal-lane, Snow-hill, master mariner.—F. HETHERINGTON, Old Fish-street, commission agent.—W. A. BOHRS, Star-street, Shadwell, publican.—B. MARKS, Cambridge, dealer in hardware.—J. LAMB, Liverpool, coaldealer.—A. BLACKWOOD, Everton, jewel cabinet and leather case maker.—W. POLLITT, Hulme, Manchester.—T. POLLITT, *Hulme, Manchester*.—C. FOWLSTON, West Melton, Yorkshire, tailor.—T. HOWDEN, Sheffield, scale-presser.—C. HILL, Lindley, Yorkshire, butcher.—F. C. FRANCIS, Saint Thomas, Glamorganshire, master mariner.—J. GREETHAM, Landport, Hants, photographer.—J. BRYANT, Diss, Norfolk, tailor.—MARY GUNSTON PRICE, Bratton, Wiltshire, farmer and dealer in sheep.—W. THOMAS, Troedyrhiw, Glamorganshire, postmaster.—J. WINGROVE, Peterborough, fishmonger.—J. HUBBARD, Folesshill, Warwickshire, brickmaker.—H. HEAVEN, *Shierhampton*, Gloucestershire, mason and builder.—S. LLOYD, Birmingham, brasscaster.—G. HARRIS, Bridgwater, Somersetshire, butcher.—R. TYE, Spalding, clock and watch maker.—J. DAVIES, Blaina, Monmouthshire, innkeeper.—J. SHIPPAM, Nottingham, greengrocer.—G. RHODES, Ilkeston, Derbyshire, colliery agent.—H. YATES, Sheffield, *joiner and builder*.—E. SAWTELL, Sheffield, comb manufacturer.—G. KAMMERER, Sutherland-street, Pimlico, merchant.—H. BURT, Wray's-terrace, Old Bethnal-green-road, grocer and cheesemonger.—W. SALMON, Rattlesden, Sussex, maltster.—E. C. ALFLATT, Malvern Link, Worcestershire, architect.—J. and I. EVESON, Dudley, coke and breeze manufacturers.—J. JACKSON, Wednesbury, Staffordshire, grocer.—F. RONCA, Birmingham.—S. HILL, jun., Totnes, Devonshire, grocer.—ALICIA ANN CARTER, Clifton, Bristol, milliner and dressmaker.—E. and E. C. COLEMAN, Latcham Wedmore, Somersetshire, tailors.—R. WILLIAMS, Prestaign, Radnorshire, tailor, draper, and milliner.—T. ROWLAND, Dover, watchmaker.—J. BROWN, Poulton-with-Fearnhead, Lancashire, basket manufacturer.—J. HEDGETHORNE, jun., New Shoreham, Sussex, shipwright.—G. CURRIE, Newmarket, Cambridgeshire, trainer of horses.—JANE ALLEN, Stalybridge, Cheshire, licensed victualler.—J. BROCKLEY, Hanley, Staffordshire, cabinetmaker.—S. PETHICK, Ford, Devonshire, builder.—G. GREY, Exeter, shoemaker.—W. BURGESS, Combmartin, Devonshire, mason.—T. FREE, Naphill, Buckinghamshire, stonecutter.—D. WILKS, Walsall, Staffordshire, cabinet ironmaker.—W. STAPLETON, St. Stephen's-by-Launceston, Cornwall, blacksmith.—H. A. GILBER, Marylebone-road.—J. DYSON, Sheffield, hosier.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 1.

BANKRUPTS.

J. TATTERSALL, Queen-street, Edgware-road, builder.—W. H. B. WEEKS, Paternoster-row, bookseller.—R. G. LATHAM, *New* Malden, Surrey.—W. P. MILLER, Winchester, clerk to an estate agent.—W. ASPINWALL, Grosvenor-street, upholsterer.—H. WOODERSON, York-street, Covent-garden, *fruit-salesman*.—C. LONG and F. W. RALFE, Mincing-lane, colonial brokers.—C. P. M'KAY, De Beauvoir-road, Kingsland, upholsterer's salesman.—C. WALKER, Spring-street, Hyde Park, grocer.—W. F. HAMMOND, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn, auctioneer.—T. SOUPH, Talbot-road, Notting-hill, builder.—J. STANLEY, High-street, Wapping, publican.—J. LACY, Grove-terrace, Lisson-grove, undertaker.—F. BULL, Barton-under-Needwood, Staffordshire, farmer.—S. BALLER, Worcester, plumber.—W. HAGUE, Birmingham, agent for fire insurance companies.—J. WILKINSON, Birmingham, tailor.—G. BARRETT, Birmingham, electro-plater.—W. BAYLISS, Hereford, plumber.—H. J. KING, Swansea, man-milliner.—S. TOWAN, Plymouth, carrier.—L. INGHAM, Elton, Cheshire, agent to a cheese-factor.—J. ADAMSON, Wakefield, maltster.—J. CARTER, Liverpool, licensed victualler.—T. W. KRATTS, Birmingham.—T. H. MANTON, Birmingham.—W. LEA, Hockley, Warwickshire, milkman.—T. ELTON, Birmingham.—E. J. STREET, Birmingham, journeyman planemaker.—W. J. KAIN, Birmingham, brewer.—W. MORGAN, Birmingham, skindealer.—T. PEARCE, Illogan, Cornwall, miner.—W. TIMMINS, Kingswinford, miner.—G. COOK, Chorley, Lancashire, draper.—R. WILLIAMS, Kingswinford, night watchman to the West Midland Railway Company.—J. CROSS, Bilston, butcher.—G. WILLIAMS, Kingswinford, iron-moulder.—W. COURTNEY, Woodbury, Devon, blacksmith.—E. CAINE, Wolverhampton, wheelwright.—J. JACKSON, Willenhall, keyesmith.—FRANCES COULTON, Lincoln, victualler.—D. BOYERS, *Boston*, grocer.—W. RHODES, Hunslet, near Leeds, grocer.—R. BOOK, Leeds, corn miller.—L. OGILVIE, Workington, grocer's traveller.—I. PRASCOD, *Ilkeby*, linkesper.—F. D. BARFOOT, Newport, Monmouthshire, accountant.—J. W. WHITFIELD, Ryde, Isle of Wight, gasfitter.—R. THOMPSON, Whitehaven, milliner.—J. BOOTH and T. WRIGLEY, Hunsfield, Yorkshire, cotton doublers.—W. BIRD, Rainham, Norfolk, wheelwright.—S. COULTAS, Scarborough, tailor.—C. WARWICK, Scarborough, painter.—W. WILKINS, Eastbourne, beerseller.—J. HILL, Newcastle-under-Lyme, insurance agent.—W. FIELD, Hastings, cabinetmaker.—W. H. NIEBOUR, Brighton, teacher of music.—A. W. BARR, Brighton.—J. GOLDSMITH, Fletching, Sussex, licensed victualler.—MARY MILLS, Newchurch in Rossendale, baker.—H. WOOD, Tunstall, engraver.

MAPPIN, WEBB, and CO.'S celebrated 30s. Ladies' Leather Travelling and Dressing Bags, containing 14 most useful requisites. £9 2s. Gentleman's Waterproof Ditto, containing Brushes, Razors, Combs, Bottles, &c., best and cheapest ever invented. *Shilling Table Knives*, with real Balance Ivory Handles; Cheese Knives, 9d.; Carver and Fork, 3s. 6d., made of the Finest Steel. Costly Illustrated Catalogues free. Mappin, Webb, and Co., Manufacturers, 71 and 72, Cornhill, 77 and 78, Oxford-street, City. London. West End. Royal Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

CARSONS' ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT, for outdoor work, as iron, wood, stones, brick, compo, greenhouses, &c. Can be applied by any person. Five cwt. free to most parts of the realm. White and stone colours, 30s. per cwt.; oaks, reds, chocolate, lead colour, and black, 28s.; greens and blue, 44s. Patterns and testimonials upon application to Walter Carson and Sons, 9, Great Winchester-street, London, E.C.

COALS.—COCKERELL'S COALS, price 24s., cash. Central Office, No. 13, Cornhill, E.C.

ALL afflicted with WEAK EYES may obtain instant relief by using Dr. WARNER'S EYE WATER; it removes all inflammation arising from cold, dust, or constitutional causes.—Sold in bottles, 9d., 4s. 6d., by Sanger, Oxford-st.; Prout, Strand; Barclay, Farringdon-street; Hooper, London-bridge.

ALPINE TRAVELLING.—*The fatigue* which is occasioned by the ascents undertaken by so many Tourists is easily overcome by the use of Dr. MATTHIAS LANG'S ESSENTIAL SPIRIT OF MELISSUS. Nothing can equal this and its restorative effects are unsurpassed. Sold in 1s. 6d. and 3s. bottles, wholesale and retail, by BUTLER and CRISPE, Chemists to the Royal Family, 4, Cheapside (corner of St. Paul's, London); and respectable Chemists throughout the country. Wholesale Depôt, Tulfer and Co. 11 St. John-court Snow-hill.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI. Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—On MONDAY and during the Week (Wednesday excepted), THE HEN AND CHICKENS—Mrs Stirling; THE HAUNTED MAN—Mr. J. L. Toole and Miss Woolgar; and ILL-TREATED IL TROVATORE—Messrs. J. L. Toole, F. Bedford, E. Phillips, and the Nelson Sisters. Commence at Seven.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, Lessee, Mr. GEORGE VINING.—*Open* under the Management of Mr. WALTER MONTGOMERY.—Engagement of Mr. HENRY LORAINE.—To-night (Saturday), HAMLET—Hamlet, Mr. Walter *Montgomery*; and THE ROUGH DIAMOND. On Monday, OTHELLO—Othello, Mr. Henry Loraine; Iago, Mr. Walter Montgomery; Emilia, Miss Atkinson; Desdemona, Miss Kate Saville. Tuesday, RICHARD III—Richard, Mr. Walter Montgomery. On Wednesday, KING JOHN—King John, Mr. Walter Montgomery; Falconbridge, Mr. Henry Loraine. Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, favourite plays. To conclude each evening with FAMILY JARS.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Week ending SEPT. 12.—Open, Monday, at 9; other days at 10. Admission, Saturday, Half-a-crown; other days, One Shilling; Children under Twelve, Half-price.

Monday, Great Fête of the SOUTH LONDON FORESTERS—Grand Processions—Extra Bands—Display of the Great Fountains—Athletic Games, and general amusements.

Orchestral Band, Great Organ Performances, and Display of Terrace Fountains daily.

Great Picture Gallery, and Dessenger' Victoria Cross Gallery. *Immense* Assortment of Useful and Fancy Goods in the Exhibition Department.

The Park and Gardens now in perfection. Most extraordinary Display of Flowers.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—FORESTERS' FETE, SOUTH LONDON DISTRICT. MONDAY NEXT, SEPT. 7. Special Attractions will be provided. Full Display of all the Great Fountains. Extra Bands. Grand Processions. Sports and Pastimes in the Grounds and General Amusements. Open at Nine. One Shilling; Children Sixpence.

ROYAL ALHAMBRA PALACE.—Great Musical Attraction.—Signor NICOSIA, the eminent Italian VIOLINIST, will make his first appearance in England on MONDAY NEXT.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S AUTUMN SHOW, FLOWERS and FRUIT, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, at South Kensington. Open at One o'Clock; Royal Artillery Band at Three o'Clock. *Admission, Half-a-Crown.* The Show will be in the Southern Arcades.

HORTICULTURAL AUTUMN SHOW, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, SEPT. 9. The Garden will not be open till One o'Clock.

THE NORFOLK and NORWICH FOURTEENTH TRIENNIAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL, in AID of the Funds of the Principal CHARITIES in the county of Norfolk and the city of Norwich, at ST. ANDREW'S HALL, on MONDAY, the 14th day of SEPTEMBER, and Four Following Days, under the Patronage of her Majesty the QUEEN, their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of WALES, and the Royal Family.—Mdmes. Tietjens, Lemmens-Sherrington, Weiss, Wilkinson, Palmer, and Trebelli; MM. Sims Reeves, Bettini, Montem Smith, Santley, Weiss, and Bossi.

The Oratorios to be performed are:—"Judas Maccabeus" and "The Messiah," by Handel; "Elijah," by Mendelssohn; a new Oratorio, entitled "Josiah," by Mr. Silas. On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday Evenings Grand Miscellaneous Concerts, including Mr. Benedict's "Richard Cœur de Lion," Mr. Ousin's "Serenata," &c. The Band and Chorus will consist of about 400 Performers.

Conductor—Mr. Benedict.

On Friday Evening a Grand Dress Ball.

I. O. HOWARD TAYLOR, Hon. Secretary.

MONSIEUR RÉNÉ FAVARGER, Classes de Piano, at the Notting-hill College, 43, Kensington Park Gardens, and at his residence, 19, Somerset-street, Portman-square, W.

THE METROPOLITAN SCHOOLS of ART, at 43, Queen-square, Bloomsbury, for Female Classes only; Spitalfields, Crispin-street; Finsbury, William-street; St. Thomas's Charterhouse, Goswell-street; Rotherhithe, Grammar School, Deptford-road; St. Martin's, Castle-street, Long-acre; Lambeth, St. Oswald's-place; Hampstead, Dispensary Building; Christchurch, St. George's-in-the-East; and St. Mary's, Hide-place, Vincent-square, Westminster, will REOPEN on THURSDAY, OCT. 1.

The New Training Schools, at South Kensington, will be Opened on the 5th of October.

For information respecting Fees, &c., apply at each School, or to the Secretary, South Kensington Museum, W.

By order of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

ROYAL VETERINARY COLLEGE, Great College-street, Camden-town, London. The LECTURES will COMMENCE at the above Institution on MONDAY, OCT. 5, 1863. The INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS will be delivered by Professor Tuson at Twelve o'clock. Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology of the Horse—Professor Spooner. Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology of other domesticated Animals—Professor Simonds. Descriptive Anatomy, with Physiology and Clinical Instruction—Professor Varnell. Chemistry and Materia Medica—Professor Tuson. *Anatomical Demonstrations*—Mr. W. Pritchard. Perpetual fee to all the Lectures, with Infirmary practice and anatomical demonstrations daily, 25 guineas. CHARLES SPOONER, Principal.

Aug. 19, 1863.—N.B. A prospectus will be forwarded on application.

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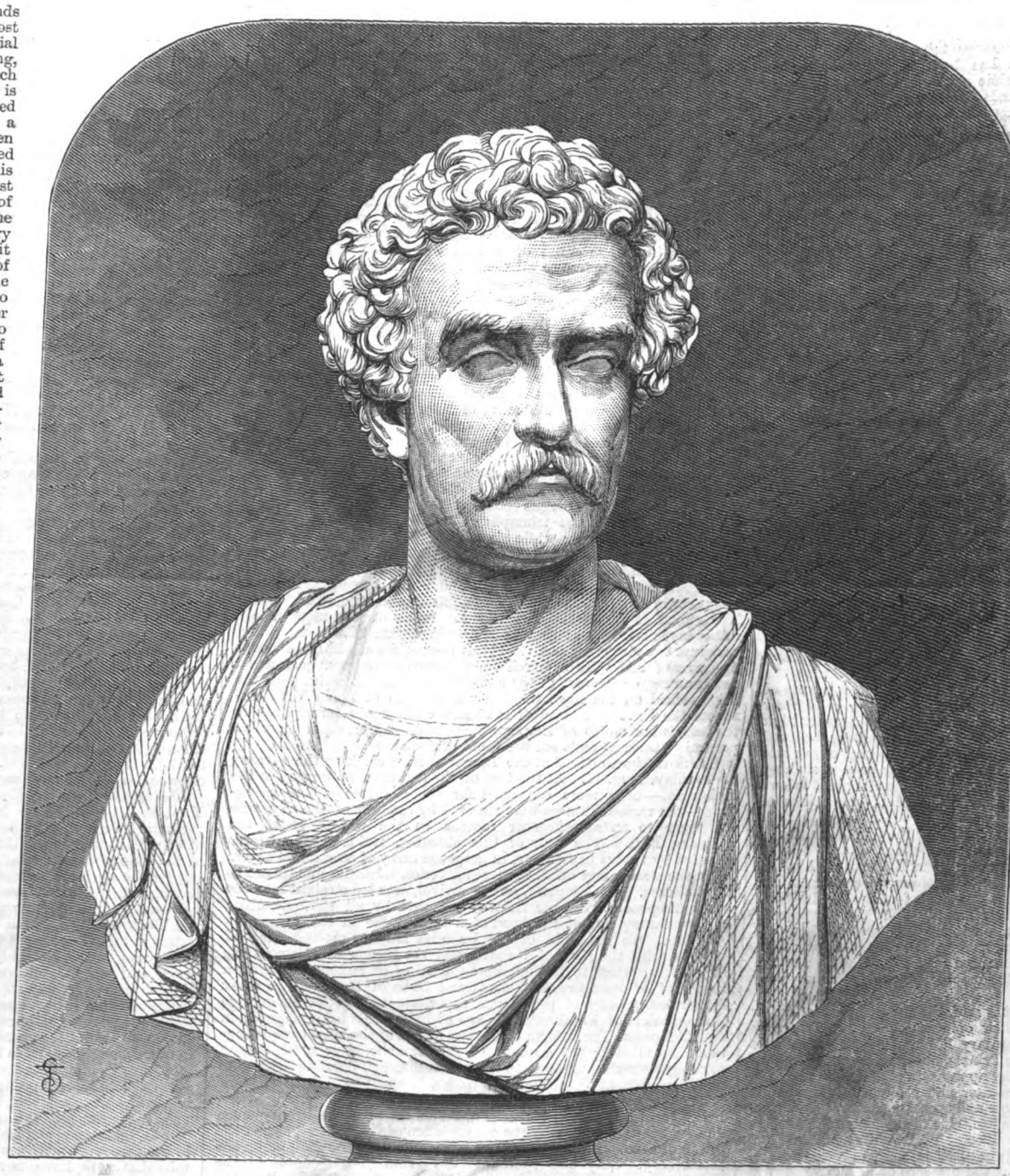
BUST OF LORD CLYDE.

AT this moment, when our islands are mourning the loss of our most distinguished soldier, the memorial of which we present an Engraving, possesses a special interest, which is increased by the fact that it is the only bust for which the departed hero would ever give sittings to a sculptor. The work has been seen in London, having been exhibited at the Academy in 1862, when this Journal remarked that "the bust of Lord Clyde, by Mr. Ewing, of Glasgow, resembled some of the best Roman busts." The history of the work is interesting, as it illustrates the unwillingness of Colin Campbell to receive the homage which society sought to render him. Mr. Dalgleish, member for Glasgow, desired to present to his fellow-citizens a memorial of the great soldier who had been a Glasgow lad; but Lord Clyde at first decidedly refused to sit, and it was only on the renewed application of the intending donor and other distinguished Glasgow gentlemen, that his Lordship assented. Then he went to work with his old business spirit. "How many sittings do you require?" he asked of Mr. Ewing. Being told, he proceeded, "What time to-morrow can you begin?" "At eight in the morning, if that will suit your Lordship." "Eight! Come, that's better than some of the fashionable fellows, who wo'nt work till the middle of the day. At eight, then." Punctually at the hour appointed the soldier and the sculptor met, and the bust was begun. Lord Clyde then said, "Couldn't you make it seven in future?" "Certainly, my Lord." So, at seven in the morning, in his chambers in the Albany, Lord Clyde gave the sittings, while ninety-nine out of a hundred of his order were asleep. He never sat for another sculptor, and this memorial is therefore doubly precious. But, independently of its accidental value, its intrinsic merit is very high indeed, and Mr. Ewing, while executing a likeness that satisfies those who were the most intimate friends of the hero, has done himself honour by his masterly treatment of the subject, and by a breadth and nobleness to which the admirable finish of the work is ancillary, without seeking to demand separate attention—another form of the same praise which we bestowed on first seeing the bust, and which we repeat on careful re-examination. Glasgow is at this moment honourably eager to erect a statue to the great soldier who adds another to the brilliant list of her remarkable men; and Mr. Ewing's close acquaintance with the appearance of Lord Clyde seems—the sculptor's genius, of course, also being taken into consideration—to indicate this gentleman as the artist most likely to show that Scotland can not only produce great men, but do them fitting honour.



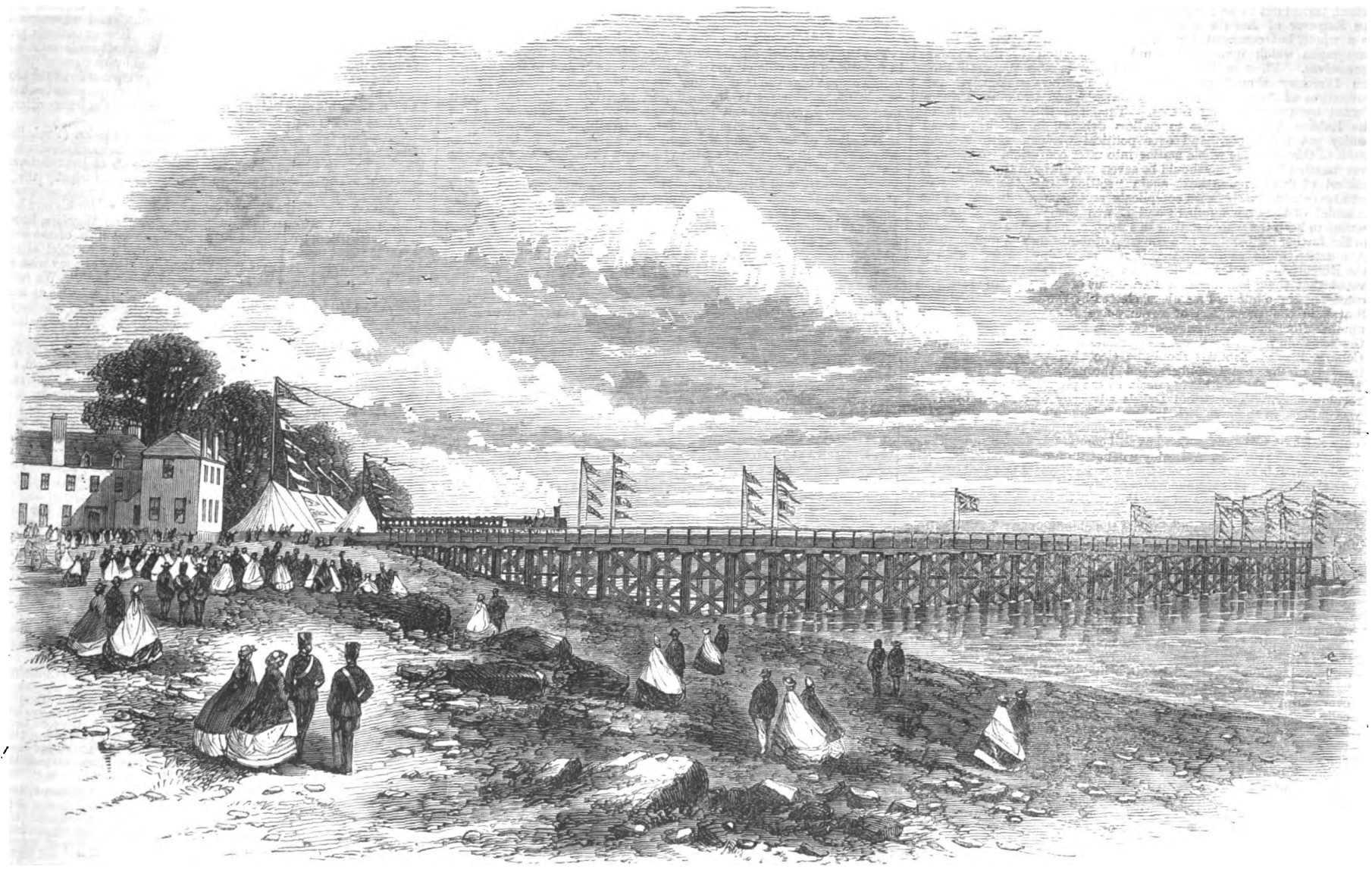
BUST OF THE LATE LORD CLYDE, BY EWING, OF GLASGOW.

THE BRISTOL AND SOUTH WALES UNION RAILWAY.

THIS line of railway, which was opened on the 25th ult., forms an important link in the railway system of this country, providing as it does the means of rapid communication between the south of England and all parts of the principality. It unites Bristol with South Wales, and connects the railways on the English side of the Bristol Channel with those on the Welsh side, and the English with the Bristol Channels. The previous means of regular communication between the west, south-west, and south-east of England and South Wales were extremely circuitous, and the want of this railway was severely felt. The distance from Bristol to Newport by railway viâ Gloucester was eighty-two miles, and to Cardiff ninety-four miles. By the junction line these distances have been reduced to twenty-six and thirty-eight miles respectively; being a saving in each case of fifty-six miles. The distance from Newport to Southampton by the old route by railway was 169 miles, and from Cardiff to Southampton 181 miles. By the present line and the Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth these distances are reduced to 99 and 111 miles respectively, being a saving in each case of seventy miles.

This junction line, which is constructed on the broad-gauge principle, leaves the main line of the Great Western at Temple Meads, near where the Midland Railway branches off, goes to the New Passage, thence by steam ferry across the Severn, and on to Portskewett on the South Wales Railway. It is nearly fourteen miles in length.

The piers at the Severn, undoubtedly the most interesting works on the line, are formed of creosoted timber, and the construction of both piers is the same, with the exception of the foundations, which, on the New Passage side, consist of piles driven firmly into the ground till they reach the rock below, which exists at a depth of from 6ft. to 20ft. The superstructure is carried on upright timbers, braced together in couples, and standing in rows of five couples. There are upwards of seventy rows, which are 22ft. apart, and connected at the top by longitudinal balks corresponding with the uprights, on which 5-inch planking is laid transversely, and which carries the permanent way. The pier is erected to a height of 50ft. above low-water mark. As at present arranged, the passengers will proceed in the carriages to the pier-head, where they will alight, and proceed down stairs, where they will embark on board the steamer. On the opposite side, at Portskewett, where the water deepens more rapidly, the pier is only required to be about half the length. Here some difficulty was found with regard to the foundations, on account of the rocky nature of the shore, which was eventually overcome by building masonry foundations, and fixing the piles on them by means of cast-iron shoes.



OPENING OF THE BRISTOL AND SOUTH WALES UNION RAILWAY AND FERRY: NEW PASSAGE HOTEL AND PIER.

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THE CONGRESS OF FRANKFORT.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

THE Congress of German Sovereigns has been somewhat hastily judged by nearly all the organs of public opinion in Europe. The spectacle of some thirty crowned heads, possessing vast political power, yet irresponsible for their acts, deliberating on questions ordinarily left to Ministers and diplomatists, was so new to the world that it bewildered, to some extent, the eyes of spectators, leading them to form incorrect or unwarranted conclusions. Calmly considered, the congress has fulfilled its object: it has not done so much as some expected, it has gone too far according to others; but, on the whole, it has accomplished a notable purpose. The whole of the Sovereigns of the German Confederation—not excepting the ruler of Prussia, who, in principle, adhered to the objects of the meeting, although he did not join it personally—have solemnly declared before the world that Germany needs a greater amount of unity, as well as liberty; that the present federal pact is altogether inadequate to the wants of the nation; and that a central power is absolutely required to assure the political existence of the country, in danger alike through Gallic thirst of conquest on the one side, and Muscovite despotism on the other. If the Congress has done nothing else, it has roused the people of Germany to a strong feeling of these wants, and an equally strong desire to find the necessary remedies. When Princes speak, peasants will listen, says an old Italian proverb.

The meetings of the Congress, during the first week, were kept strictly secret, and very little authentic information of the proceedings got to the public. Subsequently, however, the secret was broken through to a great extent, and a kind of semi-official report of the subject of the deliberations was allowed to get into some favoured journals, and, through them, into the mass of German and foreign newspapers. From the beginning, the Emperor, the soul of the Congress, was in favour of publicity; but his views on the matter were not shared by his brother Sovereigns, who insisted on privacy in their deliberations. However, it was arranged that one stranger should be admitted to the meetings to act as secretary and reporter of the proceedings, and an Austrian privy-councillor, Herr von Biegeleben, was appointed to this important post. He, with the probable consent of the Emperor, furnished abstracts of the sittings to a Dr. Lackenbacher, a gentleman representing the semi-official press of Austria, including such journals as the *Europe*, of Frankfort, and the *Postamts-Zeitung*, which thus became the organs of intercommunication between the Congress and the public. On the other hand, more direct reports of the doings of the Princes, as well as of the inner aspect of their meetings, flowed by stealth into a few German papers possessing high and illustrious correspondents, such as the *Coburger Zeitung*, believed to be "inspired" by Duke Ernest of Saxe-Coburg, brother of our late Prince Consort. One of the numbers of this paper gave a striking sketch of the look of the Royal Conferences held in the great saloon of the Palace of the Diet, the former residence of the Prince of Turn-und-Taxis.

The Princes—including the representatives of the four free cities of the Confederation—were seated, in all their meetings, around a large oval table, at the head of which presided the Emperor of Austria. In front of every Sovereign was a large portfolio, with pen and ink, of which, however, little or no use was made; while the Imperial chairman had, in addition, a silver hand-bell for the purpose of enjoining silence or calling attention to matters under discussion. The secretary, Herr von Biegeleben, having taken his place at a side-table, the meetings, as a rule, commenced with a short address of the Emperor, recapitulating past resolutions and proposing fresh matter for discussion.

During the first few meetings, it is said, the Sovereigns were rather shy, and unwilling to express their opinions; but by-and-by they acquired a visible taste of parliamentary life, and sinned rather in a contrary direction. Not one of the Princes, however, appeared inclined to deliver long speeches or anything approaching to a studied oration. Short remarks upon the subject matter under discussion formed the staple of the debates, enlivened now and then by some rather unparliamentary remarks from the more excitable of the Monarchs, such as the blind King of Hanover, the Elector of Hesse-Cassell, and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. The four Burgomasters of the free cities, apparently cowed by the presence of so many crowned heads—all in topboots and Field-Marshals' uniforms, and behung with endless orders, stars, and decorations—never opened their lips, but, whenever looked at by one of the princely speakers, nodded silent approbation. Such was the picture of the Parliament of Sovereigns at Frankfort.

That these new and singular members of Parliament did not achieve much in the way of regular business was to be foreseen, and, indeed, turned out to be the case. The Act of Reform submitted by the Emperor of Austria was never discussed philosophically and as a whole, but commented upon bit by bit, particularly in those paragraphs which involved the personal position of the Princes themselves. Thus in the Reform project it was proposed that the Directory should consist of five members — namely, the Sovereigns of Austria, Prussia, and Bavaria, and two other Princes elected by the remaining States. This, the third paragraph of the Reform Act, gave rise to endless debates, in which personal vanity got the upper hand over political wisdom, with the net result of throwing the whole matter into utter confusion. At first, it was "settled" that there should be seven members in the Directory, instead of five; it was next again "settled" that the number of members should be six, with complicate arrangements to prevent the mischief of the even number; and it was then again, and finally, settled to keep the whole matter in suspense, and leave the decision to the further deliberation of a congress of ministers and diplomatists. A question quite as important, if not more so—the formation of the Executive—was decided off-hand after a very short debate. It was voted that there should be a Parliament of the German nation, to consist of three hundred members, elected by the Diets of the various States, in the proportion of seventy-five from Austria, the same number from Prussia, twenty-seven from Bavaria, and the rest from the remaining provinces. An amendment of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, that the deputies should be elected directly by the people, instead of by the Chambers, fell through, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin having declared the proposition to be "utterly revolutionary." The Grand Duke's advocacy of election by Diets was curious, in so far as Mecklenburg-Schwerin knows no Diet. The little country, inhabited by an entirely agricultural population, is the only State of Germany which has still completely feudal institutions, including a Legislative Assembly composed of only landowners and noblemen. It is not much more than a score of years ago that serfdom was abolished in this strange realm of Mecklenburg.

The actual resolutions of the Congress of Sovereigns, so far as known at present, amount to the drawing-up of a new German Constitution, of which the following are the chief points. There shall be for the future a Directory of six members, all of them reigning Princes, or their delegates, to whom is given the executive in the affairs of the Confederation, including the power to make treaties with other nations, to declare war, and to conclude peace. At the side of this Directory is to stand a Bundesrath, or council of the Confederation, composed of twenty-one members, nominated by the various States in proportion to their contributions to the federal army. The Bundesrath is to form a sort of upper house of legislature, while the lower house will be represented by the chamber of delegates, composed, as already stated, of three hundred deputies elected by the various Diets. This Parliament of the German nation is to meet every third year, in the month of May, at Frankfort; but it may be called together at any time in extraordinary session at the summons of the Directory. Power is given to the Assembly to make and alter any laws concerning the whole of Germany, and even to change the fundamental charter of the Confederation; but to do the latter a majority of at least four-fifths of the members is required. The meeting of Parliament is to be followed, whenever possible, by an assembly of all the Sovereigns of the Confederation, to deliberate on the resolutions and votes of the former, and, if necessary, to carry them into effect. As supreme court of appeal, and arbiter in all cases of dispute between Princes and subjects, there is to be, finally, a Bundesgericht, or Confederate Court of Justice, formed of fifteen Judges, nominated for life, irrevocable and irremovable, and paid out of the national funds. Thus is to be carried out the new charter of the nation, having for object "the preservation of the power and security of Germany towards foreign countries, the upholding of peace and liberty in home affairs, and the progress of the people in wellbeing and happiness."

BANQUET GIVEN TO THE SOVEREIGNS BY THE SENATE OF FRANKFORT IN THE GREAT HALL OF THE RÖMER.

The whole history of Germany, as an empire, centres in the quaint old edifice of Frankfort called the Römer. It was here that the Emperors, or Kaisers, were nominated by the seven electors of the "Holy Roman Empire;" it was here they were installed in their high dignity; and it was here they showed themselves first to the people, awaiting that public approbation which alone was thought capable of finishing the work of the electors. Particularly rich in historical associations is the grand old room of the Römer denominated the Kaisersaal, or hall of the Emperors. The great feast which followed the election of every new Sovereign took place in this hall, and it was in remembrance of it that the Senate of Frankfort resolved to offer a banquet to all the German Princes assembled in Congress at the same place.

The Kaisersaal was formerly embellished with a number of old frescoes, of no great artistic value, representing events in German history. These were taken down in 1840, and, by the efforts of a patriotic association, gathering contributions all over Germany, the place of the old drawings was filled by a series of portraits of the fifty Kaisers of Germany, from Charlemagne, crowned in 768, to Francis II., greatuncle of the present Emperor of Austria, who laid down his crown, at the bidding of Napoleon, in the year 1806. These full-length portraits, which completely fill the walls of the Kaisersaal, are painted by the first German artists of the day, after authentic drawings, medals, and statues. Underneath each figure are the mottoes—wahlsprüche, or chosen proverbs, as they are called in German—of the originals, some of them exceedingly quaint and curious. Pious Charlemagne commences with "Christus vincit, Christus regnat, Christus triumphat" (Christ is victorious, Christ reigns, Christ triumphs); while his successor, Ludwig, has for motto "Omnium verum vicissitudo" (All is change). The next Kaiser, Charles the Stout, is inscribed as "Os garrulum intricat omnia" (A chatterbox will betray everything); and his successor, Arnulf, the conqueror of Rome, is marked by "Facilis descensus Averni" (Easy is the road to—a certain dark place). Some of the mottoes are rather mythical, such as that of Kaiser Frederick II., "Complurium thriorum ego strepitum audivi" (I have heard the crackling of many fig-leaves); and "Hujus modi comparandæ sunt opes, quæ simul cum naufrago enatent" (They gather treasures who swim with the shipwrecked on the top), the latter the motto of Louis VII., surnamed the Bavarian. One of the most conspicuous inscriptions in the hall is the motto of Emperor Wenceslas—"Morosophi moriones pessimi" (Learned fools are the worst of fools).

The Sovereigns arrived at the Römer at six o'clock on the evening of Monday, Aug. 17. At the foot of the staircase leading up to the Kaisersaal—once more converted for the day into a banqueting-room—the various Princes were received by senators of the city, who led them to an antechamber famous as the depository of the "Golden Bull." The door of this chamber, inside and out, was guarded by twelve halberdiers, in gorgeous array of scarlet and silver; while the stately city officials, in red liveries, formed a line thence to the staircase. The Emperor, on his arrival, was led straight into the banqueting-room, whither he was followed by all the assembled Princes, taking seat at the head of a large table in the form of a horseshoe. To the right of his Imperial Majesty sat the King of Bavaria, with the King of Hanover and the Elector of Hesse a little further on; while to his left were the King of Saxony, the Crown Prince of Wurtemberg, and the Grand Duke of Baden. The other Princes sat in order of precedence, as interpreted by the honourable Burgomasters of Frankfort; the age of individuals being a guide in doubtful cases. The bottom of the two wings of the large banqueting-table was filled by the senators of the Republic, their black dresses forming a striking contrast to the rich uniforms, dazzling with gold and diamonds, of the assembled Princes.

The dinner, served by thirty-six waiters in black evening dress, lasted for nearly three hours, the intervals between the twenty-seven courses being filled up by the conversation of the Sovereigns and the music of some military bands stationed outside the building, on the Römerberg. Only two speeches were made in the course of the evening—an address of the first Burgomaster of the city, Dr. Müller, to the assembled Sovereigns, and a reply of the Emperor. There was not much that was notable in either of these orations, except the assurance of his Imperial Majesty that all the Princes of Germany were united by a hearty love to the united fatherland—*eine herzliche Liebe zum gemeinsamen Vaterland.* Whether this be the actual truth, or merely a postprandial sentiment, must be shown by the ultimate result of the congress in its benefits to the German nation.

FIREWORKS IN HONOUR OF THE SOVEREIGNS.

The banquet ended, all the Princes, preceded by the Senators, went in procession to a villa on the right bank of the Maine, to see the fireworks on the opposite side of the river. They were prepared by the Senate at an expense of 18,000 florins, or £1500, and were really a magnificent sight, although bearing somewhat of the character of the impromptu. The exquisite situation, no doubt, contributed greatly to the effect of the whole, the flames being reflected in the yellow waves of the River Maine, as in a broad and cloudless mirror. The quaint old buildings of the city were lighted up constantly by numberless rockets and Bengalic flames in a most fantastic and highly picturesque manner. The end of the exhibition was formed by the sudden appearance, on the south-eastern horizon, of a gigantic figure of Germania, with the sword in the right, and the black, red, and gold banner in the left, hand. Boundless enthusiastic cheers greeted this spectacle, which so excited the people that till after midnight groups promenaded the streets, singing patriotic songs.

The town of Pampeluna, say the Madrid journals, was a few days back the scene of a fearful incident. A lion, belonging to a travelling menagerie, escaped from its cage and rushed through the streets, attacking everyone that it met. Three persons were killed by the terrible animal, and about a dozen received injuries. The number of victims would have been more considerable if the lion had not perceived a butcher's shop, into which he sprang, enticed by the meat displayed at the door. The butcher had the presence of mind to close his shop, and the owner of the lion, being informed of the detention of the animal, fetched one of his cages and applied the opening of it to the shop door. The lion rushed out as soon as the door was opened, and was caught in the cage.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.—During the week which begins on Monday, the 14th inst., the Brussels International Association for the Promotion of Social Science will be held at Ghent, under the presidency of M. le Prince de Ligne, Speaker in the Belgian Senate; M. Vervoort, Speaker of the Chamber of Representatives; and M. Charles Rogier, Minister of Foreign Affairs. There is to be a competition for a prize on the subject of "Morality in Literature," which means the moral rules by which literary men should be guided, either, we presume, in making references, stating facts, or painting vice. Fourteen essays have been received by the committee, but none from Great Britain, which we regret, as we should almost as much enjoy having Sir A. Alison's criterion of facts as M. Feydeau's theory of morality in fiction. By the arrangements made to render the gathering successful, the members of the Brussels Association, on producing their card of membership, may reach Ghent and return to London at half fare, travel through Belgium in every direction by railway at half the usual fares from the 10th to the 30th inst., except only by the line of Landen and Maestrecht; they will have the entrée to the grand Ghent fête which has been announced; and they will receive, as a final and crowning blessing, a copy of the "Transactions of the Association," in a volume of from 800 to 1000 pages.—*Social Science Review.*

THE RISING OF THE NILE.—The *Times* correspondent, writing from Alexandria, Aug. 19, states that the Nile is rising so rapily as to excite great apprehension; it is already 14 ft. higher than last year at the same season, and it has yet forty-five days to rise. The Government has dispatched by rail a large quantity of timber and piles to different points, to be ready to dam the gaps in case the dykes give way, and men are employed in raising the banks along the river. Should such a catastrophe, he adds, occur as in 1861, when the Nile burst its banks and inundated Lower Egypt, the cotton crop would run the greatest risk, and a large portion would certainly be destroyed. This would be a fearful calamity following on the cattle disease, which has already told prejudicially against the cotton. In many districts there are no animals left to turn the water-wheels, and the plants have been without water during June and July, and consequently are very backward; the third picking will be late, and will run some risk from cold and rain. The quantity of land under cotton this season is 700,000 feddairs (acres), which, upon a low average, ought each to yield 300lb. of ginned cotton, or a total of 42,000 bales of 500lb. weight; but there are fears that from the backwardness of the crops one fourth of the ordinary yield will be lost.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

The Politics of Christianity. By Edward Miall. (1 vol. Arthur Miall.) Mr. Miall has for some years conducted the *Nonconformist*, and this is a collection of papers published in the journal during 1847-8. The sum of Mr. Miall's teaching appears to be that government should be founded upon Christianity. This is doctrine to which no one in possession of average Christian principles can possibly demur; but, as One alone knows who is really a Christian and who acts from really Christian motives, it seems impossible to lay down any general rules whereby Governments may be regulated. For, notoriously, the thousand and one sects into which the Christian Church is unhappily divided have each their own peculiar notions upon points of Christianity? What is all in all to one is *anathema maranatha* to another; and how, then, is the Government, which is to have its policy based upon Christianity, to proceed so as to satisfy every prejudice of every sect? We read that the kingdom of God is within us; and is not, therefore, the only hope of a corporate Government, whose actions shall be in accordance with the politics of Christianity, to be found in the existence of a Christian spirit in the individuals who form the governing body? And this happy consummation must be gradually—very gradually—brought about. What mortal, again, shall pretend to judge his brother? What mortal shall dare to say that his fellow is or is not sufficiently pervaded by the spirit of Christianity to legislate or administrate agreeably to the politics of Christians? The fact is, Mr. Miall wishes to commence at the end; for surely, when human nature is so purified that not only private families but the whole social community is swayed by the gentle precepts of the New Testament, the result of the great Sacrifice will have been attained, and the kingdom of this world will pass away. This is what we are working up to, not what we can expect to begin from. In his arguments Mr. Miall is very fond of analogy. Now, it is a common saying that "analogies never go on all fours"—that is, that they do not correspond in every part, and Mr. Miall is not very happy in the analogy which he brings to bear upon the subject of compulsory maintenance of the clergy. He supposes the case of a "rural Hercules," who, by pugilistic skill, can "compel all creatures to his will," who has formed a friendship with the scantily-paid minister of his parish, and who reasons thus:—"The minister is in want, and I cannot doubt that the supply of his wants would be a thing in accordance with the Divine will. I cannot supply them myself, but I can make my neighbours do it." And, because common sense at once answers that such a course would be unjustifiable, he draws, by analogy, the conclusion that State provision for the clergy is equally unjustifiable. We do not wish to decide the question; we only say the analogy is defective, for the "rural Hercules" assumes the power of himself, whereas to the State it is delegated, and from the State, if the people think fit, it can be withheld. Mr. Miall writes with force, point, some elegance, and some eloquence.

The Standard of the Cross among the Flags of the Nations. By V. M. S. (1 vol. James Nisbet and Co.) Under the above rather fantastic title the public have the opportunity of reading "a narrative of Christian effort in the Great Exhibition." A clergyman's daughter, at the time of the International Exhibition, was moved with a yearning for the spiritual welfare of the visitors to the "World's Fair," and, having enlisted in her service "a man of faith and love" to do the hard work of personal wrestling with the sinners from the East and the West, and the North and South, set herself to the writing of letters in many languages to be given by the gentleman to exhibitors and young women employed in the building. The intention was good, and we are loth to speak otherwise than in terms of the highest respect for any attempt to benefit erring man. Let authorities decide whether it be a species of religious conceit or not to feel oneself so superior in godliness to others as to press upon them unasked advice, to take it for granted that they are in the gall of bitterness, to question them so as to learn from their language whether or not they have "obtained redeeming mercy," and to set down as lost whoever cannot properly pronounce one's own peculiar shibboleth; for us it is sufficient to say that the writer of this book seems to have acted upon that principle. It is no doubt praiseworthy to look after the souls of our brethren; and such of us as, holding no office or ministry in the Church, whereby we are in a manner commissioned to undertake that work, have, nevertheless, so completely settled the concerns of our own souls as to have time and to feel worthiness for it, are very much to be congratulated. The gentleman gave periodical accounts of the success he had in letters to the lady. It is gratifying to learn that his Bibles, tracts, and letters were thankfully accepted; and, from an expression in one of the letters—"I have had a blessed day here"—one is justified in concluding that the success was not small. Tastes differ; but for our own part we cannot but regret that the language of the book should savour of what is (for want of a better term) called "religious cant," and we confess to a feeling closely akin to commisseration for the Roman Catholic priest, who, having visited the Exhibition with a view towards artistic and scientific productions, found himself beguiled into a "snug" place in the carriage department, and into an argument about "the second article of the Council of Trent." One person is represented as having had "tears in his eyes" during a harangue from the letter-writer, but the cause for his tearfulness is not assigned.

Shakspeare-Characters.—By Charles Cowden Clarke. (1 vol. Smith, Elder, and Co.) In a handsome, sober-sided, substantial volume, Mr. Clarke offers to Shakspeare-lovers the substance of lectures formerly delivered. The characters here discussed are principally the subordinate; and the writer brings to bear upon his work so fervent an admiration for the bard, and so evident a love for his own labour, that, were his acumen and judgment less than they are, he would still be entitled to general attention. Every note of the Swan of Avon is sweet music to Mr. Clarke; and one of the chief objects of the present essays is to point out "the sustained harmony with which the poet has delineated his characters throughout." We feel confident there are many to whom the book will be welcome as a guide, not only indicative and instructive, but suggestive, so that they may work for themselves mines unexplored by Mr. Clarke in the vast region of thought which the dramas present.

A Mining Journey Across the Great Andes. By Major F. Ignacio Rickard. (1 vol. Smith, Elder, and Co.) Silver and gold, coined, uncoined, and hidden in the bowels of the earth, will not cease to interest mankind until they have become considerably more depreciated in value than Mr. Fawcett supposes (or, we had better perhaps say, proves) gold to have already become. There is, consequently, little fear but that many hands will be outstretched to seize the book which Major Rickard has prepared for general information about the mines of San Juan. It is not, however, until we arrive at about the two-hundredth page, out of three hundred and fourteen pages, that we get upon that interesting ground, the greater part of the book being taken up (as its title properly leads one to infer) with an account of the journey from Valparaiso to San Juan. Major Rickard's claim to be considered an authority upon the subject of which he writes rests upon the perfectly satisfactory reason that he was in 1862 appointed by the Government of the Argentine Republic Inspector-General of Mines. Two maps add to the value of this little work.

A French naval steamer that ran between Oran and Marseilles went ashore, and, though the crew and passengers were saved, the mails and about a million of State Bonds were lost.

The *Malta Times* describes as follows the re-establishment of communication between Malta and Alexandria. The flaw was discovered at a distance of sixty-four miles from Alexandria, at a spot where a stouter cable had been spliced on to the deep-sea cable when the line was laid, owing to the rocky nature of that part of the coast. The faulty part having been cut out, the final splice was made on the morning of the 18th ult., and at 3.30 p.m. the communication between Benghasi and Alexandria was restored. As we have already announced, the line throughout between Malta and Alexandria is now reopened to the public.

The Russian fleet in the Baltic consists at present, according to an official paper published at Cronstadt, of the following ships:—The Nicolas I., screw-ship of the line, 111 guns; Pangeud, screw-ship of the line, 87 guns; Pereswaet, screw frigate, 51 guns; Dimitri Donskoi, screw-frigate, 51 guns; Alexander Newsky, screw-frigate, 51 guns; Wayag, screw-corvette, 17 guns; Witap, screw-corvette, 17 guns; Otof, Smety, and Burik, paddle steam-frigates. And the following ships just returned from China:—The corvette Passadnick and the clippers Raslesinik, Najesdnik, and Almas, as well as a large number of smaller screw and paddle-steamers, to which must further be added the General-Admiral and the Perveretz, which have since then arrived from England.

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FINE ARTS.

THE "LONDON" AND OTHER ART-UNIONS.

THE exhibition at the Gallery of British Artists, Suffolk-street, of the pictures chosen by the prizeholders of the present year in the Art-Union of London suggests a fitting opportunity for saying a few words on the proceedings of this society. Besides this, there are so many thousands directly interested in one or other of the many art-unions, and the patronage and influence of these associations are so considerable, that an examination of their claims is fairly due to the public.

It may be thought by many visitors to the exhibition in Suffolk-street that the collection affords a criterion of the average taste of art-patrons. That such a belief should be entertained by artists (and we fear it is by many) is, however, greatly to be deprecated, and a little reflection will prove that the test is not conclusive. For, in the first place, it is more than probable that only a small proportion of the richer and better class of connoisseurs and patrons is comprised among the mass of subscribers to art-unions. A comparison of the list of the members of any art-union, with, for instance, that of the Arundel Society, will at once prove this. And, in the second place, the allotment of prizes being quite accidental, the selections will naturally only represent the average taste of such persons as can afford the guinea subscription. Again, it may be not unfairly assumed that the motive for many a subscription is quite as much to speculate for a £200 or £500 prize as to patronise art. For this reason we feel bound to place the ordinary subscribers to art-unions in the lowest grade of patrons of art.

And this consideration compels us to make a proportionate abatement in the pretensions of some promoters of this and similar schemes who claim that they not only encourage but elevate art. Now, the encouragement and elevation of art are not always identical; they are, in fact, sometimes very different things. It has been often observed that, practically, artists who might have been expected, in the natural order of their career, to aim higher and higher, have, after having been "patronised" by a prizeholder for, perhaps, a very inferior performance, either repeated this *ad nauseam* or continued painting small pictures of vulgar attractiveness—pictures evidently designed to catch an uneducated eye, and serve merely as a superior sort of upholstery. The great evil of art-unions is that, for reasons already indicated, they induce many artists to "paint down" to a low standard of taste. On the other hand, it must be freely admitted that occasionally the winner of a prize not only acquires a work that will serve to increase both his knowledge of art and love of nature, but his choice may give the help, perhaps at a most critical moment, to a rising and genuine artist, that may be necessary to keep him on the road to nobler effort and greater success.

In the report for the present year of the London Art-Union occurs a singular passage, in which the hope is expressed that the Prince of Wales, following in the footsteps of the late Prince Consort, may be led "to give his aid in promoting the fine arts in this country; *the elevation, through them, of common things; and the consequent increase of home joys.*" Since the death of the Prince Consort, it has been sought to make him responsible for views and schemes more or less relating to the fine arts, to which he would, we suspect, at the utmost have given but partial countenance; and the Prince would certainly have recognised in the fine arts a nobler and wider scope than is implied in the definition we have given in italics. From his published "speeches" we may, if we mistake not, gather that he deemed the first function of art to be national, and in the very highest sense of the term educational—the education of the highest faculties of man. "The elevation of common things, and consequent increase of home joys," is, however, undoubtedly one function of art, and it seems very aptly to indicate the purpose, at least, of such societies. We deny that art-unions in this country have contributed, except possibly in some very rare instances, to elevate art; but it must be acknowledged that they have tended to diffuse a great deal of art, though nearly always of mediocre and inferior quality, and have contributed somewhat to domestic enjoyment. On the whole, therefore, it may concluded, in a spirit of not unreasonable optimism, that although the influence of British art-union s s n some directions lowering rather than elevating, and although the professions of their promoters are seldom fully justified, they are a certain advantage and benefit to the public. The principle of patronising artists through these popular lotteries is adopted in France and Germany upon a much larger scale than here, and the Continental art-unions, which are in some instances in the hands of the Government, are very successful. But, then, it must be remembered that the aim is ofter higher, as, for instance, in the case of the Dusseldorf Art-Union, which procured the great line-engraving after "La Disputa," by Raphael, upon which Joseph Keller was engaged some twelve years.

Returning to the exhibition of the London Art-Union (and bearing in mind what has been already said), we are glad to observe a decided improvement in the choice of the prizeholders. The popular taste manifestly inclines to landscape; but of the number of figure-pictures there are fewer than usual of the vulgar, the childishly trivial, and conventionally pretty which have heretofore proved so attractive. Little exception can be taken to Mr. Barwell's "Reconciliation," which is one of the principal picture prizes. As, however—if proving nothing else—a curious instance of the little influence exercised by art-critics, it may be mentioned that the second chief picture prize was stigmatised by a "leading contemporary" as "exemplifying almost everything to avoid." The "Labour's Sanctities," another prize by the same painter, is certainly in better taste. Mr. Cobbett's "Peat Gatherers" is one of his best works; and there are other good figure pictures by Miss Kate Swift, and Messrs. Poynter, W. H. Knight, and Emmerson. The best landscapes are those by Messrs. Hulme, R. Collinson, Goeling, S. R. Percy, Leader, and H. T. Boddington, and the best water colours are by W. Bennet, H. Warren, W. Callow, J. C. Reed, W. C. Smith, and C. Davidson. The first prize in the last distribution was the marble statue "The Dancing Girl Reposing," by Mr. W. C. Marshall, R.A., the result of a competition in 1845, and for which £500 was paid. The council now offer £600 for a lifesize figure or group to be competed for by sculptors. It may well be doubted whether the lessening the chances by a single prize to so large an amount will be found proportionately attractive. Irrespective of this, the purchase of a prize of £500 or £600 leads to an inquiry into the patronage of the council, which is by so much increased. The £12,858 6s. subscribed this year is distributed thus:—To management, £2708 17s. 10d.; to reserve fund, £321 9s.; to subscribers for selection, £4125; and to one or other form of patronage—i.e., statue, statuettes, busts, &c., and engraving, no less than £5702 19s. 2d. The distinction between the London and those conducted on the principle of the "Glasgow" art-union is therefore less than is generally supposed. The latter expend *the whole* of the money subscribed, a "committee of taste" purchasing the pictures as well as other objects, from which subscribers afterwards select. The London council expend *more than half* the money subscribed after expenses are deducted. The advantage of the "committee of taste" is that it (presumably) secures the subscriber, of no judgment in art, against choosing an utterly valueless painting. Its disadvantages are that it opens a door to jobbery and favouritism, and prevents the entirely free use of individual judgment and taste, even when these are perfectly trustworthy. Theoretically, the latter system, in regard to pictures, should be more decidedly beneficial to art, and generally more advantageous to subscribers. Upon the manner in which the patronage assumed by an art-union is exercised must, however, our opinion of its merit as promoting and its claim to elevate art be chiefly founded. Now, the direct patronage of the London Art-Union has only extended, in reference to pictures, to the copyright of works engraved; and of these works several certainly have had little art-value, though their subjects have been well calculated to be popular. The engravings themselves have not always been satisfactory; and, even when both picture and engraving have been good, the number of impressions has been so large that a considerable proportion of the prints have of necessity been imperfect. A good deal of money has been frittered away upon objects, such as parian statuettes, which few will rank much above the ornaments of the decorator. If any person will glance at the list of publications and selected prizes of this society for the twenty-seven years of its existence, and for which the large sum of £301,887 1s. 6d. has been subscribed, he will see the truth of our general remarks. Upon examination, therefore, the pretensions of this and similar art-unions to elevate art, and the consequent right—which is actually assumed—to be teachers in the same, rest on a very slender foundation. We say thus much with no wish to prejudice any art-union, or to deny that they have a certain though humble usefulness. We merely desire to define what they do and what they do not.

The report of the Art-Union of London avers that "the art of the sculptor demands at the hands of the association all the aid that can be given to it." With this proposition no one will disagree. We regret to find, however, that, by the adoption of the vicious principle of competition, the good which might be done in this direction will certainly be neutralised. The "Dancing Girl," by Mr. Marshall, happens not to be a bad product of the competition of 1845; but this will probably be an exceptional result. It should be generally known that Mr. Foley and several of the most eminent English sculptors will not enter a competition at all. The failure of competitions has been proved in cases where prizes were offered by this very society for sets of illustrative outlines. The council have since given a commission direct to Mr. Noel Paton for twenty illustrations of Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner" (which are to constitute the bonus to subscribers of the present year), and the result is the best work of the kind they have hitherto published. Competitions are always a greater loss than gain to the artistic profession at large. Say there should be only twenty competitors for the £600 commission; each will probably expend on his model time worth to him £50; the twentieth will gain a commission worth at the very utmost some £200 or £300 clear against three or four times the amount lost to the others. And there are a thousand other objections. Our public exhibitions serve every purpose of competitions. Let all who would really help sculptors choose from them; or, better still, give a commission direct to some artist of assured ability and desert.

There is a difficulty about the site of Mr. Noble's statue of Sir James Outram. Mr. Cowper objects to it being placed in Trafalgar-square; and it is rumoured that the committee will offer the statue to Scotland; or to the birthplace of the gallant soldier, in Derbyshire. Mr. J. H. Foley, R.A., is progressing with his colossal equestrian statue of Sir James, which is to form a companion to the sculptor's admirable equestrian statue of Lord Hardinge at Calcutta. The modelling of the horse is nearly completed, and its action is remarkably spirited. We very much regret to hear that the project of obtaining a duplicate of the Lord Hardinge for London has failed: the necessary funds were not forthcoming.

The subject of a monument to Lord Clyde has already been taken up by a number of influential noblemen and gentlemen.

A pretty and ingenious application of photography is made in Mr. Swann's "casket portraits," which are suitable for presents or for the preservation of a souvenir of friends or relatives in a convenient form. They are small photographs, carefully coloured and mounted on two sides of a glass prism, set in a casket or case of any size, from that of a chatelaine ornament to three or four inches in height, the effect of the prism being that, on looking through the third side of the prism, a bust portrait is seen in apparent relief, having a perfect stereoscopic effect.

Messrs. Bisson Frères are adding to their well-known large Swiss photographs some magnificent views in Rome, Venice, Florence, Pisa, &c. Among the finest of these we may name "The Palace of St. Mark, Venice;" "The Entrance of St. Mark's;" "The Gate of La Loggia;" "The Leaning Tower" and "Campo Santo, Pisa;" "The Cathedral of Milan;" "The Arc des Orfèvres;" "The Basilica of Constantine;" and a full view of "St. Peter's, Rome."

THE FARM.

A SHORT tour to the north of Scotland has pleasantly occupied us since our last. The rain was a sad drawback during our visit to the Shetlands, and its endless vista of peat hags, and the chances of harvest to a Southron, after such a wet July, seemed sadly remote. The sheep were a most varied and curious little race, the wool of the ewes all running to hair, while that of the lambs was nice enough. These "fleecy treasures" (for who has not heard of Shetland hosiery?) suffer sadly from the ravages of a fox which escaped from its owner two seasons ago, and has never been caught yet. A dog once led this roving life in Cumberland, and would eat nothing but the fat round the sheeps' kidneys; but this Iceland "Charley" passes a very caustic judgment upon Shetland mutton, as he never touches it, but contents himself simply with biting out the tongue for a relish. If any M.F.H., English, Scotch, or Irish, will set sail with Captain Parratt, of the Vanguard, from Granton Pier, Edinburgh, early some Friday, accompanied by ten couple of hounds and a couple of terriers, the Shetlanders will no doubt treat him like a Prince, put a score of ponies per diem at the disposal of him and his huntsmen and whips, and not only give him the burgess ticket, but illuminate Lerwick in his honour if he kills. A nobler object of a crusade could hardly be imagined.

"But to our muttons." Some Scottish farmers have gone over there and introduced Cheviots, and a cross with the Southdown and Cheviots as well. Shorthorns have also made their way to the island of Brassay, with considerable success. From 500 to 600 of the native cattle are exported each year, and from 400 to 500 ponies, principally for the Newcastle coalpits, although it is said that they will soon be superseded there by machinery. The horse-ponies are principally used in this way. Shetlanders are rather careless about the style of sires; but still even the mare-ponies keep up their prices well; and in August, when we saw them, they were full of condition. Their power of carrying weight is only equalled by that of the Shetland women, one of whom we met scaling the hills with 56 lb. of hosiery on her back, and making nothing of it; and it is said they can carry 70 lb. for miles in as good style as the Auvergnats in Paris. Owing to the lack of grass, the cows were very cheap, and one cotter's wife vainly pressed us to give her £2 for a two-year-old bullock, and lead it the eighteen miles which we had to walk back from the interior to the steamer. It was tethered among the ooze by the Voe, and we thought, with Worcester fresh in our minds, of the strange emotions it would have raised in the breast of a Booth or an Eastwood, and others of our English shorthorn friends. The beast would have led well enough; but our pocket-money was limited, and the speculation too tremendous. One fellow-passenger could not resist a cock and three hens at 6d. each; but was unhappily put out of humour with his bargain on finding that a friend had bought two couple of young chickens at 2½d. What with geese at 1s. 6d., mare-ponies for the plough-team at £7 10s., and ewes at 7s. 6d., any one with £60 or £70 might have stocked "My eight-acre farm," and returned with his happy family of liliputians on the steamer in triumph.

The Channel Fleet did not visit the Shetlands. It is said that even its quiet people were rather hard on them when they did come, and wanted to sell them fresh eggs at 1s. 3d. the dozen, instead of 6d., and so on; but that may be an invention of the Orkneyites. If the Shetlands are gradually improving (and people are not half alive yet to the value of the Shetland cow, both for park, milk, and beef purposes and crossing with the shorthorn) the Orkneys are improving still more, and Shapinshey, under the watchful eye of its landlord-proprietor, Mr. Balfour, of Balfour and Trenabie, is quite a model settlement of itself, with its cattle shows, and fairs, and volunteer artillery troop. In the Orkneys, generally, the crops are very fair—oats best—but rather behindhand, owing to the drought in June and July and the wet season which followed. Horses are singularly cheap. We bought a five-year-old mare of nearly fifteen hands, which carried us fifty-two miles at a pinch through Caithness in one night, for £10 and fresh shoes all round for a luck penny; and a friend got an excellent Clydesdale mare, which had worked four or five seasons, for £12 10s.! Cattle keep up their prices well; and about 6000 are exported each year for Aberdeen, Banffshire, Edinburgh, Morayshire, &c. When the Channel Fleet was there last year the island furnished 6000 lb. of meat per diem and supplies for ten days more "without deranging the export by a single horn." The same cannot be said of the shooting forays of the officers of the Channel Fleet during their stay last month, as in the course of them they shot a cow on the knee or head (the accounts of the historians differ); and the old woman, who does not understand that it is "necessary to prove which of the ships' companies" did it, thinks of walking up to London bodily in her clogs, if she can get no other way, and sitting at the door of the Admiralty till she receives compensation from his Grace of Somerset or raises a public subscription. After their visit last year a bullock died, and proved, on dissection, to have shot lodged in the shoulder; but the trespasses then were nothing to those of '63, and the Orcadians cordially winked at them when they had the victualling of the ships. The officers spread themselves like locusts over the islands in parties of 40 to 50, fifteen yards from each other, and blazed away at everything—larks (five to one lark), sparrows, grouse, and starlings. They replied to proprietors that they had her Majesty's commission, and bid them "go to blazes." Not long since a Cabinet Minister fled swiftly from that spot on being threatened with a prosecution for trespass; but the Channel Fleet officers braved everything for sport. One grouse-shooter wisely fraternised with them, proffered the contents of his flask, and then craftily led them from his own hired moor on to a neighbour's ground, which they soon cleared of grouse. One bold gamekeeper alone withstood them, when they landed forty strong from a tender, by vowing that if he only whistled he could raise 100 men, and so they departed. The concussion with "the man of wrath" (who has fought the landowners' battle, and, by his consistent firmness, successfully broken up the practice of the islanders to common over spots which did not belong to them) never came off after all. The bluejackets advanced in a serried line; but just as they reached his intrenchments the elements intervened, and the rain came down in such torrents that not a gun would go off, and they made a masterly retreat to the ships without meeting the enemy. If, however, they will only keep off the grouse and the cows, and victual the ships off the island, and only ask leave to shoot small birds, the Orcadians will be delighted to see them another year, and give them all the sport they desire. Till that halcyon period arrives they will continue to call them the "Hen and Chickens," simply because Admiral Dacres was too good a seaman to risk his ships in the Westray Firth, and gave it up after the second attempt.

Thurso, which the fleet did not visit, grimly consoles itself for their absence by saying "the price of our potatoes and cabbages will not be raised."

The turnips in Caithness are not very remarkable, as it was too wet in the spring and too dry in the summer to suit them; and the recent heavy rains will keep back a very promising harvest for at least a fortnight. Stock has been selling well, many of the top breeders getting rid of their yearlings, which are all wisely brought up at the teat and not by the pail, at about £1 for each month's keep since their birth. Malachite is quite a Royal hero at Sir John Sinclair's, where he is being used as a cross for the Galloway cattle as well as the country cows. The former cross is one to which the Baronet has especially devoted his attention, and with no small success. Sir George Dunbar, on the contrary, crosses the shorthorn bull with country cows and Shetlanders. The calves of the latter cross very soon become as big as their dams, and are thrifty good doers. Sir George has sold about fifty Leicester rams this year, reserving a first-prize shearling and a three shear for his own use, the latter of which would, if we mistake not, have held his own well if he had gone to Kelso.

At the Rochdale Show, Colonel Towneley has been remarkably successful with four firsts and one second, the £5 medal included, for the best animal in the yard—i.e., Royal Butterfly, in his seventh year, but as straight and active as when he was a yearling. Several Royal winners were there, Mr. Eastwood's Rosette (stock, then fat, then stock shows again, such is a prize shorthorn's life nowadays), and The Hero (which may go Oxfordshire), Mr. Peel's white bull Hengist, and Mr. Charlesworth's General Murat, but all to no purpose with that veteran gladiator R. B. At the Royal North Lancashire, at Lancaster, Royal Butterfly was first in the old class, Royal Butterfly 11th (second at Worcester) second; and Master Frederick, also from Towneley, and Mr. Peel's Hengist, were both highly commended. It was a grand class, and Mr. Boulton's Royal Duke and Mr. Thompson's Royal Hamlet were also good. The hero was first in the younger class of seventeen, and Mr. Atherton's white American bull Lord Oxford 2nd next; Mr. Blundell's Baron Ribblesdale third. The two last went in for the local prize, with different judges (Messrs. Unthank and Stevenson, of Fourstones), and their places were reversed. Thirteen were shown in the bull-calf class, where Mr. Richard Booth's Prince of Battersea was first, and Colonel Towneley's Royal Butterfly 14th second, or "as you were" at Stockton. The cows were 31 in number and the yearling heifers 28; and, in fact, it was perhaps the choicest show of shorthorns that has been seen this season. Mr. Booth's Queen of the Ocean beat Pride of Southwicke (2nd), the H.C.s being Soldier's Bride (which never had any right to beat "The Pride" at Darlington) and Roan Knight's Butterfly. Rosedale, Royal Butterfly's Duchess, and Second Queen of May was the two-year-old heifer order of merit; and Colonel Towneley was first with Frederick's Farewell for the yearling heifers; Castianera and two more from the Towneley herd close up, with H.C.s. The Colonel was also first for the heifer calves, and, in truth, it was "Hats off! for the Queen of the Ocean. Joe's Blondin wears no willow:" when that red and white glory of Warlaby and Royal Butterfly were declared the male and female medallists of the yard. John Ward and Rosedale were fairly collared and beaten at last.

The veteran Mr. Wiley, who has won first prizes for his Leicester shearling gimmers at five places in the North, and second and extra prizes as well, has just sold five of them, along with six shearling rams, to a Mr. Fisher, of Adelaide, in Australia. The Cotswold sales have gone off with great spirit this year, and there were many fresh customers from a distance; but it is an old saying, "A Hill man is never outbid by a Vale man." There is no ring, and the hill-men prefer to cluster round the rams and the auctioneer, so that a stranger must be very "pushy," or send a flying bid. The average for the great seven-day sales will range from 8 gs. to 17 gs., Mr. W. Hewer. "the Northleach champion," being the head with fifty at 17 gs. His promptitude in taking up Mr. Beale Brown's Chester challenge to show 100 rams for 1000 gs., when he received half forfeit, was not lost on the sheep world in general and the Cotswold in particular.

The treaty for the suppression of the Scheldt dues was published in the Paris papers of yesterday week.

A letter from Paris states that M. Nadar's newly-invented aerial machine, which is occupying considerable attention in Paris, is nearly half finished. Its dimensions are so enormous that it will have accommodation, it is declared, for more than a hundred passengers. The first aerial journey is to be to Baden. M. Nadar will call his balloon the "Quand-Même."

The usual monthly returns of the Board of Trade have been issued. They comprise the month and seven months ended July 31. A considerable increase of our trade is apparent from these returns. With respect to our exports, comparing the month of July during the last three years, they stand thus:—July, 1861, £10,094,260; 1862, £12,131,801; 1863, £13,648,840; and comparing the first seven months of each year the figures are respectively as follow:—£70,237,685, £69,446,480, and £75,663,037. If the exports of the remaining five months of the present year continue in the same ratio the exports of 1863 will exceed those of 1860, which were the largest recorded.

The Government emigrant-ship Norman Morrison, of 529 tons, belonging to Messrs. T. and W. Smith, London, sailed from Plymouth on the 26th ult. for Brisbane, Queensland, having 220 Government emigrants, under the care of Charles Kitching, Esq., surgeon superintendent.—The ship Tartar, 530 tons, belonging to Messrs. W. Felgate and Co., London, sailed from Gravesend, on the same day, for Fremantle, Western Australia, having on board thirty-one married people, fifteen single men, fifty single women, and sixteen children under twelve years of age, in all 112 souls, under the care of G. Pocklington, Esq., surgeon superintendent. The single women were domestic servants, selected chiefly from the distressed cotton districts.

Another adventurous traveller (says the *Salut Public* of Lyons) has lost his life in exploring the wilds of Africa. Dr. Henry Stendner, who had been for two years past in Ethiopia, has recently died there, in an obscure village. He was attended in his last moments by Baron De Heuglin, his fellow-traveller. Dr. Stendner had just completed his researches in the country extending from the Red Sea to the extremity of the Eastern Soudan, and was about to start on another exploring expedition, when he was taken ill. The Baron, after rendering the last duties to his friend, resumed his explorations, accompanied by three European ladies and a troop of 120 negroes. Nothing has been heard of them since the 10th of May.

The *Moniteur de la Haute Loire* mentions a curious instance of the effect produced by the electric fluid. It says:—"A man named Ringles, residing at Genestouze, in this department, was returning home from a neighbouring village two days back, when he was killed by lightning. With the exception of his jacket-sleeves and the cravat which he wore, he was completely stripped by the electric fluid. His clothes were found lying about, some as much as 50 ft. from the spot, and all in shreds. The soles were the only part of his boots that remained near him, and they were divided from one end to the other. The face of the corpse was blackened, the head completely shaved on one side, and one ear nearly torn off."

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ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, MAHE, SEYCHELLES.

THIS church, consecrated in 1859, is built of coral, in the town of Victoria, Island of Mahé, the largest of the Seychelles group. It forms a striking object viewed from the roadstead, in the midst of very beautiful scenery. There is a lending library, chiefly of French books, in the vestry; and after the violent hurricane and floods in October of last year the church was crowded with families who had fled for refuge, and for some time afterwards the tower and corners of the church were filled with bags of rice stored up for the supply of large numbers of the lower orders of the population whose houses and small plantations had been destroyed. The accompanying Engraving is from a photograph taken by Dr. Brooks, the Government medical officer in the islands.

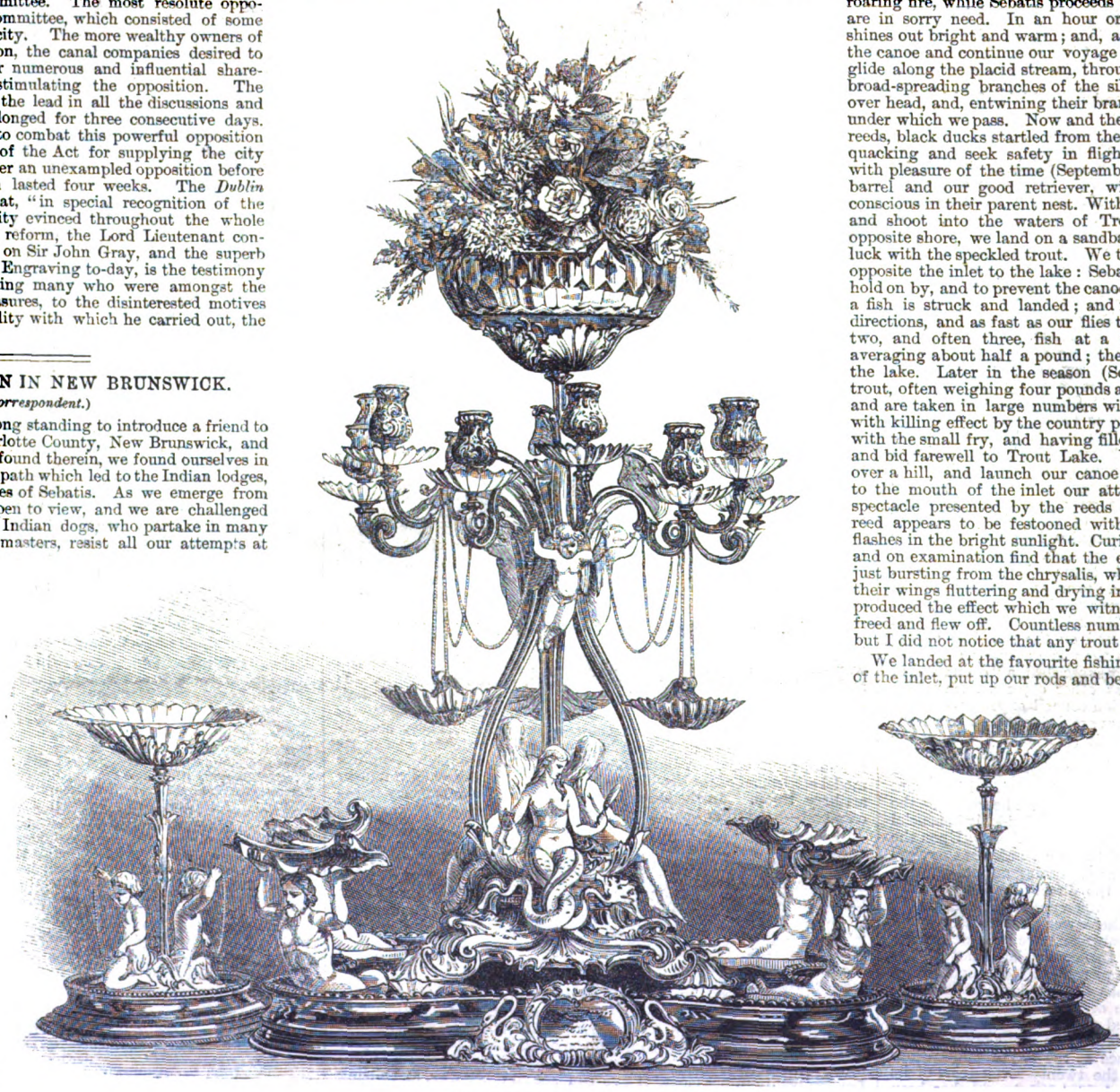
The Seychelles are a group of islands in the Indian Ocean, a dependency of the British Government of Mauritius, between latitude 3 deg. 30 min. and 5 deg. 45 min. S., and longitude 55 deg. 20 min. and 56 deg. 20 min. E. They consist of thirty small islands, in four groups, one of which is formed of Mahé, with St. Anne, Cerf, and several smaller islands. They are all of granitic formation, and elevated on a coral bank. Mahé, the largest island, is sixteen miles long and four miles broad. Though mountainous, it is fertile. Its chief town is Port Victoria, on the east coast.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, VICTORIA, MAHÉ, ONE OF THE GROUP OF SEYCHELLES ISLANDS.

TESTIMONIAL TO SIR JOHN GRAY.

THE city of Dublin has for many years suffered all the inconveniences of having a supply of water insufficient in quantity, bad in quality, and defective in respect to distribution and pressure. This imperfect supply is taken from two canals, which are largely used for the ordinary purposes of trade between the city and the agricultural districts, including the transit of cattle inwards and of manure outwards. The water of these canals is of about 14 deg. of hardness, and is distributed from a head of seventy-eight feet above ordnance datum, the pressure from which is so defective that the water will not rise in an open pipe more than two or three feet above the pavement of most of the principal streets of the city.

Such was the state of the water supply of Dublin when the present Corporation determined to procure a supply suited to the civilisation of the age. Dr. Gray — now Sir John Gray — having devoted much time to the study of sanitary subjects, was appointed chairman of the Corporation Committee. The most resolute opposition was encountered by this committee, which consisted of some of the ablest and first men in the city. The more wealthy owners of property dreaded increased taxation, the canal companies desired to monopolise the supply, and their numerous and influential shareholders took an active part in stimulating the opposition. The chairman had naturally to take the lead in all the discussions and debates, some of which were prolonged for three consecutive days. Several years of vigorous efforts to combat this powerful opposition ended in the carriage, in 1861, of the Act for supplying the city with the waters of the Vartry, after an unexampled opposition before the Commons' Committee, which lasted four weeks. The *Dublin Gazette* of July 23 announces that, "in special recognition of the indefatigable zeal and high ability evinced throughout the whole progress" of this great sanitary reform, the Lord Lieutenant conferred the honour of knighthood on Sir John Gray, and the superb presentation, of which we give an Engraving to-day, is the testimony of the citizens of Dublin, including many who were amongst the most active opponents of the measures, to the disinterested motives which influenced, and to the ability with which he carried out, the great task set before him.



TESTIMONIAL TO SIR JOHN GRAY.

A FISHING EXCURSION IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

(From a Correspondent.)

IN accordance with a promise of long standing to introduce a friend to the beauties of the lakes in Charlotte County, New Brunswick, and the unrivalled trou-tfishing to be found therein, we found ourselves in the month of June ascending the path which led to the Indian lodges, to engage the indispensable services of Sebatis. As we emerge from a little wood, the Indian lodges open to view, and we are challenged by those ever-wary sentinels the Indian dogs, who partake in many ways of the peculiarities of their masters, resist all our attempts at becoming friends, and retire barking and snarling as we advance. Numerous little dusky figures of Indian children start up from behind bushes and stumps, whence, unseen themselves, they had watched our approach, and dogs and children in a mad scamper seek refuge in the lodges. Aroused by the tumult, the Indian men and women begin to show themselves at the doors, and we see the well-known form of Sebatis advance to welcome us. Our errand is stated, his services and canoe are engaged, and arrangements completed to start the next morning. The morning was cloudy, with a moderate breeze; after a few moments' consultation, in which Sebatis gave it as his opinion that we would have a rough time of it on the lake, as there was every prospect of the wind increasing, we determined to try it. So Sebatis, taking the canoe on his back, started off through the woods for the shores of Lake Utopia, giving us as much as we could do to keep up with him, although our loads of fishing rods, &c., were light in comparison to his, and he never paused for rest until, having completed the half mile between his lodge and the lake, he deposited the canoe on the beach, and when we came up had lit and was puffing away at that never-failing solace, his pipe. We were not long in making the discovery that what had only appeared in the shelter of the woods to be a slight breeze proved a brisk gale on the water. Sebatis launched the canoe, and, paddle in hand, stepped lightly in, as only an Indian can; and the next moment, impelled by his sturdy strokes, we were bounding merrily over the waves. The sky was darkening ominously, and the wind steadily increasing as we paddled along for four miles under the lee of the shore, until we reached Birch Point. Here we had to cross the lake, and there was no concealing the fact that we were fairly in for a wet time of it. If we had any doubts on the subject, they were instantly dispelled by the attitude of Sebatis, who, throwing his hat into the canoe, and brushing the long black hair from his face, seemed bracing all his nerves for the coming struggle. And now as we leave the shelter of the shore we get the full force of the gale, and our canoe goes dashing madly over the waves. Presently we feel our frail barque quiver under us, and with the water trickling down our backs, we realise the fact that we have shipped our first sea. As it is totally inadmissible to ship water in a canoe, on account of the difficulty of baling, Sebatis now changes his tactics, and, instead of meeting the waves, gradually allows the canoe to wear off into the trough as they pass. Only the most consummate skill on his part could have effected this with safety, and I believe had any white man attempted the like exploit we should have been instantly swamped. It was now blowing a whole gale of wind, and the sky was black as midnight, except when the sun ever and anon broke through the clouds, revealing the rugged forms of the Red Rock Mountains. For an instant the sunlight and shadows play at hide and seek, and then all is gloom again. Sebatis's powers are evidently taxed to their utmost, and full well we know what one false stroke of his paddle would do; we are powerless to aid him; all the assistance we can give is to sit perfectly still, and this we require no bidding to do. As a wave larger than its predecessors approaches his eagle eye brightens, and a shade of anxiety passes over his otherwise imperturbable face. The wave passes, and with it his anxious look; and this impersonification of coolness and intrepidity paddles away, looking positively indifferent. A little island lies in our track; Sebatis eyes it momentarily as if he meditated landing; but the surf, dashing high on the rocky shore, precludes any such idea, and he keeps steadily on his course.

Now the distant rumbling of thunder is heard, increasing in volume as it approaches, breaking into loud crashes overhead, reverberating amongst the hills and passing away in low mutterings. A few large drops, and then down comes the rain, a perfect deluge; in a twinkling we are drenched to the skin. Flash upon flash of vivid lightning, majestic rolls of thunder, and we are in the very midst of a summer storm. A few more strokes of the paddle, and we near the shore. But where to land? Where in all that boiling surf can we find a spot to beach our light canoe? Sebatis answers our looks by pointing the canoe for a bridge which appears in sight as we round the point, and in a few moments we shoot under it, emerge into the comparatively calm waters of Trout Brook, and safely land, verifying in our persons the old adage that speaks of fishermen's luck, "A wet jacket and an empty stomach." The canoe is unpacked, and Sebatis proceeds to make a fire. He hits upon an old pine log; with a few blows of his axe he knocks off the wet bark, and procures a plentiful supply of fuel dry as tinder, and we are soon drying our soaking garments before a roaring fire, while Sebatis proceeds to prepare the lunch, of which we are in sorry need. In an hour or so the rain ceases, and the sun shines out bright and warm; and, as we must not lose time, we pack the canoe and continue our voyage up Trout Brook. Pleasantly we glide along the placid stream, through the reeds and lilies, and under broad-spreading branches of the silver birch: in places they meet over head, and, entwining their branches lovingly, form green arches, under which we pass. Now and then, as we paddle through the long reeds, black ducks startled from their summer haunts rise with noisy quacking and seek safety in flight. As we watch them we think with pleasure of the time (September) when we, with trusty double-barrel and our good retriever, will bag the flappers, now all unconscious in their parent nest. With regret we leave the lovely brook, and shoot into the waters of Trout Lake. Having reached the opposite shore, we land on a sandbar, and put up our rods to try our luck with the speckled trout. We take up our position in the canoe opposite the inlet to the lake: Sebatis sinks a pole into the sand to hold on by, and to prevent the canoe from drifting. After a few casts a fish is struck and landed; and now the trout are breaking in all directions, and as fast as our flies touch the water they are seized by two, and often three, fish at a time. The trout are not large, averaging about half a pound; they are the trout which belong to the lake. Later in the season (September and October) the large trout, often weighing four pounds and upwards, run up into this lake, and are taken in large numbers with the fly. Grasshoppers are used with killing effect by the country people. After some excellent sport with the small fry, and having filled our baskets, we put our rods up and bid farewell to Trout Lake. We make a portage of half a mile over a hill, and launch our canoe in Mill Lake. As we paddle up to the mouth of the inlet our attention is attracted by the strange spectacle presented by the reeds on the margin of the lake; each reed appears to be festooned with silver tinsel, which quivers and flashes in the bright sunlight. Curious to solve the mystery, we land, and on examination find that the effect is produced by dragon-flies just bursting from the chrysalis, which is attached to the reeds; and their wings fluttering and drying in the sun as they became detached produced the effect which we witnessed. Every instant dozens were freed and flew off. Countless numbers fell on the surface of the lake, but I did not notice that any trout rose at them.

We landed at the favourite fishing-place, a deep hole at the mouth of the inlet, put up our rods and began casting, at first without effect; but before long we had good sport for about twenty minutes, when the fish suddenly left off rising.

In a short time, however, the trout began to show themselves again, and we resumed our sport. Side by side we threw our lines, and landed our fish with varying luck, until, fairly surfeited with our success, we cried enough, and proceeded to count and admire our fish. As the day is growing late, we start through the woods for Crazy Lake, where we are to camp for the night. On our way we surprise an old hen grouse and brood. She, with trailing wings and uttering a plaintive, warning cry to her young ones, entices us to follow her, almost permitting us to put our hands upon her. In the meantime the little fellows scamper off

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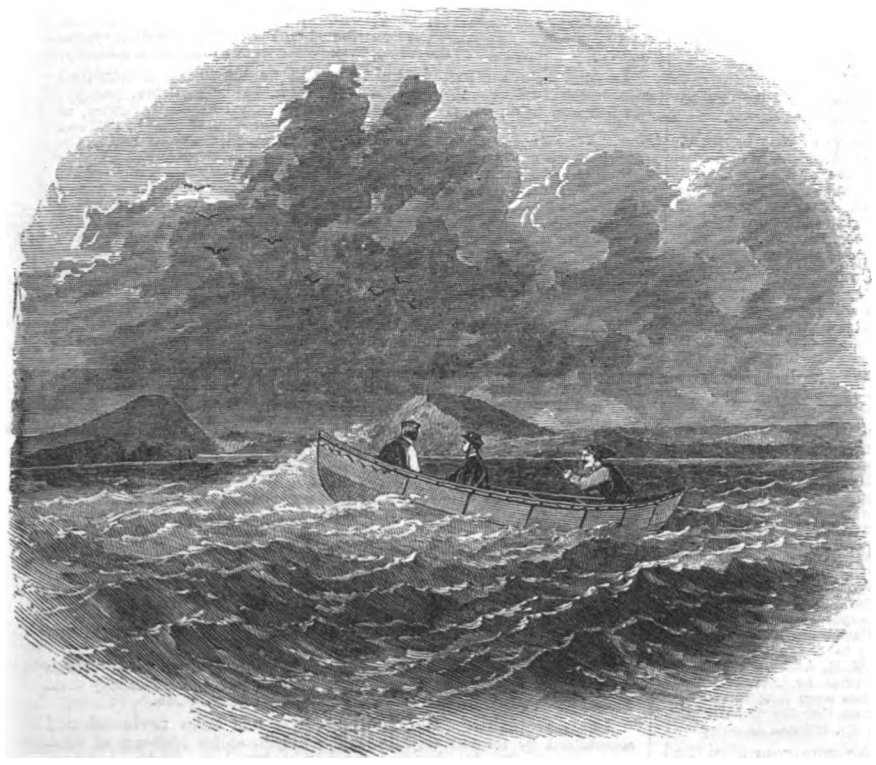
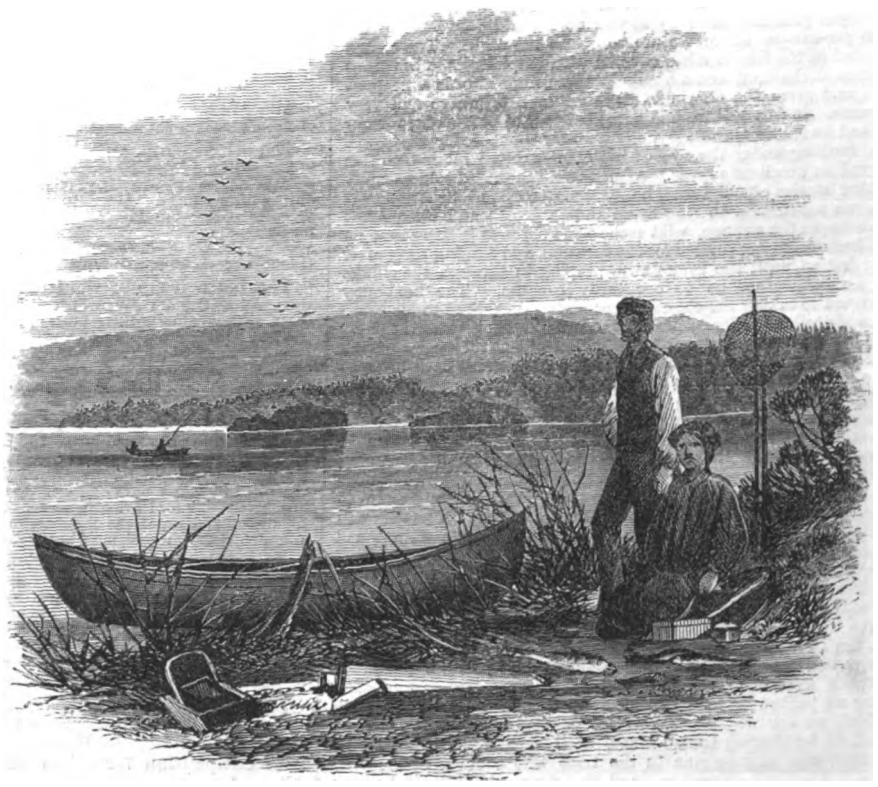
A FISHING EXCURSION IN NEW BRUNSWICK.



CROSSING LAKE UTOPIA IN A STORM



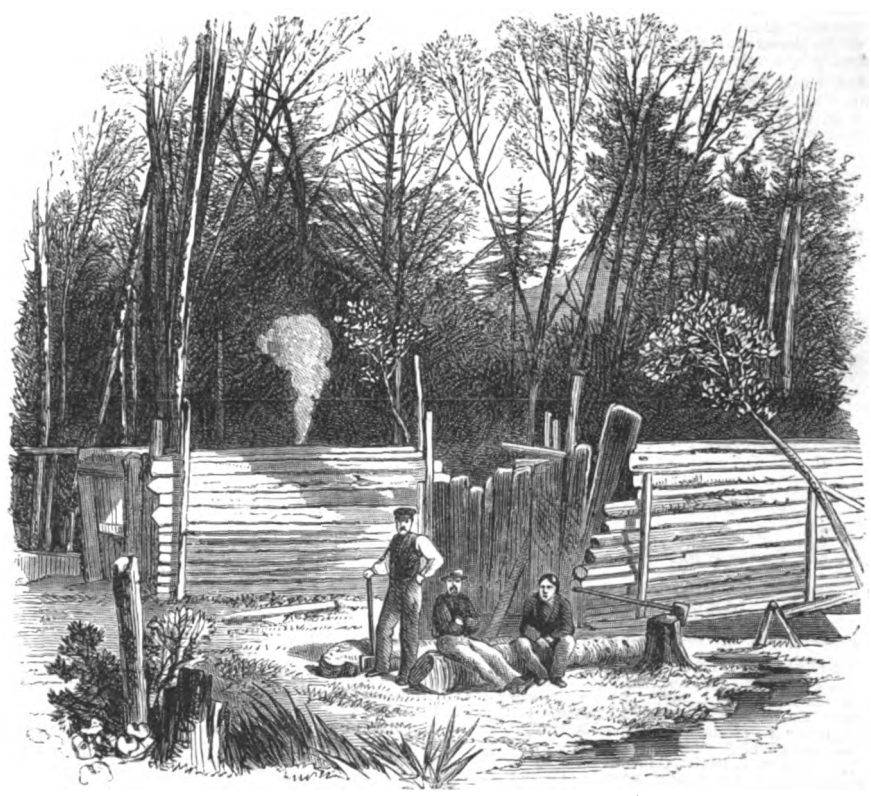
LAKE UTOPIA—EVENING.

in all directions, and, assured of their safety, she secures her own. As we have had a pretty hard day of it, we are not sorry when the two-mile tramp is over and we arrive at Crazy Lake; and Sebatis seems of a like mind, as he drops the canoe with a grunt, and proceeds to make a bough camp and prepare our dinner. The trout prove excellent: so do our appetites. But with the night come the only torments to our otherwise perfect enjoyment—black flies, mosquitoes, and midges, the latter the greatest torments of all. So small as to be almost imperceptible, they sting most villanously, creeping up your nose, into your eyes and ears, and almost driving you demented. The Indians not inaptly call them "feel 'um no see 'ums." They had not troubled us much in the day, but now seemed bent upon making up for lost time. We slew them by thousands, but it seemed we were literally doing it *pour encourager les autres*, for their place was instantly filled by countless battalions. Our weariness proving superior to the torment, however, we finally got to sleep. Waking early, Sebatis has our breakfast ready; and, that over, we start to try our luck in Crazy Lake. The trout in this lake are large, and have been taken of five pounds and a half weight. As we could not both fish from the canoe, we desire Sebatis to make a raft for us. He soon procures the number of logs necessary for the purpose, and lashes them firmly together with withes, and places over all some large sheets of bark peeled from spruce-trees. Leaving Sebatis to his own devices, we pole off into the lake, take up a favourable position, and begin to cast. Faithfully we whip the water for half an hour, without getting a rise; then, up pole, and off to another position. All in vain we change our casts and offer the most tempting lures our fly-books afford. The trout, proverbially shy in this lake, will not deign to move; and at last we give it up and pole our raft to an old pine log which lies half in the water and presents a good chance for us to land. We clamber up the old pine, and, seating ourselves on the trunk, with our backs to the water, light our pipes, and console ourselves with the idea that our finny friends will rise by-and-by, as the sky is getting cloudy and a slight breeze is springing up. Even while we speak, a heavy splash is heard in the lake, and, turning round quickly, we see the large circles in the water expanding towards the shore, marking the spot where the trout rose. As we pole to land, we notice that the pole, after sinking through a tangled bed of weeds about four feet under water, brought up in hard gravel. A trout had evidently been routed out of this haunt by our poling. Hastily we get down to our raft, and silently push off and anchor near the spot whence the trout broke. At the very first cast a heavy fish is struck. And now we are in our glory. Whiz go the reels as the trout bolt for the deep water. Gradually we reel them up, and ply them with point and butt. With the greatest difficulty and risk to our rods we prevent their dashing

JOHN FRANCIS, CHIEF OF THE PASSAMAQUODDY INDIANS.

under the raft in their mad efforts to get free. At length the fish become more shy, and presently few are moving. And we are nothing loth to leave off, as we have now over three dozen trout, few of them under one pound in weight. So we up pole, push ashore, land, and exhibit to the admiration of Sebatis our speckled spoil. It may be here remarked that in these waters you cannot have a fly too gaudy. The most killing fly we used was constructed as follows:—Body, red and black pig's wool, ribbed with gold; legs, red hackle; wings, the scarlet feathers from a parrot's tail, mixed with the feathers from the back of the wood or summer duck; this, with the red and black palmers and the mealy white fly for night fishing are the only flies we find necessary. When these do not take any other fly will seldom prove successful. To return to our narration. With infinite gusto we attack the lunch which Sebatis had waiting for us; and, as nothing to advantage could be done in fishing in the heat of the day, we saunter off into the woods, where we find a lovely spot where beautiful trailing arbutus in full bloom mingles its perfume with the blossoms of the wild cherry and moose-wood. Retracing our steps to camp, we find everything packed in readiness for our return to Lake Utopia, at the head of which lake we are to have the evening's fishing. Off we tramp, cross Mill Lake, carry the canoe over another portage of a quarter of a mile, launch our canoe in Lake Utopia, and paddle to the head of the lake. Here, while we are at dinner, we hear a rustling in the bushes; an Indian appears bearing a canoe upon his back, followed by two others carrying packs, guns, snowshoes, &c. It proves to be the old Indian chief, John Francis; his son, Mitchell Francis; and the Indian doctor, Saukobasin. They are on their way home from the sugar camps, where they have been since winter boiling maple sugar, trapping fur, &c. We invite them to join us at dinner, and shortly another arrival takes place in the persons of two river drivers who are picking up drift logs on the lake. The aborigines, the lumbermen, and ourselves from the city of St. John exemplify three phases of civilisation in one of the most thriving, and second to none in loyalty, of all our beloved Queen's wide domains. Sebatis informs me that the old chief is a good storyteller, has an excellent memory, and can relate interesting incidents concerning the first settlement of the country, which he had from his father and grandfather. As he has all his dresses belonging to his station as chief of the Passamaquoddy Indians with him, we offer to draw his portrait if he will remain the night. The old man kindly acquiesces, and invites us to be his guests for the night in the sugar-camps on the hillside. So we cross the lake to the mouth of a cool brook where we think the trout will be rising in the evening. As we draw near we see them breaking, anchor the canoe, and in an hour or two our baskets are filled. A shelldrake starts up in alarm and flies far away, until his form is lost in the

ENTERTAINING THE CHIEF.



THE SUGAR CAMP.

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golden depths of the evening sky, recalling vividly the lines by the American poet William Cullen Bryant :—

> Whither, 'midst falling dew,
> While glow the heavens with the last steps of day,
> Far through their rosy depths dost thou pursue
> Thy solitary way? &c.

Accompanied by the chief, his son, and Dr. Saukobasin—the latter has a peculiar expression: he laughs only with the lower half of his face, his eyes gleaming savagely at you all the while—we tramp off to the sugar-camps, where we are to spend the night. The camps are situated on the side of a hill covered with maple-trees, a brawling brook runs at the door, and a break in the forest affords a peep at the lake, and gives the charm of distance to a primitive and very lovely scene. It was well we had a good supply of provisions, for our family had increased alarmingly, and we now numbered six persons. Sebatis, working under the eye of his chief, exerted all his powers and served an excellent supper. After the old man had told us many interesting stories of old times, hunting yarns, &c., at Sebatis's suggestion we asked him to sing some Indian songs, and we are not likely to forget the strange, wild scene—the old man beating time on a birch-bark drum improvised for the occasion, and singing song after song in Indian, until the grey dawn, peeping in through the chinks in the camp, warned us to our tardy couches. The next day was devoted to taking the old chief's portrait. He retired to his camp to make his toilet. "Shade of Commodore Trunnion, who is this?" On looking up we were startled to find an old naval officer of the time of George III. standing at the camp door with his back towards us; the only part of his dress that appeared at all incongruous was his hat, which was a common black hat, with two bands of gold lace around it; as he turned, we perceived that it was our friend the Indian chief. The propriety of his having his portrait drawn in Indian costume was hinted at; but, as he was in the habit of wearing this dress on great occasions, and it had been handed down to him by his father, some difficulty was experienced in prevailing upon him to change, more particularly as he evidently considered himself "en grande tenue," as also did the other Indians. At last he retired, and presently reappeared in porcupine quill and beadwork, ornamented sashes, leggings, moccasins, &c.; but all our efforts to get rid of the epaulettes were unavailing, as he considered he was making a great sacrifice in giving up the hat, &c. He expressed himself much gratified with the likeness, and highly delighted at the prospect of its appearing in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

We passed the remainder of the day pleasantly roaming about in the woods, selecting many charming bits of scenery, and towards evening we packed up and started down the lake in company with the chief, on our way home. As we paddled along, the old chief amused us by singing Indian songs, until Sebatis told me that he (the chief) was the only man in the tribe who could give the war-whoop of the Passamaquoddys, and that he would do so if he were asked. The request was made; but as he did not make any reply, we began to fear that he would not comply, when suddenly the echoes of the lake were awoke by the most unearthly yell, so loud that it could be heard at a great distance, and utterly baffling all description, carrying the mind back some hundred years, when, instead of our peaceful party, the lake was traversed by bands of painted braves, and the echoes were awakened by a series of yells such as the one we had just heard. Evidently "of the past the old man's thoughts were," as he sat in his canoe with downcast eyes and his head bent forward on his breast.

Borne by the evening breeze from the distant shores of the lake come the tinkling of bells and the lowing of herds, telling of that civilisation before which his race is passing away, so fast that in all probability in a few short years they will be numbered with the things that were. About seven hundred souls are all that remain of this remnant of a once powerful community. The old man will sing no more to-night.

As we scan the beautiful lake, reflecting so powerfully in its glassy waters the hills now gilded by the setting sun, we almost fail to recognise it as the scene of our boisterous passage two days ago. Presently our landing-place is reached, and we disembark, highly delighted with our summer holiday, and bearing with us to the toil and drudgery of our everyday life the belief that all those who make the search will never fail to find "tongues in trees, books in the running brooks, sermons in stones, and good in everything."

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

10th Hussars: Lieut. W. P. Pagenal to be Captain; Cornet J. A. Ford to be Lieutenant.
10th: Capt. H. C. Craigie to be Major.
Royal Artillery: Lieut.-Col. S. J. Stevens, C.B., to be Paymaster.
Military Train: Lieut. C. T. Wilson to be Captain; Ensign A. R. Warren to be Lieutenant; Cadet G. Phillis to be Ensign.
3rd Foot: Ensign S. Barry to be Lieutenant; Cadet E. W. Broderick to be Ensign.
8th: Capt. J. Cusack to be Captain. 11th: Capt. L. C. Brown to be Captain. 13th: Major A. A. Duke to be Major. 14th: Lieut. R. A. L. Furneaux to be Captain; Ensign R. Hall to be Lieutenant; Cadet F. W. Blomfield to be Ensign. 19th: Cadets L. R. H. D. Campbell and C. Barton to be Ensigns. 20th: J. E. N. Whitlock to be Ensign. 34th: Ensign C. C. Clayton to be Lieutenant; Ensign G. C. D. Bransfield to be Ensign. 38th: Ensign J. B. Sparks to be Lieutenant; Ensign W. St. James Young to be Ensign. 39th: Cadet C. N. M. Hamilton to be Ensign. 41st: Capt. J. E. D. Hill to be Captain. 59th: Capt. A. H. Versturne to be Captain. 60th: Lieut. J. T. Pooly to be Captain; Ensigns J. Hammond and T. E. Soady to be Lieutenants; Cadets E. J. Johnston and J. W. Carroll to be Ensigns. 72nd: Staff Assist. Surg. E. Foster to be Assistant Surgeon. 90th: Staff Surg. W. Boyd to be Surgeon. 102nd: Lieut. J. A. Woods to be Captain; Ensign J. Maule to be Lieutenant; Cadet W. Brydon to be Ensign.
3rd West India Regiment: Major R. Hughes to be Lieutenant-Colonel.
STAFF DEPARTMENT—Assist. Surg. J. H. Ross, M.D., and Surg. J. Mullins to be Staff Surgeons; Assist. Surgs. J. S. Johnston, M.D., and J. Tulloch, M.D., to be Staff Assistant Surgeons.
NAVY.—Colonel J. B. Woosnam to have the honorary rank of Major-General; Lieut. W. L. Dilton to have the honorary rank of Captain; Lieut.-Cols. E. W. D. Lowe and H. L. Gardiner to be Colonels.

Major-General Bloomfield, Inspector-General of the Royal Artillery, returned to town last week from a tour of inspection in Scotland and the northern district.

Her Majesty's war-sloop Geyser appears to have been hovering about the Channel in search of the Confederate war-steamer Florida. The object of the Geyser was probably to guard against any infringement of British neutrality by attacks on American merchantmen in British waters.

The next examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, will commence on Thursday, the 17th of December next, at Chelsea Hospital; and that for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, on the 4th of January, 1864, at the same place.

Tuesday's *Gazette* announces that the colonelcy of the Coldstream Guards, vacant by the death of Lord Clyde, has been conferred on Sir William Gomm, and that Major-General M'Pherson has succeeded to the colonelcy of Sir William's old regiment, the 13th Foot.

A general order from the Horse Guards has been received at Chatham garrison announcing that his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for War, has been pleased to award silver medals, with gratuities, to various non-commissioned officers and gunners of the Royal Artillery for long service and exemplary conduct.

The last of the wooden ships which is ever likely to be added to the British Navy was launched at Woolwich on Saturday last. The Wolverine, of 21 guns, was laid on the slip some years ago, and when the necessity for iron casing became visible her progress was suspended with a view to her conversion. The Admiralty, however, finally determined to finish her as she had been begun. The Wolverine is a sister ship to the Orpheus.

Prince Arthur, accompanied by Major Elphinstone, arrived at Woolwich on Monday, and proceeded to the Royal Arsenal, where arrangements had been made to carry out a series of interesting experiments with Francis's corrugated-iron military waggons, which will also serve the purposes of boats for the transport of troops or stores across a lake or river. He was received at the main gate by Colonel J. C. Kennedy, C.B., Lieutenant Colonel O'Brien, and Major Sherrington, of the Military Train Corps, and the party then proceeded to the canal near the Government practice-range, when one of the waggons, having been divested of its shafts and wheels, was thrown into the water, and his Royal Highness and the officers named having entered the vehicle, it was easily navigated by two men with oars. A second waggon was then tested, and having embarked sixteen men of the Military Train Corps, with its own wheels and an additional weight of about 7 cwt., was propelled with ease.

On Tuesday a grand field-day of the troops in Portsmouth garrison took place on Southsea-common. They comprised the I and K battalions of the mounted artillery, under the command of Colonel Anderson; second battalion 1st Royals, under the command of Colonel Holcombe; 53rd Regiment, under the command of Colonel English, C.B.; and 55th Regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hume. The Lieutenant-Governor, Major-General Lord W. Paulet, C.B., attended by Colonel E. Somerset, C.B., Deputy Adjutant Quartermaster-General; Colonel J. Thackwell, Deputy Adjutant Assistant General; Colonel E. C. Warde, C.B., Royal Artillery; Major Nugent, C.B., Royal Engineers; an Lieutenant C. Paulet, Aide-de-Camp, arrived on the ground at three o'clock, and immediately inspected the troops, the infantry being in column in the centre, and a battery of artillery on their right and left; after which the whole marched round in review order, headed by the united bands of the three regiments. Lord Paulet then assumed the command, the artillery being ordered to fire, whilst the infantry formed into squares. Several other manœuvres were executed, representing the advance and retiring of an army, under cover of the artillery and light infantry; and finally, forming a line, the batteries resuming their original position on each side of the infantry, opened and carried on a rapid succession of field firing for some minutes, which being followed by a brief address from Lord Paulet to the Colonels of regiments and brigades, the troops were marched to their respective quarters. A vast concourse of persons witnessed the spectacle.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

There is a provision in the Volunteer Act that the acceptance of a commission is not to render a seat in the House of Commons vacant.

The prize-shooting of the London Rifle Brigade was brought to a conclusion last Saturday by a competition for three silver-plated tankards and six university pewters, provided from the proceeds of "Aunt Sally" during the meeting and of a collection made by Lieutenant Frodsham. These prizes were offered as consolation ones for non-winners. They were contested for by a large number. The winners were Colour-Sergeant Albiston, Private Woolley, Private Neal, Corporal Kelly, Private Stanford, Private Horncastle, Colour-Sergeant Holme, Private James, and Private Talchell.

The horse troop of the Hon. Artillery Company, under the command of Captain Jay, which had been for ten days at Seaford, on the coast of Sussex, for drill and ball practice, returned to town last Saturday. The two guns which they took with them were in almost daily use, and the practice was very satisfactory. On Wednesday, with the view of reciprocating the kindly feeling that was manifested towards the troop during their stay in Seaford, the principal inhabitants were entertained at a dinner and ball given by the officers; and on Friday a series of races, also organised by the officers, took place, and passed off in a very gratifying manner.

The annual inspection of the 1st City of London Engineers took place on Saturday evening last at Victoria Park. At the conclusion of the proceedings Colonel Morris expressed his disappointment at not meeting the corps in larger numbers, considering its standing, and disapproved of members asking for leave of absence. He considered the arms in admirable condition, and urged the members to follow the example of their officers, whose efficiency, he said, must be the result of great attention to their duties.

Last Saturday the Post Office division (B and C companies) of the Civil Service Corps competed at their ranges at Wimbledon for their extra prizes. Two prizes, presented by Mr. F. R. Jackson, Controller of the Money Order Department, were won by Quartermaster-Sergeant Hubburd and Corporal Backhouse. Colour-Sergeant Cardin and Corporal Backhouse tied for the second prize. In shooting off, Colour-Sergeant Cardin made a bull's-eye to a centre; but, winning another first prize, he had to resign this prize to Corporal Backhouse. Two prizes, presented by Mr. W. H. Ashurst, solicitor to the Post Office, were won as follows:—The first prize by Colour-Sergeant Cardin, and the second by Lieutenant Walliker. There were four ties for the second prize—Lieutenant Walliker and Privates Elliman, Crossley, and Watkins. In shooting off, Lieutenant Walliker made a centre, Mr. Elliman an outer.

A competition for prizes offered by the non-commissioned officers of the 12th Tower Hamlets (Stoke Newington) took place yesterday week at the butts at Tottenham. Ensign Partridge and Assistant-Surgeon Miller proved the winners.

The seventh company of the Finsbury (39th Middlesex) held their annual competition, for prizes presented by the officers, on Saturday week. The first prize was won by Sergeant Arch, second by Corporal Hamston, third by Mr. Buttfield, fourth by Mr. Grover.

The annual prize competition of the 37th Middlesex (Bloomsbury) took place last week at the butts at Willesden. On Wednesday the chief prize of the week was contended for—viz., the challenge gold medal and badge, the gift of James Patrick, Esq., to which was added a small gold medal to be kept by the winner. Private Mark was the winner.

The last contest for the Harrow cup—which is looked upon as one of the highest prizes that can be gained by volunteer corps—took place yesterday week at the Stanmore range. The competitors were the thirteenth company (Captain Styan's) of the Queen's (Westminster) Volunteers and the C company of the Victorias. The Queen's men won by 6 points. The total scores were—Queen's, 127; Victorias, 121. The thirteenth company of the Queen's, it will be remembered, held the inland revenue challenge cup in ten consecutive matches, and, as they have thus had to bring their men into the field so often this season, an intention announced before the match will now be carried out, for the Harrow cup will be resigned, and they will shoot no more matches for the present.

In Essex a return contest has taken place between eight members of the Saffron Walden and eight of the Bishop Stortford company. The scores made were:—Bishop Stortford, 329; Saffron Walden, 317. The first match was won by the Bishop Stortford company, so that they were successful on both occasions.——A carbine-match between the members of the Harwich Battery of Artillery and ten of the 2nd Suffolk or Walton Battery of Artillery has also taken place. The shooting took place at the Harwich butts, and the Harwich won, for the third time, by 24 marks.

The 3rd Kent, on Saturday week, competed at Eltham for the following prizes:—A purse of five sovereigns, which was won by Sergeant Winser; a Steward telescope, won by Sergeant Voller; a prize, value £5, won by Corporal W. Morris; the ladies' prize, value £12, won by Private Stuart. There were two small money prizes in the third competition, which were carried off by Sergeant Voller and Private Bizzell.——The 4th Kent (Woolwich), commanded by Captain Carter, and the 21th Kent (Charlton), commanded by Captain Graham, assembled yesterday week on the grounds of Sir T. M. Wilson, Bart., Little Heath, Charlton, for the annual review of the force by Colonel Luard, Assistant Inspector-General of Volunteers. Various evolutions were carried out in a highly creditable manner.——An interesting meeting connected with the 14th Kent Artillery (Royal Dockyard) took place yesterday week in the Government Range, Royal Arsenal, for the purpose of giving its members an opportunity of winning some of the numerous prizes offered by the liberality of the officers and friend of the corps. The following is the list of the successful competitors, the prizes being awarded according to the order in which their names appear:—Gunner W. Shields, Gunner W. Ford, Corporal G. Crawford, Gunner J. Forbes, Sergeant P. Frater, Lieutenant R. P. Chapel, Gunner W. Pettit, Gunner T. Vaughan, Sergeant Shawcroft, Captain E. M. Browne, Gunner H. Wood, Gunner J. Warlock, Bombadier J. S. Holland, Gunner W. Jolly, Sergeant-Major R. Kemp, Gunner J. Dickson, Gunner H. Moore, Gunner G. Aylmer, Gunner J. W. Holland, Gunner J. Davis, Gunner G. Reeves, Corporal W. Townsend, and Gunner J. Yates.

The annual prize meeting of the 1st Sussex came off on Wednesday and Thursday, last week, at the Sheep Cote Valley ranges. There were eighteen matches in the programme, and the following were the results of the principal ones:—The first was a challenge cup, given by Mr. Abbey, for competition, between Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 companies of the battalion, and the result was—First company, 572; second, 552; third, 538; fourth, 585. The winners (No. 3) agreed to give the cup to Captain Corrie rather than fire amongst themselves to see who should own it. In the officers' prizes, Sergeant Russell took £5; Sergeant Garwood, £2; Corporal Chandler and Corporal Wallis, who tied, divided £5; Private Wright took £2 5s.; and Private Wilshere, 15s. The Corporation prize of £15, for competition between the Brighton Artillery with carbines, and the 1st Sussex Rifles, was divided into four, of which Private Abbey (Rifles) took £5; Sergeant-Major Broadbridge, £3; Sergeant Bull, £2; and £5 was divided by Ensign Lomax, Sergeant Livesay, Corporal Wallis, and Private Dash, who tied. The next of any importance was the artillery and rifle competition for a challenge cup, in which great interest was centered. The result was—No. 3 battery (Artillery) made 347 points, and the second company (Rifles) 363. In the next match, five shots each, at 400 and 500 yards, Sergeant Taylor took £5; Private Wilshere, £2; and Private Brown, £1. For eight prizes, given by Mr. Moor, amounting to £30, Private Dash, £5; Private Waggett, £4; Private Reeves, £3; Ensign Lomax, £2; Sergeant Waggett, £1; Corporal Wallis, £6; Sergeant Livesay, £4; Private Abbey, £3; and Sergeant Russell, £2. The remaining matches were for rifles, watches, drinking-flasks, and other things, which had been given by private individuals.

In Wiltshire, the Lord Lieutenant, the Marquis of Ailesbury, has signified his wish that the uniform to be adopted by the volunteers of the county shall be dark green with scarlet facings. Many of the companies now wear dark gray, and a few light gray.——The annual prize meeting of the County Rifle Association is fixed for the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th of September, at Roundway Down, near Devizes.——Yesterday week a contest came off, between fifteen of the Salisbury companies and fifteen of the Wilton corps, at Laverstock Down. The total score of the Salisbury men was 361, that of their opponents, 313. The highest score was made by Private Watson, of Salisbury.

The annual competition for prizes presented to the 1st Berks (Reading) took place on Tuesday and Wednesday, last week, at the Coley range, in the presence of Major Sir Paul Hunter, Bart., and a distinguished company. The prizes were numerous and valuable, and a good proportion of the members of each of the three companies entered the contest. The first and second prizes, of the value of £30 and £20 respectively, were presented by Sir F. H. Goldsmid, Bart., M.P. for the borough; third, the ladies' cup, a silver tankard, value £10; a valuable clock, presented by Mr. C. Stephens, banker; a silver-mounted inkstand, given by Lady Hunter, value £6; a silver cup, value £5, presented by Mr. J. O. Taylor, the Mayor; a £5 prize, given by Captain Stephens, the commanding officer; a drinking-cup, presented by Captain W. Braham, the Royal Berks Militia, &c. The competition was with the long Enfield, Hythe position. Wimbledon targets and scoring. The ranges were 200, 500, 600, 700, and 800 yards, seven shots at each distance; and it was arranged that the prizes (with the exception of Lady Hunter's and the commanding officer's, given for special purposes) should be awarded in order of merit to the highest aggregate scores at all the ranges. The first three ranges were shot on Tuesday, when the weather was most unfavourable, the wind blowing in all directions, while heavy rain fell at intervals throughout the day. The seven highest scores made at the three first ranges were as follows:—Mr. J. Thos. Turner, 53 marks; Sergeant Jos. Rose, 50; Sergeant Chas. Gostage, 49; Private Blatch, 49; Sergeant Bath, 48; Sergeant C. Butler, 47; Quartermaster-Sergeant Ruddock, 46. Lady Hunter's prize was carried off by R. Shepherd. The commanding officer's prize was shot for on Wednesday. The successful competitor was Quartermaster-Sergeant Ruddock. Musketry-Instructor Sergeant Turner and Sergeant Rose each made 75 marks, and the former, winning the tie, took the first prize, of £30; Sergeant Rose gained the second, of £20; Quartermaster-Sergeant Ruddock won the ladies' cup; Sergeant Butler gained Mr. Stevens's timepiece; Sergeant Gostage, the Major's cup; and Private Moss, £3, after shooting off ties; Captain Braham's cup fell to the lot of Private Blatch. Lieutenant Exall, Privates Sellar, Chesterton, and C. Clark, and Sergeant Bath were awarded money prizes ranging from £2 10s. to 10s. The prizes were distributed on Thursday at the Abbey Gateway (the head-quarters of the corps), in the presence of a fashionable company.

In Suffolk an effort is being made to establish a mounted corps in the district round Ipswich.——The volunteers of Hadleigh, Sudbury, and Dedham, in all about 140, have been entertained by Sir R. Rowley, at Tendring Hall. The festivities were a repetition of similar fêtes in 1862 and 1861. After a number of evolutions were gone through, the volunteers had to take shelter from the rain in a liberally stored refreshment marquee. Among the speeches delivered was a brief one from Lady Rowley.——A competition has taken place among the members of the Woodbridge corps for a prize of £10, offered by Captain Rouse, for efficiency in file, volley, and skirmishing practice.——Mr. J. P. Fitzgerald entertained the officers and members of the Woodbridge and Glevering corps last week. Drill and dinner, the latter on a very liberal scale, were the order of the day and evening.——The Leiston corps has just had its annual competition. The prizes offered in the first class were to the amount of £12. The first prize was won by Captain Garrett.

The amount to be competed for in prizes at the approaching meeting of the Norfolk Volunteer Service Association is £230. The Lord Lieutenant of the county (the Earl of Leicester) has consented to a proposal to hold a review of all the Norfolk corps near Norwich on the Tuesday of the "festival week."——A competition has taken place among members of the Aylsham corps for a series of prizes given by Mrs. Ernuin; a challenge cup provoked fifteen entries, and was won provisionally by Private G. E. Burrell.——The Norwich companies have been hospitably entertained by Mr. G. Gedge, at Catton, near that city. About 400 volunteers and friends of Mr. Gedge sat down to the repast, the military portion of the company having previously edified the civilians, who had assembled in large numbers, with a display of the efficiency which they have attained at their drill. The 1st Norfolk Light Horse, under the command of Captain Hay Gurney, took part in the evolutions, and the infantry assembled were under the command of Colonel Brett.——On Thursday the 2nd Norwich Company had a competition on the Norwich range for several prizes. The principal was "the company challenge plate," to which a telescope was added by Major Patteson, late Captain of the company. This prize was carried off by Corporal Noverre, who must win it again next year before he can claim its exclusive possession. Corporal Noverre also won a handsome silver challenge cup, presented by Mr. Boulton, late Colour-Sergeant in the company.

A competition for a challenge cup offered to the 8th Cambridgeshire took place last week, and again resulted in favour of Private Barker. The annual prize-shooting of the corps came off on Thursday week. The first prize, the chaplain's cup, was won by Private Hodson.

In Lincolnshire, the Lowth corps has been reviewed and entertained by its late Captain, Major Smyth, at his residence at South Elkington.——The Gainsborough company has been inspected by Lieutenant-Colonel Harman, C.B., one of the Government Inspectors of Volunteers, who, after complimenting the members on their general efficiency, intimated that their file and volley firing was too hurried. Lieutenant-Colonel Harman has also inspected the Grimsby, Spilsby, Lincoln, Alford, &c., companies, and has generally expressed himself in complimentary terms as to their efficiency, although he did not scruple also to name their faults. The officers of the Lincoln corps entertained the gallant Colonel at dinner.

The 1st Lancashire corps was inspected on Saturday week, on the South Common, by Lieutenant-Colonel Hannan, Deputy-Inspector of Volunteers. The men, who were under the command of Captain Commandant Shuttleworth, went through a variety of evolutions, at the conclusion of which the inspecting officer complimented them in general terms upon the manner in which they had acquitted themselves.——On Wednesday week the members of No. 2 Company of the 1st Manchester assembled at the range, at Fallowfield, to compete for prizes given by the officers of the company. The prizes were a London armoury rifle, a field glass, and two money prizes. The rifle, which was the first prize, was won by Private W. H. Fletcher; the glass by Private W. O. Murphy; and the thirth and fourth prizes were won by Lance-Corporal T. Taylor and Corporal T. Pearson.——Last Saturday the members of the 1st Manchester assembled at their range at Barton Moss to compete for a third series of prizes given by the council of the corps. The winners were Messrs. A. Shaw, T. Mottershead, W. Watson, J. Powell, and T. Heppleston. At the finish of the contest, a second competition was arranged for fifty of the members who had attended the highest number of parades and drills. The prizes were won by Messrs. Heap, Taylor, and Emery.——The third annual prize meeting of the Lancashire Rifle Association commenced on Monday morning at Altcar, and was resumed on each day throughout the week.

In Yorkshire the volunteers held various prize meetings last week. The Filey and Hunmanby Volunteer Artillery held their contest at Hunmanby. Corporal J. H. Smith won the chief prize.——The Richmond volunteers shot for Mr. E. Mason's prize. Private T. Blades proved the winner, having made five bull's-eyes in five shots at the long range, with very unfavourable weather.——At Tadcaster, eight members of that corps and eight of the York Club had a contest at ranges of 200, 400, and 600 yards, five rounds at each. At first the Tadcaster men seemed likely to gain the victory, but the York men shot so well at the long distances that Victory was theirs—York scoring 242 against Tadcaster 211.——The Mason challenge cup, value £25, given by Mrs. Mason, of Copwick Hall, Ripon, was shot for by Ripon volunteers at that place. The weather was miserably bad. The scoring, nevertheless, was remarkably good, Corporal Pierce, the winner of the cup, registering 58.——The return match between the Howden and Selby volunteers, eleven from each company, was shot off at Skelton. The total scores were—Howden, 333; Selby, 296; thus reversing the result of the previous contest. A third meeting is, therefore, to be held.——The return match between the Wakefield and Huddersfield volunteers, eight from each company, again resulted in victory for the latter.——The Hull volunteers have held two prize contests. The challenge cup of £25, to be won three times to give ownership, was shot for, and this year Corporal J. Thorney is the winner. The president's cup, given to the York Rifle Club by Captain Anderson, to be shot for monthly until won twice by the same person, when such winner is to possess it absolutely, was won in the first contest by Corporal Hall. In case the cup is not disposed of by Christmas, the winners are to compete among themselves for possession. There were sixteen competitors in the first contest.——Nineteen Staff Sergeants of the 6th West York Militia beat the same number of Staff Sergeants of the 5th Royal Lancashire Militia at a shooting-match on Wednesday week.

The third annual competition of the Cumberland and Westmorland Rifle Association, extending over three days, was concluded at the Carlisle range yesterday week. The first competition was among the various batteries of the Cumberland Volunteer Artillery brigade, for a cup value £35, the gift of the Colonel. This cup, which must be won two years in succession, or three times, before it becomes the permanent property of the corps, was last year won by the Carlisle battery. The Maryport battery were this year the winners. The next prize competed for was the Cumberland Rifle Battalion challenge cup, to be won under conditions similar to those of the artillery prize, with a douceur of £5 to the man who made the highest score. Each corps was represented by five members. In the past year the Brampton corps were the winners; last year the Workington corps; and this year it has gone to Carlisle. The prize for the highest individual score was won by Private Broatch, Keswick, who tied Private Osbridge, of Wigton. On the second day a prize of £30 was given by the association, open to all volunteers of the two counties, was shot for; and Private Gray, 10th Cumberland, made the highest score, 35. There were several ties at 34. The Lord Lieutenant's cup, to be shot for by effective volunteers of the two counties, and won twice before it becomes private property, was next contended for. The winner was Private Davidson, Carlisle, who receives £10 10s. with it. On the third day Corporal Rudd, 1st Cumberland, who, it will be remembered, made the highest score at the first two distances for the Queen's prize at Wimbledon, came up first for a £30 prize at 500 yards. Each competitor had five shots. Rudd's score was 19, the highest possible score being 20; but two marks had been allowed for long Enfields (with which weapon he shot), so that the actual score was 17. Private Wilson (2nd Cumberland), Private Hudson, 5th Cumberland, and Ensign Palmer, 1st Cumberland, tied for a £50 prize. For a £20 prize for carbine-shooting, Private Tinnion, 11th Cumberland, was first.

The volunteers of the counties of Gloucester and Monmouth met at Piercefield Park, Chepstow, on Monday, and were reviewed by Colonel Dick, assisted by Major Noel and Major Wickham. Lord Llanover, Colonel Herbert, Mrs. Herbert, and several of the local gentry were present. At the termination of the review, Colonel Dick complimented the volunteers on the results of the inspection, but recommended them to pay more attention to company drill. The artillery was specially complimented by the gallant Colonel. The prizes won at the late county rifle competition were afterwards distributed by Mrs. Herbert, daughter of Lord Llanover. The proceedings terminated with some remarks by his Lordship, in which he spoke favourably of the new regulations for the volunteer forces of the kingdom, and exhorted the riflemen of Gloucester and Monmouth to keep up their target-practice.

At a meeting of the first battery First Brigade Glamorgan Volunteer Artillery, held at the Townhall, Cardiff, last week, to take into consideration what course should be adopted in consequence of the resignation of Captain Alexander, the entire battery, with the exception of the First Lieutenant and one or two absentees, signed their resignation.

A correspondent of the *British American*, published at Kingston, Upper Canada, mentions that he recently ploughed up, in the third concession of Kingston township, nine human skeletons, evidently those of aborigines, three pots and dishes made of clay and pulverised granite, elegantly carved, and other Indian fossil remains. Over one of the mounds, of which there were several on the spot, was a large pine.

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COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

THE fine old mansion or palace of Sir Robert Clayton (of the time of Charles II.), on the east side of Old Jewry, has just been taken down. The street has a host of memories: indeed, for its length, it is one of the most historical thoroughfares in the city of London. Sir Robert Clayton (who has lately been often named as the munificent benefactor to St. Thomas's Hospital) built the above stately mansion in the Old Jewry, for keeping his shrievalty, in the year 1671. It was nobly placed upon a stone balustraded terrace, in a courtyard, and was of fine red brick, richly ornamented. John Evelyn, who was a guest at a great feast here, describes, in his "Diary," Sept. 26, 1672, the mansion as "built indeede for a greate magistrate at excessive cost. The cedar dining-room is painted with the history of the Gyants' War, incomparably done by Mr. Streeter; but the figures are too near the eye." Mr. Bray, the editor of the "Diary," adds (1818), "these paintings have long since been removed to the seat of the Clayton family, at Marden Park, near Godstone, in Surrey;" in the possession of the present Baronet. In 1679-80 Charles II. and the Duke of York supped at the mansion in the Old Jewry, with Sir Robert Clayton, then Lord Mayor. The balconies of the houses in the streets were illuminated with flambeaux; and the King and the Duke had a passage made for them by the Trained Bands upon the guard from Cheapside. Sir Robert represented the metropolis nearly thirty years in Parliament, and was Father of the City at his decease. His son was created a Baronet in 1731-2. Sir James Thornhill painted the staircase of the Old Jewry mansion with the story of Hercules and Omphale, besides a copy of the "Rape of Deianira," after Guido. The house had several tenants before it was occupied by Samuel Sharp, the celebrated surgeon. In 1806 it was opened as the temporary home of the London Institution, with a library of 10,000 volumes. Here, in the rooms he occupied as librarian of the Institution, died Professor Porson, on the night of Sunday, Sept. 25, 1808, "with a deep groan, exactly as the clock struck twelve." Dr. Adam Clarke has left a most interesting account of his visits to Porson here. The Institution removed from the house in 1810, and it was next occupied as the museum of the London Missionary Society, and subsequently divided into offices. The Lord Mayor's Court was latterly held here. Although it had been built scarcely two centuries, this mansion was a very handsome specimen of the palace of a merchant-prince, carrying us back to the sumptuous civic life of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, when our rich citizens lived in splendour upon the sites whereon they had accumulated their well-earned wealth.

An interesting search is now being made at Douay, in the building which before the Revolution was an English college for the education of priests. John Kemble, the great actor; and Charles Butler, the eminent lawyer; it will be recollected, were scholars here. The discipline was ascetic, and during the furor of 1793 Douay, with similar religious establishments in France, was sacked by the Revolutionists. Some of the inmates, however, contrived to bury, in two chests, all the plate, silver vessels, and sacred relics, which belonged to the community—the latter including the haircloth of Thomas à Becket and the skullcap of St. Carlo Borromeo. The building and grounds were purchased by the French Government in 1834, and are now occupied by a corps of engineers. Recently, the secret of the buried treasure being divulged, the engineers obtained authority to search the premises, when, on digging beneath the fireplace of one of the rooms on the ground-floor, they found one of the chests, containing silver articles—goblets, dishes, cruets, &c.—of the value of about 4000f. Among the most remarkable are a silver-mounted dish, inscribed "Norfolk, 1701;" and goblets, bearing armorial escutcheons, with the names of Philip Howard, 1744 (Corby Castle); Father Daniel, 1747; Henry Wilkens, 1751; Thomas Giffard, of Chillington, 1755; and of Jean Knappe, 1763.

The Academy of Sciences at Paris has just received the first volume of the splendid folio edition of the Astronomical books of King Alphonso X. of Castile, printed at Madrid by order of the Queen of Spain from the manuscript in the University of Alcala. The work is written in Spanish, being almost the first book of western science written in a modern language, a great step towards the diffusion of knowledge in the thirteenth century. The introduction is the catalogue of the fixed stars, celebrated as the Alphonsine Tables. They are described as containing, besides the methods and tables, some eloquent and poetical explanations, and some short hints about astrology. The following passage will show how King Alphonso treated certain astronomical questions:—

Of Ursa Minor he says, "Some astronomers have taken it for a wain with its pole: others say it has the form of an animal, which might as well be a lion, a wolf, or a dog, as a male or a female bear. Here, then, are heavenly animals inhabiting that part of the sky where this constellation is to be found, and recognised by ancient astronomers, because they saw four stars forming a square and three in a right line. They must have been endowed with a better eyesight than ours, and the sky must have been very clear. Since they say it is a she-bear, let it be one; they were very lucky in being able to distinguish it.

This reads like comic astronomy. If it be a fair specimen, the old astronomers did not err much in their estimate of the Alphonsine Tables. Regiomontanus says, "beware lest you trust too much to blind calculation and Alphonsine dreams;" and Tycho Brahe reports that the 400,000 ducats expended upon the Tables would have been better laid out in actual observation of the heavens. In justice to Alphonso, however, we should add that the King had little or nothing to do with the construction of the Tables which bear his name.

In the *Journal of the British Archæological Association*, recently issued, appears a very interesting obituary notice of the Rev. F. W. Hope, a distinguished founder of the Entomological Society of London, and who bequeathed to the University of Oxford the rich museum which he formed in Seymour-street, Portman-square. Mr. Hope also purchased large and entire collections, including Mr. Hubbard's of Orkney birds; Professor Bell's, of reptiles and crustacea; Mr. Westwood's, of insects, books, and drawings; and Mr. Wollaston's, of the insects of Madeira. These vast accessions have all been added to Mr. Hope's munificent gift to the University of Oxford, to which he added a chair for the teaching of zoology, with £300 per annum; besides a most remarkable collection of 140,000 engraved portraits, nearly 70,000 topographical engravings, and between 20,000 and 30,000 natural history prints. The whole is open for the inspection of the public, for which the donor anxiously stipulated; besides his extensive library, serving to elucidate his museum. The insects require attention, at least once a year, to be preserved from destruction, and Mr. Hope had a case for examination every day in the year. He published various papers and works on entomology, and left in MS. his "Entomologia Sacra," in which the character of, and the antiquities connected with, all species of insects referred to in Holy Writ are most precisely and learnedly disposed of.

Lately there passed out of the world a strange Scotchman, named Andrew Hutton, better known in the western district of Fife as "the African chief." He seems to have been chiefly known by his miserly mode of living; but, according to the *Edinburgh Courant*, "Hutton was a great reader, and well versed in several languages." If such was the case, his waste of life is the more to be reproved. He not only stinted himself of food, but what he did eat was of the coarsest description: he had a sort of Nebuchadnezzar-like appetite for vegetation. The immediate cause of Hutton's death was eating the leaves of ash-trees: he had been walking through a field bordered with ash-trees, on the falling leaves of which some cows were feeding greedily. They were fat, in good condition, and Hutton thought what is good for the cow is good for the man; so he collected a quantity of the ash-leaves, took them home, boiled them, and fed on them for several days. He was taken ill, and removed to the Fever Hospital, Dunfermline, where he died, after some days of great suffering. He had reached his fifty-fifth year. On searching his house his relatives found, in an old teakettle, a cheque for £70, the interest on which had been accumulating for seventeen years; and a deposit-book showed a balance of £61 to his credit in the National Security Savings Bank. Several £1 notes, and a quantity of loose money, in half-crowns, shillings, &c., were also found concealed in the house; and the miserable man possessed considerable property in Dunfermline. Caulfield or Kirby would have enshrined Hutton in their books of wonderful people; though he does not rank with Roger Crab, who subsisted, at three farthings a week, upon bran, herbs, roots, dock-leaves, mallows, and grass; his drink water; by which he reduced himself almost to a skeleton in 1665, twenty-five years previous to his death.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. C., Adelaide, South Australia.—1. A book containing the games played at the chess meeting in London last year is reported to be in preparation; but it will not be published, we fear, till all interest in the event it is intended to commemorate has passed away. 2. The games you have been good enough to send are not quite up to our requirements.

ALCANZOR, Bruges.—Your solution of Enigma No. 1339 is perfectly correct.

G. C. L.—A few only of the games played by Mr. Buckle against Mr. Staunton were preserved, we believe. Those, or the best of them, we shall probably reprint, as well as Mr. Buckle's games with Mr. Heydebrant.

G. B., Gustafsberg, Sweden.—You will find the same solution is mentioned more than once in our Journal since the problem appeared.

JOHNSTON MILLS.—Black cannot play P to K B 5th, in Problem 1017, on his first move. The result of his playing 1. P to K B 4th is shown in the solution we gave.

J. H., Beacon Cottage, Great Barr, near Birmingham, is desirous of playing a game of chess by correspondence.

F. J., Dublin.—The revised copy of your game appears correct, and we shall report upon it shortly.

D. F. D.—Yes; we have reason to believe that the reproduction of the best of Mr. Buckle's games which have been preserved will give very general satisfaction. The game you are good enough to supply appeared in print many years ago.

T. S., Wigan.—We are not acquainted with the games mentioned.

J. G., Jedburgh.—They shall be examined. What is the objection to the names of the players appearing?

C. F. de J., St. Petersburg.—A reply has been forwarded by post.

ALCANZOR, Bruges.—The solution of Mr. Behrend's clever enigma No. 1339 is as follows:—

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to K 5th (ch)	K takes B	(If, 2. K to Q 3rd, then follow—3. Q to K B 8th (ch), and 4. Q takes R, or Q takes Kt—according to Black's play—mate.)	
(If, 1. P takes Kt, then White plays 2. R takes Kt (ch), 3. Q takes P (ch), 4. Kt or Q mates.)		3. Q to Kt 3rd (ch)	K takes B
2. P to Q B 4th (ch)	K takes Kt	4. Kt to Q 4th. Mate.	

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1017 by Milo, S. H. P., W. F., I. B., Simon, Tim, Box and Cox, H. O. B., Vernon, H. S., Pip, Adriadne, F. A. S., Boston Stump, S. W., Mercury, H. V. T., W. P. F., Dux, Stanley, I am Here, M. P., Stella, J. G. A., N. F., F. C. H., Horatio, Lionel, X. Y. Z., Percy, Elene, F. R. S., Iota, A Clerk, D. C. L., A Codger, T. A., Estevan, Larry, Old Joe, H. K., Query, I. F., Paris, R. M., W. P. G., Marcus, B. A., Oxoniensis, Clara, I. H. B., Sigma, R. B. W., F. P., Leon, Pioneer, Mary, T. Peters, Felix, L. M., Aunt Sally, Gorilla, J. T., I. R. K., T. B. M., Caroline, Max, Johannes, Rook, A German, Dora, B. H. S., Secretary, Harry, W. H. C., R. L. N., Miles, W. P. C., E. S. M., Banbury, A Swede, W. M. B., I. G. D., A Student, Philo S, Garryowen, R. F., H. M. S. Dauntless, Saxon; D., of Liverpool; Delaware, H. W. C., Wilmington, G. A. N., Histrian, and S., Kensington are correct. All others are wrong.

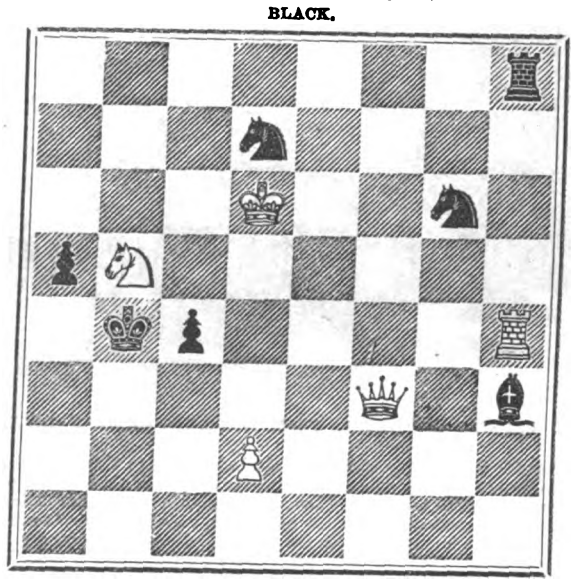
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1018.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to K Kt 3rd	R to K B 2nd, or (a)	3. R or Kt mates.	
2. Kt to K B 4th (dis ch)	K to K 4th, Q B 4th, Q B 6th, or K takes Kt	(a) 1.	P to Q Kt 6th
		(If K to Q B 4th then follow; 2, Kt to Q B 7th, and mate next move.)	
		2. Kt to K B 4th (ch)	K to Q B 6th
		3. B to K sq	Mate.

PROBLEM NO. 1019.

By Mr. SEEBERGER.—(*La Régence.*)

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, to mate in three moves.

CONTINUATION OF MR. BUCKLE'S GAMES.

Mr. Buckle gives his Q Rook.

(Remove White's Q Rook from the Board.—French Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Amateur.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Amateur.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3rd	10. Kt to Q B 3rd	R to Q B sq
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	11. Kt to K Kt 5th	Kt to K B 2nd
3. P to K 5th		12. Kt to K R 3rd	P to K R 4th
(This move is not commendable where the players are well matched; but in games at odds a great deal must be risked by the odds giver, for the sake of an attacking position at the outset.)		(Over bold. He should rather have developed his forces, and placed his King in safety.)	
3.	P to Q B 4th	13. Kt to K B 4th	P to K Kt 4th
4. P to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	14. K Kt takes Q P	P takes Kt
5. Kt to K B 3rd	B to Q 2nd	15. P to K 6th	B takes P
6. B to Q 3rd	P takes Q P	16. R takes B (ch)	K to Q 2nd
7. P takes P	P to K B 3rd	17. B takes K B P	Kt to K R 3rd
8. Castles	Kt to K B 3rd	18. R to Q 6th (double ch)	K takes R
9. R to K sq	P to K B 4th	19. Kt to Q Kt 5th (ch)	K to K 2nd
		20. Q to K sq (ch)	K to B 2nd

And White mates in two moves.

Mr. BUCKLE gives the same opponent the odds of the Q Kt.

(Remove Black's Q Kt from the Board.—Irregular Opening.)

BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Amateur.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Amateur.)
1. P to K B 4th	P to Q 4th	24. Q to K B sq	
2. P to Q Kt 3rd	B to K B 4th	(Black is now compelled to change his tactics, and open an attack on the side to which the adverse King has retreated.)	
3. B to Q Kt 2nd	P to K B 3rd	24.	R to Q 3rd
4. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	25. P to Q R 4th	Q to Q sq
5. R to Q B sq	P to K 3rd	(White is not unmindful of the danger threatened on his left wing, and we shall see that he meets it with no little skill and gallantry.)	
6. P to Q B 4th	B to Q 3rd	26. P to Q Kt 4th	Q to Q Kt 3rd
7. P takes Q P	P takes P	27. Q to K sq	Q R to K B 3rd
8. P to K 3rd	K Kt to K 2nd	28. Q to Q B 3rd	B to K sq
9. Kt to K R 4th		29. R to K B 2nd	K R to K B sq
(Threatening to take the K B Pawn with his Bishop, and then to play Q to K R 5th, checking, &c.)		30. R to K Kt 2nd	
9.	B to K Kt 3rd	(Finely played, as are all the terminating moves on Black's part.)	
10. B to Q Kt 5th	P to Q R 3rd	30.	R takes K B P
11. B takes Kt (ch)	Kt takes B	31. P to Q Kt 5th	Q B P takes P
12. P to K B 5th	B to K B 2nd	32. Q to Q B 8th (ch)	K to R 2nd
13. Q to K Kt 4th	R to K Kt sq	33. P to Q R 5th	Q takes Q R P
(Castling appears to be a safer move.)		34. R to Q R 2nd	Q to Q Kt 3rd
14. Castles.	Kt to K 4th	(If he had taken the proffered Rook, Mr. Buckle would have drawn the game by perpetual check.)	
15. B takes Kt	P takes B	35. R tks Q R P (ch)	Q takes R
16. P to Q 4th	Q to K B 3rd	36. Q to Q B 5th (ch)	P to Q Kt 3rd
17. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K R 4th	37. Q to Q B 7th (ch)	K to R sq
(Very well played. Black is now subjected to a good deal of constraint; but he manages to free himself without much damage.)		38. Q to Q 8th (ch)	K to R 2nd
18. Q to K R 3rd	P to K 5th	39. R to Q B 7th (ch)	
19. Kt to K R 4th	P to Q B 3rd	(An error. He ought to have been content to draw the game by repeatedly checking with the Queen).	
20. P to K Kt 3rd	Castles	39.	Q to Q Kt 2nd
21. Kt to K Kt 6th	Q to K Kt 4th	40. R takes Q (ch)	K takes R
(Had he taken the Kt with his Bishop Black would evidently have won his Queen by the discovered check.)			
22. Kt to K B 4th	B takes Kt		
23. R takes B	K to Kt sq		

And White eventually won the battle.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1346.—By Messrs. ELSON and WARNER.

One of the competing Problems in the late Tourney.

White: K at Q Kt 3rd, Q at K Kt 8th, Bs at K R 2nd and K 8th, Ps at K R 6th and K B 3rd.

Black: K at Q 5th, R at K 6th, Bs at K B 4th and Q 7th, Kt at Q 3rd; Ps at K 3rd and 4th, Q 4th and 6th, and Q Kt 5th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 1347.—By Mr. W. T. PIERCE.

White: K at Q R 2nd, R at K B 3rd, Bs at K Kt 2nd and Q 6th; Kts at K 8th and Q 4th, P at Q R 4th.

Black: K at Q 4th, P at Q 2nd.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

No. 1348.—By Mr. P. T. DUFFY.

White: K at K Kt 5th, Q at K B sq, B at Q 6th, Kt at Q B 4th.

Black: K at Q 4th, P at K Kt 3rd.

White, playing first, to mate in four moves.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LORD DE FREYNE.

The Right Hon. and Rev. John French, second Baron De Freyne, of Coolavin, in the county of Sligo, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, was the second son of Arthur French, Esq., of French Park, for thirty-five years M.P. for the county of Roscommon, by his wife, Margaret, daughter of Edmund Costello, Esq., the representative of the Nangles, Lords M'Costello, and was the brother of Arthur French, Esq., of French Park, who was created Baron De Freyne, of Artagh, in the Peerage of Ireland, the 16th of May, 1839, and obtained subsequently, on the 5th of April, 1851, the barony of De Freyne of Coolavin, in the United Kingdom, with special remainder to his brothers and their male issue. John, second Baron De Freyne, the subject of this notice, was born in 1797, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and having taken holy orders, was Rector of Grange Silvre, in the county of Kilkenny. He succeeded, in his British peerage of De Freyne, his brother Arthur, the first Baron, who died, unmarried, on the 29th of September, 1856. His own demise, also unmarried, occurred on the 22nd ult. He is succeeded by his next brother Charles, late a Captain in the 81st Foot, now third Lord De Freyne; whilst his youngest brother, Colonel Fitzstephen French, of Lough Erritt, M.P. for the county of Roscommon, becomes heir-presumptive to the title. The family of French (originally De Frayne or De Fraxinis) Lords de Freyne, was established in England at the Conquest; and a powerful Anglo-Norman Baron of the house, Sir Humphrey de Frayne, went over with Strongbow to Ireland, and acquired large possessions there. From that time to this the Frenches, his descendants, have widely spread, and maintained a high position in the sister kingdom. They can now show connections with many of the very first Irish families, and their political antecedents tend much to their credit and respectability. The Frenches, of French Park, the immediate ancestors of the Peer just dead, have represented the county of Roscommon in Parliament for more than 130 years, and their representation of that county still continues. They have on more than one occasion declined offers of peerages, and the honour was only accepted by Lord Arthur, the late Peer's brother, at a time when it was felt he could do so without the slightest infringement of that independence which the family has so honourably and constantly maintained.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of **Mrs. Margaret Stancomb**, of Trowbridge, Wilts, was proved in the London Court by her son, William Stancomb, Esq., the surviving executor. The personal estate was sworn under £120,000. The testatrix died in April last, and was the relict of the late William Stancomb, Esq. The will bears date 1845, and a codicil 1852, and another 1860. Her property she directs to be divided into six equal parts, leaving to her son and five daughters a share each. A legacy is left to the Sunday school connected with the Baptist chapel at Trowbridge at which the testatrix attended, and a sum is to be expended in clothing and other gifts for poor members of the congregation. Legacies and annuities are also left to her servants.

The will of **Major-General Sir Joshua Jebb**, K.C.B., of The Elms, Fulham, was proved in London by the executors, Samuel Henry Jebb, Esq., the testator's brother, and the Rev. Charles Campbell, the testator's brother-in-law. The personal property was sworn under £30,000. Sir Joshua entered the Royal Engineers in 1812, became Colonel in 1855, Major-General in 1860, had served in America in 1812-13, and retired on full pay. Sir Joshua held the offices of Surveyor-General of Prisons, Inspector-General of Military Prisons, and Chairman of the Directors of Convict Prisons. Sir Joshua, who was in his seventieth year, died in June last. His will bears date 1854, and there are two codicils, dated 1858 and 1860. To his wife, Lady Amelia (who is the daughter of the second Earl of Chichester), he leaves a liberal annuity and a portion of the furniture, wine, &c. To his son, Joshua Gladwyn Jebb, Esq., he has devised his real estate, and, after leaving a pecuniary legacy to each of his three daughters, directs the residue of the personal estate to be divided between them and his son.

The will of **John Harvey, Esq., of Blurton Trentham**, Staffordshire, was proved in the London Court by William Kenwright Harvey, Esq., the nephew, and John Cotterill Harvey, Esq., the greatnephew of the testator, the joint acting executors and trustees. The personal property was sworn under £60,000. The testator has bequeathed to his daughter, Mrs. Ford, an annuity of £1000 a year, and his residence, with the furniture, &c., for her life; and has made a liberal provision for her children while under age, devising his real estates to her eldest son, to whom he also leaves £8000 from the personalty, bequeathing the residue of his property amongst the rest of her children. There are a few legacies to personal friends, and legacies and annuities to servants.

The Ottoman empire possesses but three railways—from Smyrna to Aidin, from Kustendjie to Tchernavodo, and from Alexandria to Suez. According to the *Journal de Constantinople*, there is an intention to establish a line from Suediah to Aleppo, from Aleppo to Bagdad, and from Bagdad to Bussorah.

IRISH FISHERIES.—The Commissioners of Fisheries report to the Lord Lieutenant that the salmon-fishing of 1862 was more productive than for the last two or three years—an improvement which they trust is consequent on the increased vigilance of the boards of conservators and their officers, with the aid of the constabulary, in preserving the spawning fish during the winter, and not merely the result of an increase in the means of capture. But those means have considerably increased, and practices have been adopted which it is believed are wholly contrary to the spirit of the Act of 1842, with reference to the use of fixed engines. Many of the rivers continue to be crowded with stake weirs, which in some cases may be injurious to navigation, requiring the attention of the Lords of the Admiralty as conservators of the tidal navigations of the kingdom. The Commissioners have very materially shortened the season for fishing the Limerick district, the waters of which run through fifteen counties, and the result has been the preservation of an unusually-abundant stock of breeding fish for the spawning-beds during the past winter. The boards of conservators in Ireland received £5417 for license duties in 1862. The Commissioners have granted licenses to twenty-six persons to plant artificial oyster-beds to the extent of above 5000 acres in all; but it does not appear that any oyster spot or brood has been resorted to for stocking the beds. They regret to say, in regard to sea fisheries, that, with the exception of the east coast, where the take of herrings has been unusually productive, there do not appear to be any signs of improvement in Ireland; in many places the fishing population appears to be dying out, and boats are to be seen lying idle on the beach. It is difficult to account for this falling off, as, where capital and individual enterprise have been judiciously invested in the deep-sea fisheries, it has been found that abundance of fish may be obtained round the shores of Ireland. It is a coast, however, subject to severe storms and rough seas, and a better class of boats than is usually employed is required to follow this avocation profitably. It is satisfactory to learn that the jealousy which existed between the different classes of fishermen with respect to the different modes of fishing is subsiding. The prejudices against trawling are apparently diminishing, and there is an impression that this mode of fishing is not so injurious as it was thought to be.

BURNING OF THE OLD SERAGLIO AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

A positive calamity has befallen Stamboul. The old palace of Selim, of Mustapha, and of Mahmoud—next to the principal mosques, the most unique and characteristic architectural feature on the south side of the Golden Horn—has been levelled by the flames. The disaster which has thus deprived the Turkish capital of one of its most striking and historically interesting monuments is fully described by the *Levant Herald*. It happened on Monday, Aug. 10. About midday the bursting out of a column of black smoke from the southern extremity of the building announced to nearly every quarter of the city that the quaintly-beautiful old building, which had escaped the fiery vicissitudes of a hundred years, had at length fallen a prey to the common local fate. In little more than half an hour more the whole pile was hopelessly and irretrievably ablaze. Before the first of the scores of wretched engines which hurried from every quarter of the capital to the scene of calamity could even reach the Point, the old palace was far beyond salvation by any local means. The Grand Vizier, who happened to be at Dolma-baktche at the time, was the first on the spot, having hurried across in one of the palace caiques. He was speedily followed by the whole of the other Ministers, nearly all the general officers in garrison in the capital, and about 3000 troops. A couple of strong boats' crews from her Majesty's ship Weser, lying off Tophana, also hastened to the scene, and lent excellent help in the efforts made to overcome the flames. The usual remedy of pulling down whole perches of building on each side of it was in vain resorted to; the flames literally jumped over each successive cessive chasm thus made, and rolled on in increased volume,

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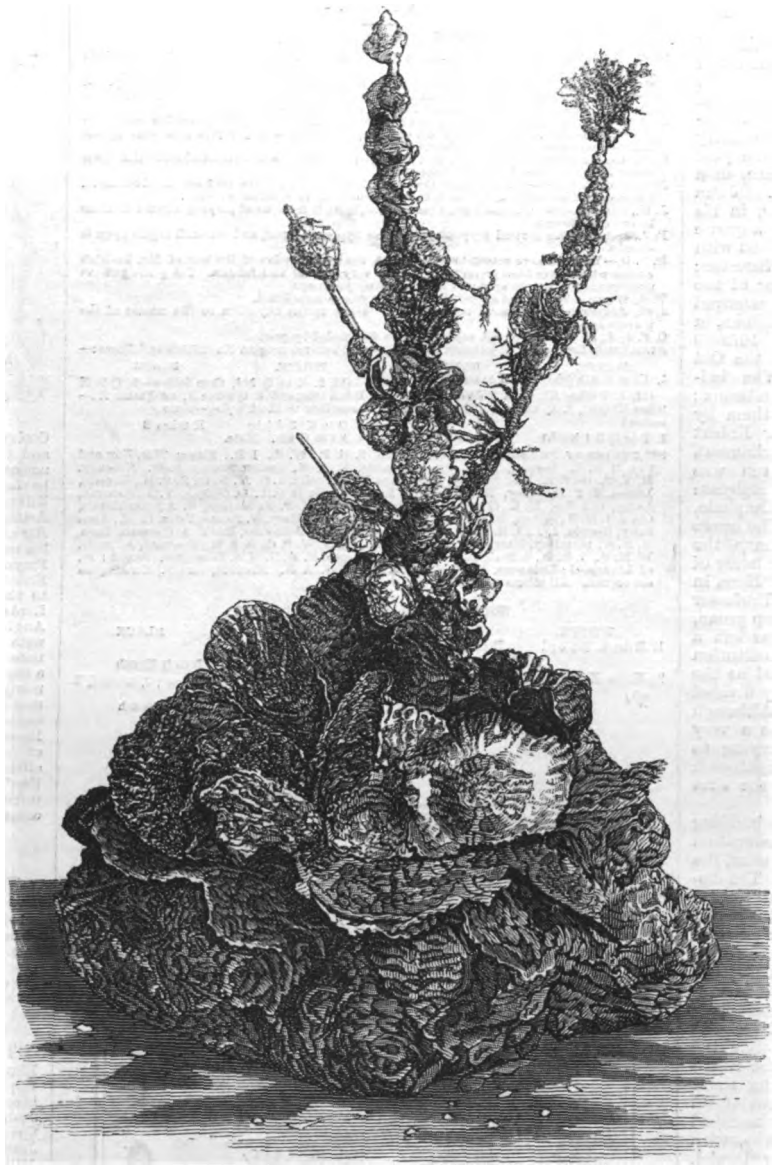
enveloping and devouring everything before them. Flakes of fire were carried right over the brow of the hill which separates the Point from St. Sophia, and, falling in and around the At-meidan, ignited more than one house in the neighbourhood. The fire which spread thus distantly was not long in reaching the beautiful alleys of cypresses behind the palace, and as these caught, one after another, the blazing current was carried in an almost unbroken wave to the successive courts and buildings in the rear. In an attempt to cut down these trees one of them fell upon a Sergeant of infantry and killed him on the spot. This seems to have been the only fatal accident attending the disaster. Of the many narrow escapes, that of the Grand Vizier was one of the closest. Accompanied by about a dozen soldiers, his Highness had penetrated into the centre of the building, where it was believed some of the fair inmates yet remained. Whilst searching for these, the flames literally surrounded the room in which Fuad Pacha and his companions were; and it was only by escaping through a window which opened on the Marmora that his Highness and the men with him effected their retreat—but a few minutes before the roof of the room they had left fell in. By three p.m. the work of destruction was complete. The fire, indeed, still raged at that hour in the detached buildings in the rear and round toward Yali Kiosh; but of the old palace on the Point only the outer court walls and the tottering chimney-stacks remained.

The site of the old building thus destroyed is one of the most historic in Stamboul. In the earliest Byzantine days it was covered by the Acropolis of the new eastern capital; later, by a palace of the Empress Placidia; later still, by another and grander Imperial residence, reared by Justinian, on the ruins of which other palaces were successively built, till Mahomet II. erected that of which the structure destroyed on Monday was the last of many restorations. In this actual building took place the assassinations of Sultans Selim III. and Mustapha IV., and from it issued the successive edicts which crushed the Wahhabees, annihilated the Janissaries, and inaugurated the other acts of reforming "vigour" which illustrated the reign of Mahmoud.

On the completion of the new palace of Dolma-baktche, the late Sultan removed to the latter residence, and the old building sunk into a retreat for the surviving (and unmarried) members of his father's hareem. On the death of Abdul Medjid himself, the former inmates were cleared out, and the ladies of his own late establishment installed in their stead. These consisted of four *kadin effendis* (or wives) and about 300 other females of lower hareemic rank. Besides this goodly company, the establishment included more than 100 servants—the whole of whom were in it when the calamity of Monday occurred. These, as also the other women and servants, managed to effect their retreat into the outer front court, and there they were found half an hour later by the *kasna-dur-usta* (lady governess) of the Palace, who hastened from Dolma-baktche to take charge of the burnt-out establishment. The whole were speedily and safely removed in caiques and carriages, first in part to some of the neighbouring hareems, and finally, in the course of the afternoon, to Dolma-baktche. Efforts were made to save some portion of the costly wardrobes, jewels, and furniture thus hastily abandoned, but with hardly any success. The whole may be said to have fallen a prey to the flames. Happily, the old jewelled arms and other precious antiquities which visitors to this historic treasure-house will remember, were removed some months ago to Yeni-kiosk, a modern stone building on the crown of the hill behind, which has escaped the general ruin; and there they and the silver-gilt throne which does duty at Bairam under the "Beautiful Gate"—nearer still to St. Sophia—still safely repose.

Our Engraving is from a drawing by Mr. Kingston Harvey, of Constantinople.



CLUSTER OF OYSTERS FROM THE BEDS OF ST. BRIEUX.

OYSTER FISHERIES ON THE FRENCH COAST.

MESSRS. Nicolle and Le Huquet were deputed by the Jersey Legislature to visit those parts of the French coast where the cultivation of oysters is carried on, in order that they might inspect the various processes and report thereon. Having successfully completed their tour of inspection, they have embodied the results of their observations in an excellent report, of which we give the chief points.

They went first to the Isle of Rhé, where a large portion of the seashore has been formed into beds made of two parallel rows of stones, the interstices of which are filled with mud, so as to retain the water and preserve the oysters against the heat of summer and the frost of winter, the water being always kept from twelve to eighteen inches high. In these beds are placed convex tiles, coated with lime, or stones placed in such way as to leave room for the young oysters to cling to them. By this mode an incredible quantity of oysters have been collected on a seashore which, a few years ago, was of no value, so that this branch of industry realises at present an extraordinary revenue and spreads comfort amongst a large number of families who were previously in a state of indigence. These beds are conceded to them by Government at a small rental. The stones and tiles are left for a year without being disturbed; they are then turned over, so that the oysters which were under may be brought to the top, and are left thus until they have attained a proper size. They are then detached and placed in other beds, called "Claires," to develop themselves in readiness for the market. During the spring tides, at low water, when the beds are uncovered, the sight is described as being magnificent. It appears that this industry, which now forms a source of great riches for that small place, only dates from 1858; that in such a short period, on an extent of five miles in length, upwards of two thousand parks have been formed; these parks, of thirty yards square, are worth 300f. (£12) each.

From Rhé they went to Marennes, where a large extent of ground is formed in beds which are paved at the bottom, and in which oysters are deposited to turn green, which gives them an additional value; this colour is caused by the mud of the river. The water is always kept at 15 to 18 in. high.

Next they repaired to the Basin of Arcachon, which is a large bay or salt lake, nearly twenty leagues in circumference, where are vast quantities of oysters that have been deposited there young, in order to acquire the necessary size before being sold for consumption. The Commissary of Marine at Teste conducted the deputation to an oyster bed belonging to the Government, which is very prosperous, and where workmen were occupied in detaching oysters from each other for the purpose of developing their size. These beds are covered with white bivalve shells that have been thrown on them, and to which at first the small oysters adhere. There are nearly two hundred boats round this basin where the keepers remain, who watch the beds and work on them. The proprietor of one of these beds, who had scattered 500,000 oysters over it three year since, now estimates the yield at 7,000,000.

Thence the deputation went to Concarneau, where they made the acquaintance of M. Goyon, who for several years has made pisciculture his study. He has oyster beds on a large scale, which have given the most satisfactory results.

They then visited St. Brieux, where about two years ago parent oysters were deposited on beds which were exhausted, over which were placed faggots sunk by means of stones to prevent the escape of the young oysters. Already a single bed has yielded 17,000,000 moderate-sized oysters, and the produce in all the beds has been satisfactory. The Commissary of Marine here gave the deputation a small branch of one of these faggots covered with oysters, of which we give an Illustration.

Finally, they visited the Bay of Cancale, where, notwithstanding the force of the tides and the currents, the vast sandy shore is covered with oyster parks of large extent, amounting to more than 3000, made at little cost by sinking stakes in the mud and sand, which are entwined with bushy branches more supple, which form a double hedge; the interstices, being filled with mud and straw, retain the water and secure the oysters against frost. They grow here in a wonderful manner. The tide rises as high in that bay as in Jersey.

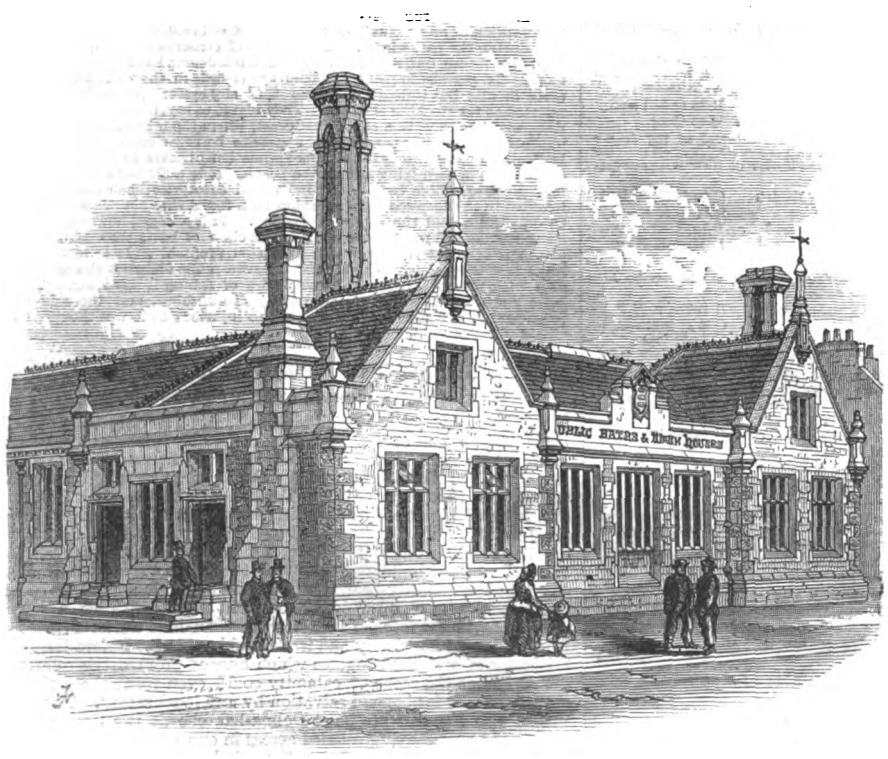
On the Island of Oléron there are parks similar to those at the Isle of Rhé. On several parts of the French coast exhausted beds have been revived, and new ones have been formed, according to the plan followed at St. Brieux.

Messrs. Nicolle and Le Huquet conclude their report as follows:—"We think that if her Majesty's Government were to concede the ground under high-water mark for the purpose, it would be easy to form beds as at the Isle of Rhé; but in the meantime it would be proper to fructify the oyster beds in the neighbourhood of our coasts by sinking faggots, or, what would still be better, hurdles. We feel persuaded that the island, in a very little time, would be greatly benefited by re-establishing a branch of industry once so prosperous, and which gave competency to a numerous class of inhabitants who are now in a state of comparative indigence."

NEW PUBLIC BATHS AND WASHHOUSES, LANCASTER.

THE "good old town of Lancaster" was last week the scene of much rejoicing, on the occasion of the presentation of the above institution to the inhabitants of his native town by S. Gregson, M.P. for Lancaster. The townspeople testified their appreciation of the munificent gift by a general holiday, the streets and public buildings being gaily decorated with flags and the bells of the various churches ringing merry peals during the day. The principal personages who were to take part in the ceremony, having assembled at the Townhall, proceeded in procession to the building, where a raised platform, covered with crimson cloth, had been prepared for their reception. The 10th Lancashire Volunteer Rifle Corps kept the ground, the space immediately in front of the platform being occupied by the children belonging to the various schools in Lancaster. A great number of the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood, including many of the clergy, together with an immense concourse of the inhabitants of the town and its vicinity, assembled to witness the interesting ceremony. Mr. Gregson was accompanied by Sir Wm. Brown, High Sheriff, Mr. W. J. Garnett, M.P., the Mayor of Liverpool, Charles Martin, Esq., C.E., the architect of the building, and a large number of ladies and personal friends. After a short but eloquent address, Mr. Gregson formally presented the institution to the Mayor and Corporation of the town, for the use of the inhaitants of Lancaster for ever. The gift having been warmly acknowledged by the Mayor (Mr. Greg), an address was presented to the benevolent donor, signed by the working men of Lancaster, and conveying in simple but earnest language their appreciation of the blessing conferred upon them in having such an institution placed within their means. The National Anthem, sung by hundreds of trained and beautiful little voices, concluded the ceremony. In the evening illuminations and other festivities terminated an eventful day for Lancaster.

The establishment, which was designed by Charles Martin, Esq., C.E., of London, is considered one of the most perfect of the kind yet constructed. It consists of a large, handsome swimming-bath, numerous first and second-class private baths for males and females, and a large laundry, with residence for the manager and the various accessories to the different departments. The bathing departments are considered models of comfort and compactness, and the various ingenious contrivances for lessening labour and promoting dispatch in the laundry department are much admired. We believe that the cost of all the establishments of this kind hitherto erected has been borne by corporate or other public bodies from capital raised by a charge upon the rates, and that this is the first instance of such an institution having been founded by a private individual.



THE GREGSON BATHS AND WASHHOUSES, LANCASTER.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL AT HALSTEAD, ESSEX.

THIS school was established in or about the year 1692, by a good dame of the name of Ramsey, in connection with Christ's Hospital in London. Of late years this "charity" has, like many others, undergone considerable improvement, through the combination of a variety of other local charities and other arrangements made with the sanction of the Charity Commissioners. It was, however, the wish of the trustees at first to rebuild the whole school-buildings on a new site, offered to them by Lord Mornington; but this being objected to by the Commissioners, the present building has been erected in place of the old and dilapidated house previously existing. The school-room, however, and other buildings which were erected some few years back have been retained. Since the building of this new edifice the school has much increased in numbers and improved in character, under the management of the Rev. H. G. Watson. The interior arrangements, as well as the exterior appearance of the new building, have been much approved, and, altogether, we may congratulate the county of Essex on another revival of an old educational establishment, which, like many others, has been long neglected.

The architect is Mr. Chas. F. Hayward, of 8, Adam-street, Adelphi, London, and the builders Messrs. Sudbury and Son, of Halstead.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL AT HALSTEAD, ESSEX.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1863.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1221.—VOL. XLIII. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1863. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE SESSION OF SCIENCE.

THE British Association may take rank now with our national institutions. Its annual session is looked forward to by a considerable class of her Majesty's subjects with as eager an interest as that which is felt by the general public in the Session of Parliament. There are, indeed, some points of resemblance between them, but more of difference. The association sits hardly as many days as Parliament does months. Its proper function is rather to review than to legislate. Its subject matter is furnished by the objects and processes of nature, instead of by the evil passions of man. It has little, if any, room for faction. It is not disturbed by Ministerial crises. Its decisions rest upon facts, not votes, and the intellect rather than the will is the instrument with which it works. Its atmosphere is calm. Its temper is docile. It welcomes truth from whatever quarter; and the minutes of its proceedings constitute a record of man's progress in the knowledge and application of the laws of the material universe.

It may seem late to notice the Newcastle meetings, which closed with last week; but of the transactions of this scientific parliament it may be observed that their interest does not readily evaporate. Moreover, as it is no part of our intention to review them in detail, but simply to glance at the more prominent characteristics of the session, it was obviously desirable to have all the materials before us in one view, and to survey them from that comparative distance which might help us to discern their relations to each other and their more general bearings upon the advancement of science. The inaugural discourse of Sir William Armstrong, the president for the year, it is true, might have sufficed to suggest all the thoughts we are about to put before our readers; but the papers subsequently read in the several sections contribute to a fuller illustration of the subject.

The immense importance of scientific research to the practical amelioration of man's earthly lot has become so patent to the commonest observation as to make it quite superfluous and almost impertinent to dwell upon the point. But it is worthy of remark that the science of the age is becoming predominantly practical—perhaps we might put the case more intelligibly by saying that the great majority of scientific men, at least in our own country, are more intent upon applying than upon extending their knowledge of the powers and the processes of the physical world. It would, of course, be absurd as well as unjust to urge this statement by way of reproach. Who would quarrel with the special aims of studies the results of which add so largely to our daily enjoyment? Nevertheless, there is danger lest mere utility be too directly pursued. Not only is it not the highest end of science, but, like human happiness, it is realised most fully when it is looked upon as of secondary importance. But what may be called speculative science, always supposing that its methods are legitimate, is, after all, more fruitful of advantage to society than even that which is distinguished as practical. It is the parent of discovery. It increases the "knowledge" which, in an emphatic sense, is "power." We cannot be too grateful for the wealth added to our stores by those who dig up and render available the precious ore of truth; but neither ought we to forget that successful mining follows in the footsteps of sagacious "prospecting," and that he who leads the way to new fields of knowledge confers at least as great a benefit upon the world as they who turn them to practical account. The British Association, we trust, will stimulate more and more by each of its successive sessions, those motives which impel

SKETCHES IN JAPAN: COUNTING THE COMPENSATION-MONEY FOR THE MURDER OF MR. RICHARDSON.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 256.

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research into the higher and more evasive problems of nature, the solution of which promise little immediate profit, but a true insight into which would indefinitely increase our mastery over the mechanism by which her most beneficent ends are wrought out. We think we perceive in the records of the recent session gratifying evidence of the growth of the right spirit, and sure we are that the laborious and conscientious pursuit of scientific truth for its own sake, rather than for what may be got out of it, will, in the long run, put greater blessings within reach of mankind than the most devoted attention to exclusively practical results.

It is not to be concealed, however, that speculative science has its special temptations. It is apt to mistake fancies for facts, and to make haste to generalise where it is bound more perseveringly and with conscientious impartiality to investigate. Patience, modesty, reticence, are indispensably requisite to any successful prosecution of scientific speculation. Intuition may detect in an instant the true meaning of this or that phenomenon; but it can only be verified by repeated observations, and by a wide induction of correlative facts. Are we wrong in suspecting that railway speed and electric instantaneousness in our ordinary social intercommunications have made some of us impatient in our methods of inquiring after truth? We revere too highly the leading members of the British Association to pass any proceedings which have their sanction under unfriendly review. But it strikes us, notwithstanding, that the tendency of the day is to jump to conclusions. And it is a tendency which seems to us to be on the increase in some of the sections of the Association. Nay, we fear that, to some extent and in certain special directions, unworthy prejudices cloak themselves under the mantle of science, investigations are carried on with a bias towards foregone conclusions, and discussions are pervaded by an animus altogether unsuited to the regions of philosophy. These are exceptional blemishes in the records of the Association, we unhesitatingly admit; but they *are* blemishes, and it would be well that the grander and calmer intellect of the body should discourage the less disciplined ardour which does more than is suspected, perhaps, to bring science into disrepute with vulgar minds.

The most remarkable, and by far the most gratifying, characteristic of the Newcastle sessions of the British Association was the evidence they supplied of a perceptible and increasingly rapid convergence of several independent lines of discovery towards one of those great central truths, the unveiling of which opens a new epoch in the realms of science. When Newton solved the problem of gravitation, and demonstrated the laws in conformity with which its mysterious power is invariably exerted, he supplied human intellect with a key with which it speedily unlocked vast stores of hidden knowledge. We seem to be on the eve of perhaps a still more important revelation. Each successive step appears to place us upon the very margin of a summit from which we shall overlook with admiring wonder a broad domain of virgin truth. One of those primary principles in the light of which so many perplexities become clear, so many apparent contradictions are reconciled, so many ill-understood hints resolve themselves into a grand unity of significance, seems to lie imbedded in the immediate neighbourhood of conclusions which science has already made its own. It is hardly possible to mistake the indications which crowd upon us, and which, like flocks of birds met with at sea, show that we are approaching an unexplored coast. We may observe, however, that the greater the certainty that we are coming upon some unusually light-bearing discovery, whilst it fires our enthusiasm, ought also to increase our self-diffidence. It is not a time to dogmatise when, perhaps, we are within a few months, certainly within a few years, of a scientific revolution, the nature, extent, and ultimate bearings of which none can undertake to foretell.

For the second time Newcastle-upon-Tyne has entertained the British Association—need we say how worthily, both of its own name and of the distinguished body to whom its hospitalities were offered? Everything was pleasant but the weather—a rather large exception where outdoor excursions form a prominent part of the programme. This contretemps, of course, could neither be foreseen nor prevented. But science is on the right track to ascertain some meteorological laws, at least; and who shall say whether, when next it holds its sessions at Newcastle, some Fitzroy or Glaisher will not be able to determine a few weeks beforehand whether sunshine or rain is to be expected?

The Archbishop of York has accepted office as one of the vice-presidents of the National Shakspeare Committee.

The Austrian journals state that the authorities of Ostrou, in Moravia, recently seized nineteen sacks of flour, in each of which they found concealed a bag containing about 40 lb. of gunpowder. The sacks had come from Prussia, and were on their way into Russia, via Galicia.

THE CLOTHES FOR THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.—Large bundles of worn-out clothes came down to us for distribution, and it was ludicrous to see what strange and inconsistent clearings of the wardrobe were unpacked. Here was an Admiral's full dress, with cocked hat to match. No doubt it had paced the quarter-deck one day, and strutted in pride of place and authority. Some wag was for encasing a certain half-witted lad in it, on which the simple fellow would have rejoiced and marched proudly in his uniform and unique headpiece; but the salt-water suit was sent to the second-hand clothes-dealer for exchange or sale. Here, again, was a pair of decayed satin shoes, which once, perhaps, enveloping the "light fantastic toe," had tripped gracefully at Almack's. Lo! out pops a pair of buckskin breeches, which had no doubt crossed the broad fields of Leicestershire on some Jupiter by Thunderer while the hounds were in full cry. Hollo! here come the red coat and the top-boots also. What Nimrod can we find among the spindles and shuttles to array in this equestrian apparel? Now a drab top-coat with many capes falls upon the floor before us; it has withstood many a shower as it waited impatiently at the door of the Opera House or the mansion in Belgrave-square for the dilatory family. We must see what the second-hand clothes-dealer will give us for this many-caped relic of other days. Here a soiled dress and a faded bonnet, both of the latest Parisian fashion, are hauled out of the clothes-bag. What a depth of degradation, to be trimmed up for the ungainly proportions of a factory-girl, after airing themselves in the park on those graceful shoulders behind those splendid bays! "Imperial Cæsar, turned to dust and clay, stopping a hole to keep the wind away!" We heard of a charwoman receiving a satin gown as her share of the booty. "And what have you made of it, Sally?" inquired the mistress of a house where she was working. "You will look as fine as a Duchess in it, I expect?" "Well, now; bless you, missus," replied Sally, "I couldn't for the life of me, for shame, to wear it. Fancy me, a washerwoman, in satin! So I sold it for five shillings, and had a jolly good spree with it."—*Fraser's Magazine.*

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Considerable diplomatic activity has been perceptible of late in Paris. The Emperor has given audiences and presided at Cabinet Councils daily. On Sunday he received the French Ambassadors at Vienna, Rome, and Madrid. His Majesty left for Biarritz at the close of the week. It is stated that the Emperor and the Empress will return to Paris towards the end of September, and will leave Paris for Compiègne in the beginning of October.

We read in *Galignani*:—"The Emperor went, accompanied by only two persons of his household, a few days ago, into the park of St. Cloud, and mingled in the crowd who were witnessing the different amusements of the fête of that place. The Imperial party had not been walking about long when his Majesty was recognised by the people, who respectfully opened a passage wherever he directed his steps."

M. Drouyn de Lhuys had interviews on Monday with M. de Budberg and Prince Metternich.

Nubar Pacha, the Envoy from the Sultan of Turkey, is the bearer of two firmans of the Sultan. The first firman withdraws the concession of the lands bordering on the fresh-water canal which were granted to the Suez Company; the second abolishes forced labour on the public works in Egypt. The Pacha had an interview with M. Drouyn de Lhuys on Saturday. His mission appears to be very unpalatable in Paris, and is attributed to English influence at Constantinople. The *Pays* says:—"The conditions brought by Nubar Pacha relative to the Suez Canal are said to be almost unacceptable. We believe ourselves able to state that M. Drouyn de Lhuys demands the strict execution of the programme agreed upon between the late Viceroy of Egypt and the Suez Canal Company."

The French nobility has recently lost four ladies of the highest rank, and whose families belong to the oldest of the great aristocracy—La Marquise de Mortemart, née Anne de Montmorency; La Comtesse de Béthune, née Flaminie Doria; La Comtesse de Moray; and La Marquise de Grammont (not Gramont), daughter of the Duc de Crillon, the last of the descendants of the friend of Henri IV.

An Imperial decree appoints the Mexican General Marquez Commander of the Legion of Honour. M. Charles de Franqueville, auditor of the Council of State, the author of a book on the English Constitution, has received the decoration of the Legion of Honour.

Masini, for many years one of the most successful composers of ballads in Paris, has died, at the age of sixty, in a charitable asylum.

The *Gazette des Etrangers* announces the death of M. Mabille, director of the establishment of that name in the Champs-Elysées. The pleasure-hunting population of Paris is about to be deprived of this much-loved place of amusement. The Garden Mabille has been sold for the purpose of erecting a street upon its valuable ground. Gradually the public has been driven from place to place for its enjoyments out of doors, and now the Bois de Boulogne has become the source of attraction.

A pamphlet which has appeared at Paris, under the title of "France, Mexico, and the Confederate States," puts forth the interest which France has to recognise the Confederate States, and the impossibility of a re-establishment of the American Union. The pamphlet maintains that the American war will only be useful to France if the separation between North and South be definitely pronounced, "for," it continues, "the Confederates States will be our allies, and will guarantee us from attacks by the North. Mexico, being thus guaranteed against attack from the North, will fulfil our hopes, and our manufacturers will obtain the cotton which is absolutely necessary for them." Some sensation has been created by the brochure, but it is now generally believed to have been published by persons interested in Confederate securities.

The *Moniteur* alludes to the appearance of the Confederate privateer Florida in Brest Harbour to repair damages, and maintains that her reception was in accordance with the ordinary principles of international law.

One of the provincial papers, the *Phare de la Loire*, asserts that two steam-clippers, with their bows as sharp as razors, eighty metres long, pierced for 22 guns, and to be provided with engines of 400-horse power, are now building at Nantes; and adds that two sister ships are in course of construction in the yards of M. Arman, at Bordeaux. The *Phare de la Loire* insinuates that the vessels in question are to be delivered at sea twenty leagues off Belle Isle, and that of course they are intended for the Confederates.

SPAIN.

A telegram from Madrid states that the Government has resolved to make no concession to the Opposition. As the Queen supports her Ministers in their policy, the Opposition will be obliged to content themselves, till the meeting of the Cortes, with pursuing their policy of abstention from voting at the elections.

ITALY.

The Turin journals announce that a liberal change in the tariff is in contemplation, chiefly as affects the export duties.

The death of Joseph la Farina, Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies, is announced.

There has been a great trial at Naples. Signor dei Quatromani was indicted for conspiracy, and the Princess Sciarra Barberini with being his accomplice. The trial closed yesterday week. The Princess was acquitted, and Quatromani was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment and a fine of 500f. The Duchess Casalnuovo was daily in court with the Princess.

The health of Garibaldi continues to improve. The General walks about Caprera by the aid of a stick, and without feeling pain.

At Rionero, on Monday, the brigand chiefs Crocco, Ninco Nanco, Carusa, and Fortora presented themselves to the commandant of the Italian troops, requesting a safe conduct for 250 other brigands who had promised to give in their submission to the Government. The chiefs left Rionero for Lagopesoli, with cries of "Viva Victor Emmanuel!" and displaying the national flag.

AUSTRIA.

On his return to Vienna, yesterday week, the Emperor was received with immense enthusiasm. The streets were decorated with the Austrian and German flags and hung with garlands. Immense crowds saluted his Majesty with hearty cheers.

The sittings of the Reichsrath are to be resumed on the 15th inst. Much interest will be felt in the debates in connection with the doings of the Emperor in the Frankfort Congress.

PRUSSIA.

The protocol of the deliberation of the Frankfort Congress, and an invitation by the Princes to the King of Prussia to give it his approval, were delivered to his Majesty by an Aide-de-Camp of the Emperor of Austria on Saturday. According to the *Opinion Nationale* the King told the messenger that he had nothing to add to what he had already said to the Emperor.

The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess Constantine arrived at Berlin on Wednesday.

The Chamber of Deputies has been dissolved by a Royal decree issued at Berlin yesterday week. The Ministerial report which precedes the decree says that there was no prospect of an understanding between the Government and the Chamber, but that the formal dissolution had been postponed until the King's return to Berlin. As there has been no change in the state of affairs in Prussia, and as "tendencies have manifested themselves within the limits of the German Federal Constitution, the evident aim of which is to reduce Prussia from that position as a great power in Germany and Europe which is her well-earned inheritance," the dissolution has now become indispensable. It will therefore be "incumbent on the Prussian people to give expression, upon the occasion of the approaching new elections, to the fact that no difference of political opinion is so deeply rooted in Prussia as to endanger the unity of the people and the unshakable fidelity with which they are attached to the Royal house when placed in face of efforts tending to diminish the independence and dignity of Prussia." The elections will take place immediately, in order that the new Parliament may be convoked to discuss the Budget within the current year.

The International Statistical Congress is sitting in Berlin, and occupies the Chamber of Peers, the Minister of the Interior presiding. It was opened on Sunday. On the motion of the Marquis Aquila the provisional presidents and vice-presidents were confirmed in their functions. The Minister of the Interior was elected honorary president and M. Engel acting president of the Congress. All the eighty-nine non-German delegates were elected vice-presidents. MM. Böckh and Schwab were elected German secretaries; MM. Raymond and Boucher, French; and Mr. Hamilton the English secretary. Two hundred and eighty-three members were present. The international committee consists of the following gentlemen:—For London, Dr. Farr; Berlin, Herr Engel; Konigsberg, Herr Doubert; Vienna, Herr Tiecker; Paris, M. Legoyt; Stockholm, M. Berg; St. Petersburg, M. Isemenow; and Brussels, M. Visschers. The King, in a speech addressed on Monday to the members of the Congress, expressed his sense of the value of their labours, and a hope that they would turn to the advantage of Prussia.

According to the *Bourse Gazette* of Berlin, 30,000,000f. are to be expended in the improvement of the Prussian fortresses, particularly those on the frontiers.

DENMARK.

A telegram from Flensburg brings news of a fact not favourable to the position of Denmark in her quarrel with Germany. It is this—that the Lower House of the Schleswig Diet has declined to elect delegates to the Danish Reichsrath. The refusal means that Schleswig does not wish to be incorporated with Denmark, but would prefer to remain in its old connection with Holstein.

The *Morning Post* announces that, as it has "reason to believe," the Cabinets of Copenhagen and Stockholm have concluded a treaty of alliance for the defence of the Danish territories against any German aggression.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

The elections for the provincial assemblies have terminated throughout the whole of Sweden. Those bodies, called on for the first time to regulate the affairs and special interests of the provinces, are to enjoy a great independence and very extended attributions. They represent a total number of 1022 deputies, elected without distinction of orders. According to the result of the present elections, 499 votes have been gained to the burgess class and to liberal ideas, and 613 to the conservative principles professed by the other three orders—nobles, clergy, and peasants. Taking into account, therefore, that the agricultural class in Sweden represents seven ninths of the whole population, the increase in favour of progress manifested by the electoral votes cannot fail to attract notice.

The Norwegian Budget, fixed for the three years which have to run until the meeting of the new Storthing, is to be annually 4,587,600 species (5f. 80c. each) for the expenses, being the highest amount ever known in Norway.

RUSSIA.

The Hereditary Grand Duke has been appointed Hetman of all the Cossacks; and the Emperor, by ukase, has conferred fresh dignities on Mouravieff, in recompense for his hangman's services.

In Poland matters go on as usual. Accounts of desultory fights, with varied results and horrible cruelties, make up the sum total of the telegraphic despatches. In Warsaw the Russian authorities are flying at small game. A large number of tailors have been arrested, and three of them severely flogged, in order to extort from them the names of persons for whom they and others made insurgents' uniforms.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* denies the rumour concerning new arrangements by Russia relative to Polish affairs, and says that the Emperor considers his first duty to be the re-establishment of order in Poland, and then he is determined to fulfil his international obligations, his sentiments on the Polish question having undergone no change.

The Government, no doubt with the view of alienating the peasantry from any affection for the Polish insurgents, has issued a decree under which the peasants of the Ukraine are to become proprietors of their land on paying a certain amount of purchase-money to the State.

The rumour that the Grand Duke Constantine was about to relinquish the vice-royalty of Poland is shown to have been well-founded; for a telegram from Berlin informs us that the Grand Duke and his consort arrived on Tuesday in that city, and that, after visiting the King of Hanover and the Grand Duke of Baden, they will proceed to England, in which country they intend to spend some time. According to another account, however, the Grand Duke and his consort will not come to England, but will proceed at once to the Crimea, and will pass a considerable time in that province.

From the Black Sea there is news of another Russian aggression. A Turkish vessel has been seized at Anapa by the Russians, notwithstanding the protests of the foreign Consuls.

AMERICA.

THE DESTRUCTION OF FORT SUMTER.

Fort Sumter, the seizure of which by the Southerners was the original declaration of war, while its possession by them as the principal defence of Charleston helped to keep open their main channel of external support, has succumbed to the enormous instruments brought to bear against it. Southern accounts admitted that its resistance was over, and that the moment at which its ruins must fall into the hands of the enemy was only a question of time.

After an incessant bombardment of six days—from the 17th to the 23rd of August—Fort Sumter was reduced to ruins. Its guns were all disabled, and the Federal shot made a clean sweep of the place. Colonel Rhett, who commanded the fort, was ordered, however, to hold it to the last. On the 22nd General Gilmore demanded the surrender of the fort and Morris Island, threatening to bombard Charleston if his demand were not complied with. General Beauregard replied that General Gilmore was guilty of a violation of the laws of war, and promised retaliation. The next day, however, General Gilmore gave notice to non-combatants to leave the town; and on the 24th fire was opened upon it, several shots filled with Greek fire taking effect. The foreign Consuls protested that time enough had not been allowed for the removal of non-combatants, and General Beauregard asked for a truce of forty hours. General Gilmore replied by redemanding the surrender of the forts.

The Federal fleet was, according to the latest account, preparing to move up the harbour.

General Gilmore officially reports, on the 24th ult., the practical demolition of Fort Sumter, after seven days' bombardment. It is a shapeless and harmless mass of ruins. "A longer fire," he says, "would make it a greater mass of ruins, but scarcely more powerless for the defence of Charleston Harbour. It is unnecessary to continue to fire on the ruins. I have established batteries on my left, within effective range of the heart of Charleston, and opened with them, after giving General Beauregard due notice. My projectiles entered Charleston, and General Beauregard designates them the most destructive missiles ever used in war."

The batteries which destroyed Fort Sumter were located at distances varying between 3330 and 4200 yards, and remain as efficient as ever.

Forts Moultrie, Greig, and Johnston, and the batteries on Sullivan's Island, kept up a steady fire on the Federals on Morris Island, doing little damage.

During the bombardment on the 18th, a shot from Fort Wagner broke a piece of the interior lining of the ironclad Cattskill, and struck the heads of Commander Rogers and Paymaster Woodbury, killing them instantly.

The *Richmond Examiner* says:—"If the Federals captured the whole of Morris Island they might close Charleston as a port of entry, but it would not enable them to take the city, as General Beauregard can maintain himself against any force sent, or likely to be sent, against him."

Two blockade runners entered Charleston on the 23rd.

The New York *Daily News* of Aug. 28, in commenting upon the use of the "Greek fire" in the siege of Charleston, says:—"Although, as an agent of destruction, it has no equal, civilisation until now, by that tacit understanding among Christian nations which respects the use of unnatural weapons, has refrained from its employment even in the most bloody and desperate campaigns. It has been left for this Administration, which claims to be waging war in the name of philanthropy, to conjure up this liquid demon as a fit ally to their purpose of extermination." It adds: "If a fleet of ironclads should appear in New York harbour, and at the midnight hour should throw their deadly missiles, bursting with liquid and unquenchable fire, into the heart of this metropolis, while standing amid the ashes of our homes, and gazing upon the crisped and burning bodies of our wives

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and children, we could perhaps appreciate the savagism of that style of warfare."

THE ARMIES IN VIRGINIA.

General Lee's army, estimated at 60,000 men, is around Culpepper Courthouse, General Longstreet holds Fredericksburg, and General Stuart is guarding the fords of the Rappahannock.

There is a considerable Confederate infantry force at Port Conway, between the Potomac and the Rappahannock, who are enforcing the conscription. Colonel Kilpatrick had a skirmish with them, but was compelled to fall back from his reconnaissance.

A letter from the head-quarters of the army of the Potomac, dated Aug. 28, gives an account of the presentation of a sword to General Meade by the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps. The presentation was made by the officers and men of the first division of the fifth corps, which was the division long commanded by General Meade, and now commanded by General Crawford.

A Washington despatch of the 27th ult. says:—"Advices from the army of the Potomac state that while no offensive operations of a general character have taken place during the recent warm weather, the cavalry under General Pleasanton has been constantly on the alert, scouting, reconnoitring, and picketing, and not a day has passed which has not added to the list of rebel prisoners, and some of these captures are of an important character. Our own and the rebel pickets on the Rapahannock below hold friendly intercourse daily, but no intelligence of importance is obtained by these means. The rebels generally assert that the heavy fighting is over for the season in Virginia."

OTHER WAR NEWS.

The advance of General Rosencranz's army appeared before Chattanoogo on the 21st ult. and opened fire upon the city, where General Joe Johnston is commanding, having superseded General Bragg, who had gone to Atalanta. The Confederates opened fire from nineteen guns, which did little damage and were disabled by the Federal fire. The Federals disabled two steamers moored at the wharf, but were unsuccessful in their attempt to destroy the pontoon-bridge opposite the city. The Confederate works upon the river are very strong, the parapets being fifteen feet wide. There are several water batteries on a level with the river. Two Confederate divisions are at Chattanooga, and there is a large Confederate force in the neighbourhood. It was reported that one of General Rosencranz's divisions was advancing to assail the place in the rear, and that another had cut the communication between the right and left wings of the Confederate army.

The guerrillas of the Confederate chief Quantrell have entirely destroyed Lawrence, Kansas. The attack was made at midnight. Fifty prominent citizens, including the Mayor, were killed, it is said, in their houses, surrounded by their families. Over one hundred citizens were wounded, and twenty-five negro recruits shot. Senator Lane escaped. Lawrence is principally inhabited by New England emigrants, between whom and their Missouri neighbours there were strong antagonistic feelings. It is supposed that the Lawrence massacre will lead to sanguinary border warfare. Quantrell's guerrillas are being hunted through the woods and mountains of the border counties of Missouri. Large numbers of them have been killed and their horses destroyed.

A Federal expedition has proceeded to Granada, Mississippi, forcing the Confederates to destroy a large amount of railroad stock.

A war-steamer, carrying ten guns, and defiantly hoisting the English and Confederate flags, was stated to have run past the Federal cruisers into Wilmington, and no fewer than four war-steamers were alleged to have entered that port within a short time. The steamer Cronstadt has been captured off Wilmington.

The *Port Royal New South*, of Aug. 27, has a paragraph stating that the Confederate steamer Everslade, with a cargo of cotton and a large number of passengers, including a full complement of officers for a new pirate craft at Nassau, has been lying several weeks in the Savannah River. On the night after she attempted to run out off the buoy, and was soon overhauled, and sunk near Tybee Island. Twenty-two of her passengers were captured.

A doubtful report comes from Natchez, below Vicksburg, to the effect that 100,000 bales of Confederate States' cotton have been captured there.

THE DRAUGHT IN NEW YORK.

The draught had terminated in New York and was to commence in Brooklyn on the 31st ult. The proceedings were conducted with uniform quietness. Many prominent citizens were among the draughted, including a son of Mayor Opdyke. The Mayor vetoed the grant of 3,000,000 dols. for the victims of the draught. Notwithstanding the action of the Mayor, the board of councilmen pledged themselves, by a vote of 23 to 1, to meet at the expiration of ten days and pass the measure over his veto. The *New York Herald* says the city wore a military aspect. Soldiers, armed in the completest manner, showed themselves in every quarter, and all the public squares were transformed into camps for newly-arrived regiments, sent specially for the purpose of preserving order during the draught.

The New York Board of Supervision has passed an ordinance appropriating 200,000 dols. to exempt from the draught uniformed militia, firemen, police, and heads of families. The Mayor has signed this ordinance, which it is supposed will settle the difficulty between the municipality and the Mayor.

General Dix has published correspondence to prove that he called on the Federal Government for troops to enforce the draught in consequence of the delay of Governor Seymour in replying to his application for the services of State troops.

An excited meeting of draughted Germans has been held in New York, at which the conscription was denounced as a cruel and inhuman measure, and organisations were urged against its consequences.

THE CONFEDERATES ARMING THEIR NEGROES.

A New York telegram of the 29th ult., brought by the Hibernian, contains the intelligence, of which the importance can hardly be exaggerated if the announcement be true, that President Jefferson Davis, after a consultation with the Governors of the Confederate States, has resolved to call out and arm 500,000 blacks, who are to be rewarded by their freedom, and a grant of fifty acres of land to each man at the end of the war. This intelligence was, we are told, derived from "Confederate papers received at Morchead city."

However gloomy may be the prospects of the Confederates, there is no abatement in the confident tone of their supporters. Come what may, they insist the South will never submit. Richmond may fall, and Charleston may be burnt to ashes, but the South must and shall be independent.

A MESSAGE FROM AMERICA TO EUROPE.

Mr. Seward has addressed a circular letter, dated Aug. 12, to the United States' Consuls in Europe, describing with great fulness and confidence the military and naval operations of the present year in America. In this letter he has endeavoured once more to dispel the "prejudice" which, as he says, has caused English and French statesmen to "agree in opinion that the efforts of the Government to maintain the Union and preserve the integrity of the Republic could not be successful." He narrates the successes obtained by the Northern armies since August, 1862, and admits that no great progress has been made by the Federal arms in the East, but declares that in the West 200,000 square miles have been subjugated by the Federal arms. Every "insurgent" port is blockaded, besieged, or occupied, while the control of the Mississippi by the Federals cuts the "projected Confederacy" in two. The "insurgents" have lost one third of their whole force, and the last conscription ordered by "the leader of the sedition," while it will exhaust the male population, will not produce more than 70,000 to 95,000 men. The Federal armies are everywhere superior in numbers, and a draught of 300,000 men is raising, while large voluntary enlistments take place, and about 70,000 negro troops will soon be organised. The North is abundantly supplied with provisions and stores, and its loans are readily taken at par. These facts the Consuls are to represent "in such a way as may be most effective to convince those who seek a renewal of commercial prosperity through the restoration of peace in America that the quickest and shortest way to gain that desired end is to withdraw support and favour from the insurgents, and to leave the adjustment of our domestic controversies exclusively with the people of the United States."

MISCELLANEOUS.

General Pemberton, who surrendered Vicksburg to the Federals, is reported to have died at Selma, Alabama.

The desertions of substitutes for draughted men having become so frequent in the Federal army, it is officially announced that in all such cases the extreme penalty of martial law will be administered.

The *New York Times* urges the Government to prepare for a war with France. Such a war, it says, is not certain, but it would be dangerous and foolish to act as if it were impossible. The *New York Times* has little doubt that Napoleon has made a secret treaty with President Davis for the cession of Texas, as the equivalent for recognition and substantial aid. The *New York Herald* asserts that the troops now in New York will be sent to Vera Cruz.

A few days before the departure of the last mail from New York a shocking steam-boat disaster occurred at Vicksburg. The steamer City of Madison was being loaded with ammunition, and had received nearly her full load, when a negro, carrying a percussion-shell on board, let it fall, causing an instant explosion. The boat took fire, and the fire communicated to the ammunition on board, blowing the steamer to pieces. Out of 160 men on board, only four escaped.

A hurricane visited the coast of the North States between the 18th and 22nd of August. Among the disasters reported is the foundering of the United States' brig Bainbridge, which went down with all hands, save one man.

CANADA.

The Canadian Parliament had passed the Address by a small majority, after several amendments, charging the present Ministry with illegal and unconstitutional conduct.

A telegram to the New York journals announces the arrival of Lord Lyons and suite at Hamilton, Canada West, on the evening of the 25th ult. They were to remain until the 26th, and then proceed to Montreal and Quebec.

INDIA.

By the Bombay mail we learn that all within the territory of British India was quiet, and that an improving trade and growing industry were generally apparent. From without there were some apprehensions arising from the unsettled state of Afghanistan, in which three political parties were striving for the mastery; and the Persians were not unlikely to make an attempt to recapture Herat. There was also some apprehension of a conflict with Burmah, on account of the oppressive commercial monopolies and exactions of the King. Serious losses had occurred in the Punjaub and Scinde in consequence of very extensive floods, and the large towns of the north-west were suffering fearfully from the ravages of cholera. The evidences of identity of the presumed Nana Sahib are said to be becoming fainter daily. He is ordered to be removed to Cawnpore, where the doubts respecting him cannot fail to be cleared up.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

The China news tells of greater quiet in that country. A commercial treaty had been concluded with Denmark.

In Japan a civil war has commenced, but the relations with foreigners are stated to be pacific. It would, therefore, seem that the Tycoon's Government has chosen to incur the dangers of a quarrel with the Mikado and the hostile Princes rather than to run the risk of a war with England.

NEW ZEALAND.

The last hopes that a Maori war might yet be averted seem to be dispelled by New Zealand advices. According to the brief telegram which has reached us the Waitara (Waikato?) natives have "declared war," and 5000 of them have "taken the field." General Cameron had consequently been compelled, in order to provide for the defence of Auckland, to withdraw his troops from the neighbourhood of Taranaki.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams have been received through Mr. Reuter's office:—

FRANCE.—Paris, Sept. 10.—The surrender of the five brigands taken from the Aunis steamer has been granted. It is believed that the Italian Government will comply with the wish of France that no execution should take place. The Emperor left this morning for Biarritz.

THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.—The Royal mail steam-ship Macgregor Laird arrived at Liverpool on Thursday evening with about thirty passengers and 513 ounces of gold dust. The St. Andrew was lost on the Brass River on July 28. Her crew was saved.

From Melbourne we hear that the new tariff bill has passed the Assembly.

King Ferdinand of Portugal arrived at Coburg on Friday evening. His Majesty was received at the railway station by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and by the Prince and Princess Augustus of Coburg, who were attended by the Court Marshal, M. Von Wangenheim, and Major Von Rerteu.

The official returns of the French customs for the first seven months of the present year show, according to *Galignani*, the following results:—The imports during that period amounted to 1,322,807,535f., and the exports amounted to 1,416,939,910f., giving a total commercial movement of 2,739,747,445f., or a monthly average of 391,392,000f., and a balance in favour of French commerce by a surplus of exports over imports equal to 194,122,375f. At the end of May last the monthly average did not exceed 367,600,000f., and the credit balance was only 140 millions. At the end of June the average was 375,441,025f., and the balance 145,000,000f. There has, therefore, been a constant improvement in the amount of business as well as in the results. As compared with the corresponding periods of 1862 and 1861, those amounts show for exports a difference in favour of 1863 of 185 millions over 1862, and 326 millions over 1861. For imports, the comparison gives a surplus over 1862 of 39 millions, but a diminution on 1861 of 58,500,000f. For the first six months of the present year the comparison of the imports with 1861 shows a decrease of 120 millions, and a surplus of only 23 millions over 1862. In that respect there is, therefore, also an improvement, although the importation of raw cotton remains almost as restricted as before.

The Prussian Minister of War has drawn up an official paper on the state of the fortified places in the country. The following (according to *Galignani*) is a summary of its contents:—"It declares that the works of the old fortified places in the interior of the country can alone remain without essential changes, and that it is urgent to increase the strength of the other fortresses, especially those on the frontier. That the powder magazines are almost everywhere exposed to the fire of rifled artillery; that it is a matter of extreme necessity to terminate as promptly as possible the works in course of execution at Konigsberg, Fort Bayen, Posen, and Spandau; that the fortresses of the first class at least must at once receive a complete armament of rifled guns, and that the other fortified places, in proportion to their importance, shall be partly armed with the new artillery; and that it is advisable to take measures for the security of the large ports and the mouths of rivers, commencing with Memel, Pillau, Dantzic, and Stettin. The execution of all these measures of defence will require a total sum of 8,990,000 thalers (3f. 75c. each). That sum, says the memorial, is in nowise the result of arbitrary demands of credits, susceptible of reductions, nor has it any relation with the projected reform of the army, but is based upon the most conscientious estimates, and made with due observation of economy. Those expenses are the immediate consequences of the scientific progress of the day, and Prussia can the less avoid them that she is surrounded on her frontiers, which are disproportionately large, by powerful neighbours who are applying themselves with the greatest care to increase their offensive and defensive forces by all modern inventions."

The chief agent of the Government Emigration Office at Quebec, writing to the secretary of the National Colonial Emigration Society, Charing-cross, says:—"The families emigrated by your society and by the Manchester Aid Committee associated with you have, in so far as I am able to gather from the reports of the inland agents, been satisfactorily provided for; at all events, I have received no complaints of ill success from any of them. The demand throughout the province for farm labourers and female servants still increases, and I have now applications before me for a large number of agricultural labourers, which I have no means of supplying. By the time this reaches you the season will be too far advanced to render the emigration of those dependent upon labour for their support advisable. I have recently received information that parties in England opposed to emigration to this province have taken advantage of some statements made in Parliament (on the authority of a despatch from the Governor-General to the Imperial Government) that emigrants were not wanted in Canada, and that we had no employment for them. This is a great mistake. I have seldom known the inquiry for agricultural labourers more general. The farmers complain that the operatives are of too light a build for the country work; and this, combined with their want of experience, makes it difficult sometimes to provide for them, more particularly when they are accompanied by a helpless family. I may mention, as an illustration of the fact, that some of those lately arrived could only get hired for 6 dols. a month, whereas if they had been better fitted for farm labour they would easily have got 10 dols. or 12 dols. It is to this class of persons that any remarks contained in the despatch referred to were at all applicable."

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

A magnificent memorial-window, in honour of the late Prince Consort, has been placed in St. Mary's Church, Nottingham.

The Bishop of Durham preached in St. Nicholas Church, Newcastle, on Thursday week, at the annual meeting of the Diocesan Society of the Sons of the Clergy.

The clergy of the diocese of Natal have addressed a decided protest to Dr. Colenso against his heretical teaching. The protest is signed by the most influential of the clergy, led by the Archdeacon, and speaks in no mild terms of the writings of the Zulu Bishop.

It is understood that the Bishop of Norwich has commenced proceedings against the Rev. G. Drury, Rector of Claydon, Suffolk, for having introduced innovations into the celebration of Divine worship in the parish church.

A tablet is about to be placed in St. Petrox Church, Dartmouth, to the memory of the late Rev. J. W. Weeks (of which parish he was a native), formerly a catechist and missionary in Africa, and later in life the Bishop of Sierra Leone.

On the 3rd inst. the church of Nantddu, a chapelry in the parish of Cantreff, Breconshire, was opened for Divine worship by the Lord Bishop of St. David's. This church has been restored from the plans of Mr. Charles Buckeridge, architect, Oxford, at the small cost of about £400.

The church of Antingham St. Mary, Norfolk, was on the 4th inst. reopened for Divine service, after undergoing a complete internal restoration. A sum of £432 was expended in the work, to which the patron (Lord Suffield) and the Rector (the Rev. J. Dolphin) each contributed £100.

On Sunday a new organ, by Messrs. Forster and Andrews, Hull, with thirty stops, the gift of A. B. Tomlinson, Esq., of Biggins' House, was inaugurated in the parish church of Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmorland, by Dr. Spark, organist of the Townhall, Leeds.

The Dean of Winchester, who is in his eighty-eighth year, recently left Bishopstoke Rectory, after breakfast, for London, where, in the church of St. George, Hanover-square, he officiated in the baptism of his infant great-grandchild, the daughter of Mr. P. O. Papillon, M.P., and after the ceremony returned to Bishopstoke to dinner, being a journey, in going and returning, of more than 160 miles.

On the 2nd inst. the Bishop of Rochester opened the new parish schools at Wormley, Herts. All the guests were invited to meet the Bishop at luncheon by Mrs. Grant at Wormleybury, and the children of the parish, 150 in number, were feasted at the parsonage. The schools are built to accommodate 120 children. The Rector was desired by the Bishop to make known his Lordship's disapproval of the clergy appearing in their surplices.

A short time ago the Archbishop of Canterbury visited Maidstone on the opening of an iron mission church intended to provide for the spiritual instruction of the bargemen, waterside labourers, and their families, who congregate in a neighbourhood called St. Faith's-green. Immediately after the service an elegant luncheon was served at the Townhall. Mr. Baynes presided. The Archbishop, Lord Charles Russell, Mr. Whatman, and other gentlemen spoke on the occasion.

The beautiful church, which has been for ten years in course of erection, at Buckland St. Mary, Chard, was consecrated yesterday week with much ceremony. The church is built in the Second Pointed style of English architecture, and has been erected at the expense of the Rev. J. H. Lance, at a cost of £20,000. The internal work is exceedingly rich. Statues of the Apostles and of our Saviour are placed over the arches between the nave and the aisles; the principal windows are filled with designs in stained glass; while the chancel is decorated in polychromy, and separated from the nave by a beautifully-executed stone screen, enriched with coloured marbles. The tower is a massive structure, with an enriched parapet, and contains a peal of eight bells. The church was designed by Mr. Ferrie, the diocesan architect, the builder being Mr. Davis, of Taunton, and altogether it is one of the most magnificent modern churches in Somersetshire.

The Synod of the diocese of Argyle and the Isles was held on the 26th ult. In his charge Bishop Ewing dwelt prominently on the inspiration of the Bible and the alteration of subscription. On the latter point the Bishop said he was opposed to alteration, but would take the opinion of the Synod. Subsequently, at the invitation of the Bishop, the members of the Synod proceeded to consider the desirability of doing away with subscription to the existing formularies or of making alterations in them. A brief discussion ensued, in which Messrs. Simpson, Mapleton, Wood, and Cazenove took part—Mr. Wood having been authorised by several of the clergy to speak in their behalf. The general purport of the speeches was that the members of the Synod, recognising the importance as well as the depth and delicacy of the questions at issue, were unwilling, without longer time for consideration, to commit themselves to any formal expression of opinion upon the matter.

On Wednesday week the foundation-stone of a new church, to be dedicated to St. James, was laid at Poolstock, Wigan, a rising neighbourhood, in which several new cotton-mills and other works have lately been and are now being erected. The *Manchester Guardian* states that the edifice will be built and endowed in pursuance of a trust in the will of the late Mr. James Eckersley, of the firm of James Eckersley and Sons, cotton-spinners, Wigan, that gentleman having left a handsome sum towards the object, and the funds having been further augmented by Mr. N. Eckersley, the surviving brother of the deceased donor. The building, which will be in the Perpendicular style, will be 78 ft. 6 in. long. There will be a tower 100 ft. high and 16 ft. square, and a peal of six bells. It is calculated that accommodation will be provided for about 700 worshippers. The ceremony of laying the stone was performed by Master James Carlton Eckersley, eldest son of Mr. N. Eckersley, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators.

The Archbishops and Bishops have made the following arrangements for general ordinations for their respective dioceses:—Sept. 20, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Durham at Auckland Castle, Bishop St. David's at Abergurle, the Bishop of Lichfield at Eccleshall, the Bishop of Chester at Chester, the Bishop of Llandaff at Llandaff, the Bishop of Lincoln at Lincoln, the Bishop of Salisbury at Salisbury, the Bishop of Ripon at Ripon, the Bishop of Norwich at Norwich; Oct. 11, the Bishop of Manchester; Oct. 25, the Bishop of Ely at Ely; Nov. 29, the Bishop of Peterborough at Peterborough; Dec. 20, the Bishop of London at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, the Archbishop of York at York, the Bishop of Winchester at Farnham Castle, the Bishop of Chichester at Chichester, the Bishop of Lichfield at Eccleshall, the Bishop of Oxford at Christ Church, the Bishop of Hereford at Hereford, the Bishop of Bath and Wells at Wells, the Bishop of Carlisle at Carlisle, the Bishop of Worcester at Worcester, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. Lord Saye and Sele to be Archdeacon of Hereford. Rev. T. Dixon, Incumbent of Holy Trinity, South Shields, Durham, to be Rural Dean. Rev. J. D. Hodgson, Vicar of Great Bedwin, to be Rural Dean of the first portion of the Deanery of Marlborough, Sarum. Rev. W. Howarth, Rector of Whitton-cum-Thurlton, to be Honorary Canon in Norwich Cathedral. Rev. H. Whitmore to be Minor Canon and Precentor in Carlisle Cathedral. *Rectories:* The Rev. J. Bacon to Wymondham; Rev. W. Cafield to Llangattock-juxta-Usk, Monmouthshire; Rev. D. W. Evans to Child Okeford, Dorset; Rev. C. E. Oakley to St. Paul's, Covent-garden; Rev. J. Pugh to Llanfoist, Monmouthshire. *Vicarages:* The Rev. Mr. Capel to Abergavenny, Monmouthshire; Rev. W. Williams to Cwm Toyddwr, Radnorshire; Rev. E. J. Wrottesley to Brewood. *Incumbency:* The Rev. J. B. Podmore to the new church and district of St. Michael and All Angels, West Hackney. *Chaplaincies:* The Rev. F. C. T. Hobbins to the Derbyshire Infirmary; Rev. C. F. Pizey to the Union, Eastbourne, Sussex. *Perpetual Curacies:* The Rev. E. T. Cardale to Uckfield; Rev. W. E. Prichard to Rhayader, Radnorshire; Rev. W. H. Walrond to Langford Budville, Somerset. *Curacies;* The Rev. J. G. Barnsdale to Lydgate-in-Crosstone, Yorkshire; Rev. — Chenies to St. Mary, Eastbourne, Sussex; Rev. W. Griffiths to Kimbolton; Rev. O. L. O'Neill to Cornworthy, Totnes; Rev. J. V. Payne to Christ Church, Gloucester.—*Guardian.*

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—Prince Frederick of Denmark is entered at Christ Church, and will become resident in Oxford at the commencement of the ensuing term. The Rev. Mr. Kitchin, of Christ Church, has been appointed tutor to the young Prince; and the residence of Alderman Randall, at Grandpont, has been engaged for the accommodation of himself and suite.——Information was received on Saturday morning of the death of Mr. F. J. H. Beever, Fellow of Jesus College, who was massacred by Sioux Indians on the banks of the Missouri. Mr. Beever, while travelling in America in the month of July, volunteered his services to carry a message from General Sibley to Colonel Crooks, during the Indian warfare in America, and while conveying the answer was waylaid by the Sioux Indians and murdered, three arrows being found in his body, as well as receiving other injuries.——Messrs. Macmillan and Co. announce that they have been appointed publishers to the University of Oxford, and that "on and after October 1, all publications issued from the 'Learned Side' by the delegates of the Clarendon Press will be supplied by them."

At Cambridge there will be Congregations on the following days of the ensuing Michaelmas Term:—Thursday, Oct. 1, at ten; Thursdays, Oct. 15, Oct. 29, Nov. 12, Nov. 26, and Dec. 10, all at twelve.

The Earl of Derby has intimated to the Principal of the Liverpool Collegiate Institution his intention to deliver the prizes and certificates obtained by the pupils of this institution at the recent Oxford local examination, and also to award the annual University Exhibition. The day fixed for his visit is the 10th of October.

The Rev. F. A. Pentreath to be Head Master of the Aston Classical and Commercial School.

The Rev. J. Twentyman, Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, to be an Assistant Master in Cheltenham College.

A grand dinner was given last Saturday at the Palace at Ostend in honour of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg.

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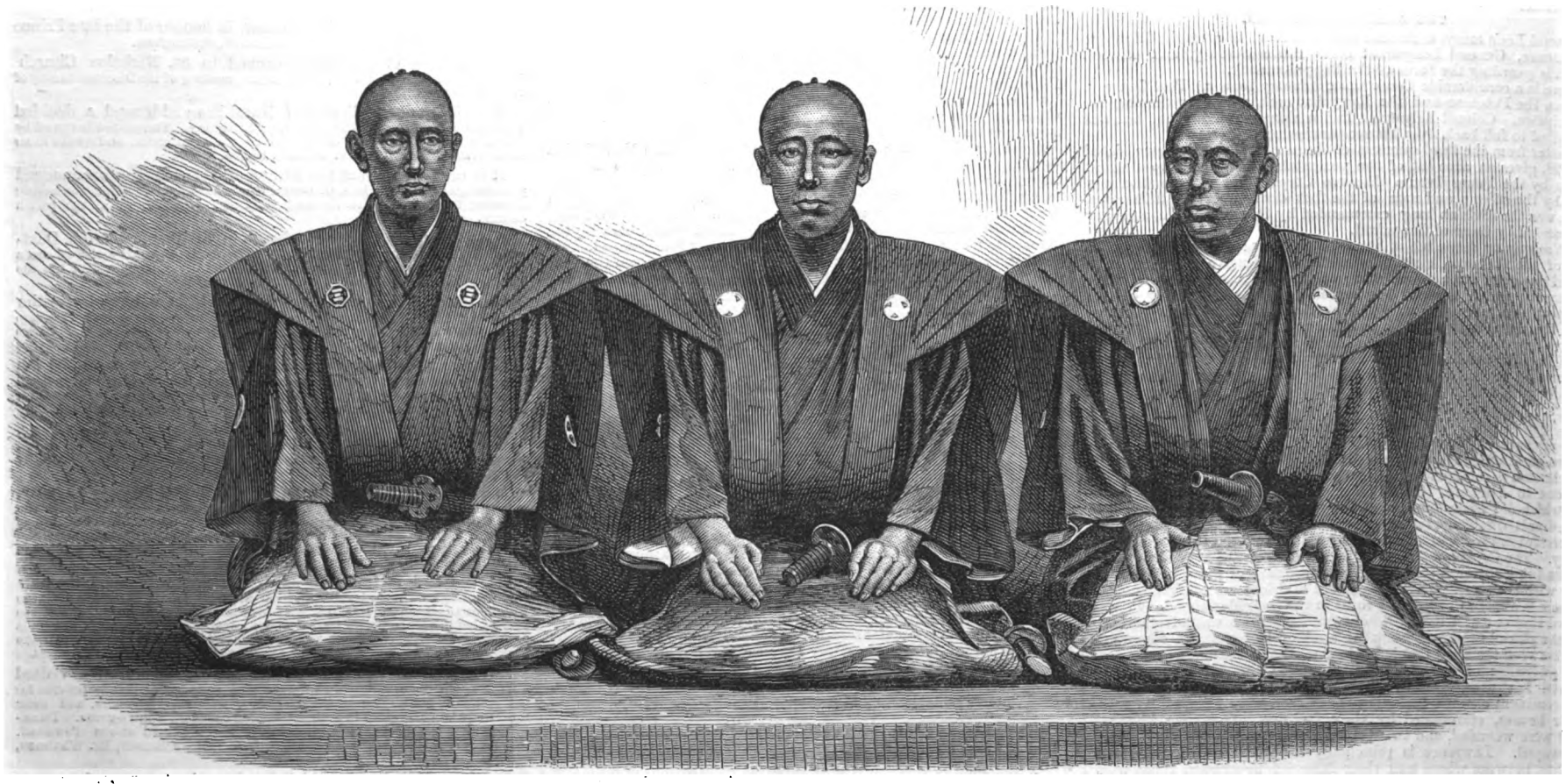


MINISTERS OF STATE, JAPAN.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.—SEE PAGE 263.

THE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN JAPAN.

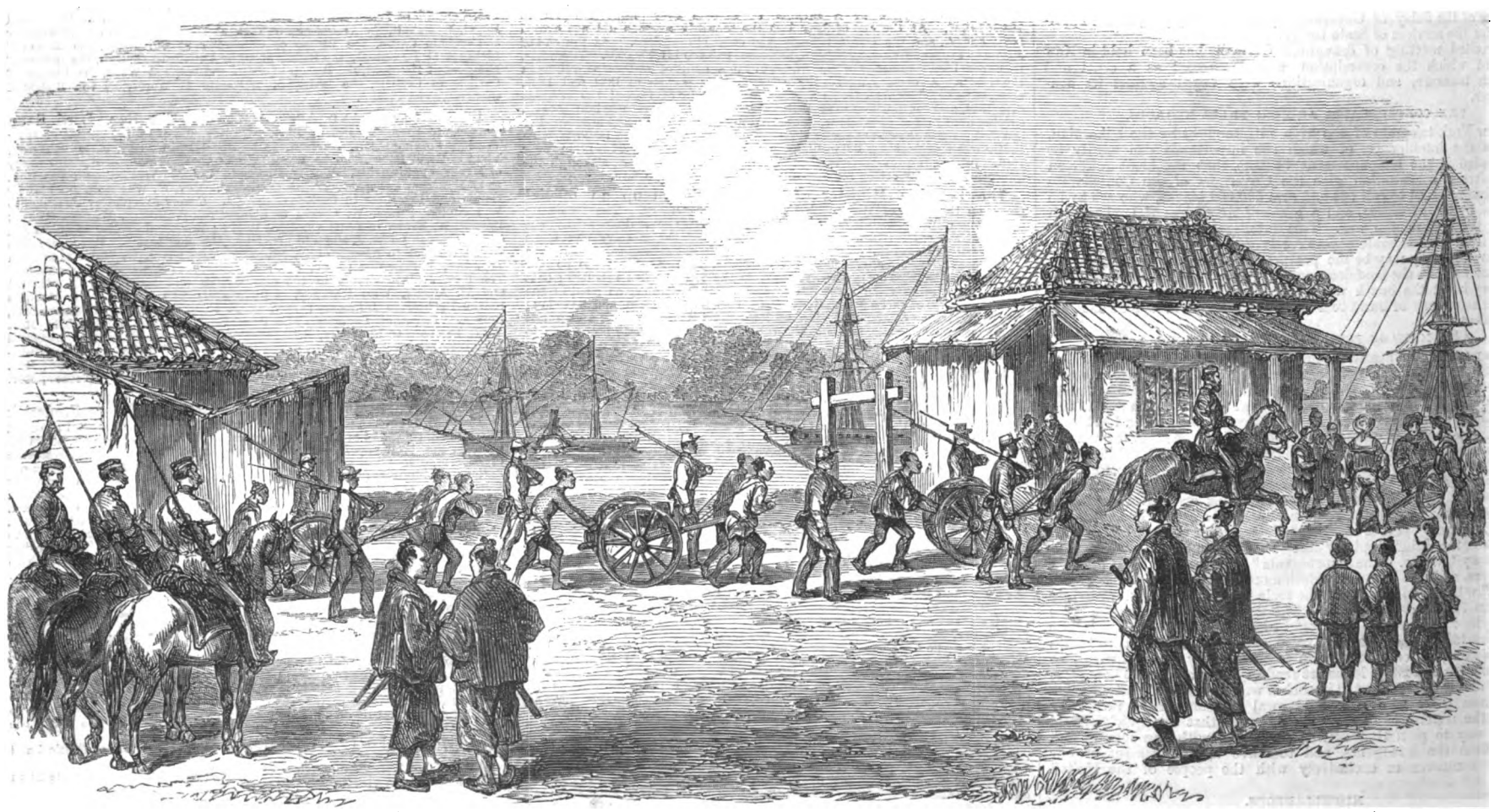
(From our Special Artist and Correspondent.)

Yokohama, June 28, 1863.

I arrived here a week ago, in H.B.M.'s ship Cormorant, from Shanghai. On my way out I had heard of the ultimatum having been delivered to the Japanese Government, and expected to arrive only in time to share in the looked-for hurly-burly that would follow its refusal; but upon reaching Penang we heard that a further delay had been granted, and that twenty-one days more had been given them during which to decide the momentous issue of war or peace. This was in April, and when we reached Hong-Kong we were told of further delay, and that the question was still undecided. Upon my arrival at Shanghai I found opinions divided, but the general impression was in favour of war. There were ugly rumours prevalent of the condition of things at Nagasaki. The merchants were said to have adopted measures for their defence; the Consul slept on board a ship in the harbour; the town was overrun with armed Japanese, who were insolent to foreigners; batteries were being erected, and it was expected that short notice would be given to strangers to leave so soon as war was decided upon. Meanwhile, as if to strengthen these unfavourable impressions, people were arriving constantly at Shanghai from Japan, who helped to keep up the excitement. Upon her way the Cormorant met the Racehorse off Cape Chickakoff (Japan), who gave us news that peace had not been broken, and was likely to be maintained; but no sooner had we arrived in Yokohama Bay than the tide again turned, and the Centaur informed us that war was imminent, that the Admiral had given the merchants eight days to embark themselves and their valuables, and that active operations would soon after commence; so that upon landing we expected to find the town abandoned by all save an insolent and quarrelsome soldiery. But it was quite otherwise. The only symptom of disturbance apparent was a written notice posted in the hotel, to the effect that boarders, &c., would please to settle their current accounts, in ready money, before the 27th. The streets wore their ordinary aspect; the shops were open, the people affable and smiling as ever; two-sworded men, so far from provoking quarrel, were singularly polite; and the Europeans seemed even less conspicuously armed than usual. Indeed, I only met two or three carrying weapons, and one of them certainly was an American. We dined out in the evening, and walked about the town afterwards, unarmed and unmolested. And yet the air was rife with vague rumours, and the question of peace or war was evidently in men's minds, if it did not much disturb them. This state of affairs continued for several days, when the townsfolk began to talk about the expected arrival of Stots-Baski, the Mikado's Envoy, with the compensation-money demanded for the murder of Mr. Richardson; and sure enough one evening a Japanese steamer arrived with the sum on board. The authorities were exceedingly anxious to discharge their task at once, under the friendly shade of night; but Colonel Neale was firm, and next morning, before break of day, the sleepers of Yokohama were roused by the rattle of carts filled with dollars proceeding from the port towards the English Legation. Again the Japanese tried hard to induce Colonel Neale to accept the bulk as correct in amount and take it from them without further publicity; but this, too, was as firmly declined, and they had to count it out in the presence of the public and the laughing coolies. In their irritation an order, purporting to come from the Mikado, was delivered to the Representatives of foreign Powers, that, the money having been paid and satisfaction given, strangers were at once to leave. To this still stronger resistance was offered. The French Admiral at once declared that, in the event of force being attempted, he would hold the settlement. The other Representatives were equally plain-spoken, and an apology was shortly offered, re-establishing the *status quo*. The money is now being taken on board the Pearl from Colonel Neale's quarters. Meanwhile, precautions are not neglected. A battery is being constructed by us on a bluff commanding the town; strong pickets are thrown out at night; Applin's horse are quartered in the yard of the British Legation, and the Armstrong guns on board the ships are watchful and ready. I fancy that the Japanese are singularly aware of this last fact, and have a peculiar disinclination to provoke them. The morning after the money was paid a grand promenade of bluejackets took place. Accompanied by their band, some mountain howitzers, and an Armstrong gun, they marched through the town towards Kanagawa, and drew up in front of the Governor's house. The weather was lovely and the music most inspiring. Ready and ingenious as ever, the Japanese had in a few hours spread abroad the report that our imposing visit to the Governor was for the express purpose of acknowledging the condescension of the Japanese Government in paying the compensation-money.

It is rumoured now that a new treaty will be entered into with the Mikado. This should have been done long ago. I have no doubt that Satzuma will only be too glad to have friendly intercourse with the outer world; and I shall not be surprised if it be found that we have mistaken the temper of the Princes, and that many of them have been and still are our friends; but that the Government of the Tycoon, which has all the ports in its hands, has maligned them, so that it should alone profit by foreign commerce. As it is, the customs revenues go to the Tycoon only; and the Princes are naturally jealous and irritated at getting no share of the golden shower. Among other pleasant rumours, the prospect of a civil war is beginning to be familiarly discussed by the Japanese, with whom the Tycoon is by no means popular. I take this opportunity of sending a sketch of the counting of the indemnity-money at the British Legation. Two Japanese custom-house officers are present, seated on chairs, and three Chinese Shroffs are charged with seeing that the money is right in amount and good in quality. As it is counted it is packed in boxes for embarkation on board the Pearl (the subject of my other sketch). On its way thither it is escorted by Applin's Horse, and two marines guard each box. Japanese boys enjoy the sport, and the Yokonins look on with open eyes and ejaculate, "Marohodo!" which is their equivalent for our "You don't say so!"

The post closes to-night. There is no more news. I have taken a small house here, and shall soon find myself in working trim. Officers and merchants begin to ride about the country freely again, and things look pacific. But there is no certainty in life—assuredly not in life in Japan.



SKETCHES IN JAPAN: CONVEYING THE COMPENSATION-MONEY TO H.M.S. PEARL.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

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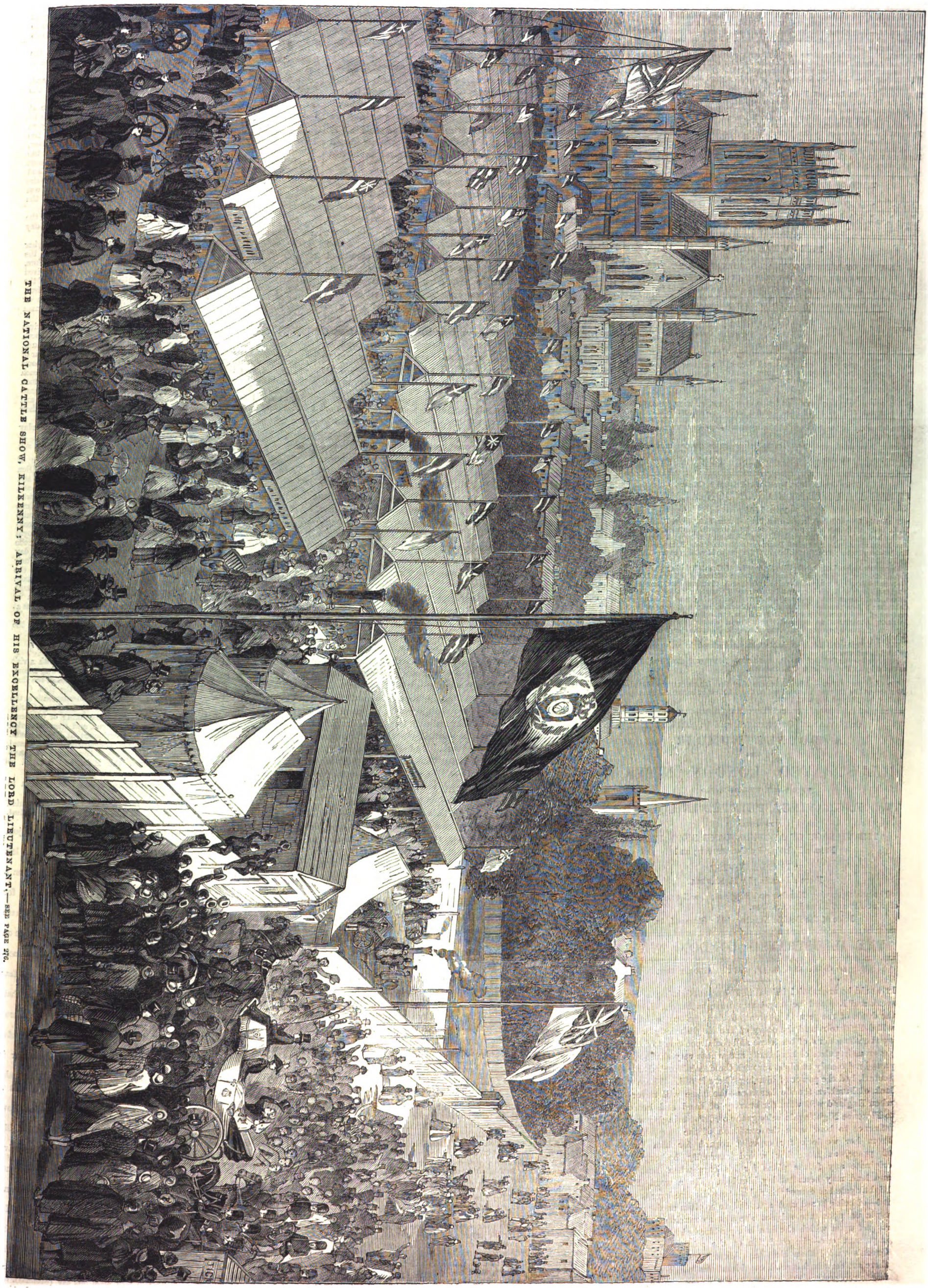

THE NATIONAL CATTLE SHOW, KILKENNY: ARRIVAL OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT.—SEE PAGE 276.

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CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 19.

SUNDAY, Sept. 13.—Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity. Wolfe's Victory over the French, under Montcalm, on the Heights of Abraham, near Quebec: both the gallant commanders slain, 1759. Elliot defeats the attack of the Spanish and French on Gibraltar, 1782. New moon, 4h. 42m. a.m.

MONDAY, 14.—Holy Cross. Harry Percy (Hotspur) defeats the Scots, under the Earl of Douglas, at Homildon Hill, 1402. Death of the Duke of Wellington, 1852.

TUESDAY, 15.—Foundation-stone of the Charing-cross Hospital laid by the Duke of Sussex, 1831. Exhibition of the Industrial Products of Italy at Florence opened by King Victor Emmanuel, 1861.

WEDNESDAY, 16.—The Post Office Savings Banks opened throughout Great Britain, 1861.

THURSDAY, 17.—St. Lambert, Bishop and Martyr. The Federal Constitution of the United States of North America settled, 1787. The National Convention of France constituted, 1792. Desperate Battle of Antietam, in Virginia, between the Federals, under M'Clellan, and the Confederates, under Lee and Jackson; the latter retire, 1862.

FRIDAY, 18.—Java taken by the British, 1811. The Chinese defeated by the English and French at Chang-Kia-Wan, 1860. Cialdini and the Sardinians defeat the Papal army, under Lamoriciere, at Castelfidardo, 1860.

SATURDAY, 19.—Battle of Poictiers: John, King of France, defeated and taken prisoner by Edward the Black Prince, 1356.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 19, 1863.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 6	2 23	2 36	2 51	3 9	3 25	3 43	3 57	4 14	4 31	4 48	5 8	5 28	5 50

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 19′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 24 feet.

DAY.		DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected	Temperature of the Air	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOMETER Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	RAIN in 24 hours. Read at 10 A.M.
		Inches	°	°		0-10		°		Miles.	Inches
September	2	29·792	53·3	52·1	·96	10	52·4	63·6	SW. SSW.	320	·012
	3	29·748	57·9	51·5	·80	8	54·2	66·1	S. SW.	247	·196
	4	29·856	57·5	49·0	·75	7	50·3	63·9	S. WSW.	218	·326
	5	29·709	54·7	52·1	·93	10	46·1	61·8	SW. SSW.	294	·052
	6	..	..	..	..	..	47·1	62·4	..	245	·240
	7	29·698	56·7	41·7	·60	5	51·9	62·7	SW. W. WNW.	464	·357
	8	29·959	54·1	47·9	·81	8	46·6	60·7	SW. WSW.	315	·003

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (In inches) corrected	29·855	29·732	29·888	29·809	29·919	29·581	29·962
Temperature of Air	56·8°	62·6°	61·1°	60·0°	58·8°	67·4°	57·5°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	54·7°	56·0°	56·5°	54·7°	55·0°	54·3°	52·7°
Direction of Wind	S.	S.	WSW.	SW.	WSW.	W.	WSW.

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FOR 1864

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TO ADVERTISERS.—Advertisements for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK for 1864 must be received at the Office on or before the 22nd inst.

Office, 198, Strand, Sept. 12, 1863.

On SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3rd, will be published

A DOUBLE NUMBER
OF THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
WITH WHICH WILL BE ISSUED
TWO ENGRAVINGS, PRINTED IN COLOURS,
ENTITLED
"THE VILLAGE OF ARGENIO, LAKE COMO, ITALY,"
From a Painting by G. PETTITT; and
"LITTLE LOVES,"
From a Painting by E. HAVELL.

The accompanying Number and Supplement will contain a variety of Fine-Art and News Illustrations.

Price of the Double Number, 10d; Stamped, 1s.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1863.

IT would be ungrateful indeed if Florence Nightingale were to speak and England be found unwilling to listen. Long after the deeds of the present generation shall belong to history, it will delight to record the story of the English lady who gave up the attractions of her home and social position to follow the generous impulses of her heart; and whose very shadow, as she passed noiselessly at night through the death-haunted wards of Scutari, had the power of blessing where it fell. There was no lack of humbler female heroines—the time will never come when England will want for bravery of hand and heart—but to Florence Nightingale belongs the credit of bringing womanly influence to bear upon the condition of the English soldier. From her we look for especial regard for him in times of peace, as from her would assuredly be expected to originate any future plans for his care when hostile steel and lead may hereafter lay him low. In a word, Florence Nightingale has earned the right—may she live long to exercise it!—of being heard and attended to so often as she pleases to topic us upon the subject she has so much at heart. The subject upon which she has lately addressed the public is an important one—the condition of the soldiers who hold the Queen's vast Indian Empire. Were other motives wanting, there are certain financial considerations which could scarcely fail to recommend this subject to the English mind. When it is considered that every British regiment which may be marched out to read a lesson to a troublesome Indian hill tribe has cost the country, say, £160,000 to bring it into that position, the importance of economising the lives of the men so far as possible becomes, putting the question of humanity aside, apparent. What shall be said, then, when we hear of a fearfully high death-rate at the Indian stations in times of peace, when nothing is to be gained by the sacrifice of the soldier's life; when, further, we are told—and proof abundant is offered for the assertion—that the causes of this mortality are patent, well known—nay, notorious; and, lastly, that they admit, and have all along admitted, of certain and absolute remedy? In Miss Nightingale's own words, "the epidemics which devastate India arise from causes which exist in what one may call a state of *absolute perfection* in the Indian towns, but which have been removed with entire success in this country."

The circumstances which have once more drawn Miss Nightingale from her seclusion may be briefly stated. Under the presidency of the late Lord Herbert, who was emphatically the soldier's friend, a Royal Commission upon the sanitary state of the Army in India was nominated. It completed its work under Lord Stanley, by whom the returns procured from all the principal stations of India were submitted in manuscript to Miss Nightingale for her comments. These she has separately published, enriched with sketches and diagrams. They are conclusive enough. "If," writes Miss Nightingale, "there be a single station in India with a good system of drainage, water supply, and cleansing for itself and its bazaars, with properly planned and constructed barracks, and hospitals provided with what is necessarry for occupation and health; a station where the men are not encouraged to drink, and where they are provided with rational means for employing their time; to such a station my remarks do not apply. But I have not found it."

The main causes of the mortality among our Indian soldiers are, undeniably, want of cleanliness in their barracks, want of occupation for their lives. Bad water, bad drainage, imperfect ventilation, and overcrowding are found enough to breed a pestilence in the most favourable climate; but when to the above predisposing causes of disease are added high living and indolence, the result in India is fatal. And yet, although the Indian officials, by their own showing, admit their long and perfect acquaintance with the above facts, nothing has been done, nor, unless in obedience to a movement begun at home, does anything seem likely to be done, to better the condition of the troops that hold our Indian Empire. To such a pitch of culpable carelessness has the system, or want of system, been carried, that the very hill stations to which troops are sent to recruit their health are often found more unhealthy than their quarters in the plains, from which they have been removed. Again, indolence in India is a dangerous indulgence, which too many English residents allow themselves from choice, but which is positively forced upon the soldier. Except morning and evening parades, and his turn on duty, he has nothing in the world to do. Many of the men spend eighteen out of the twenty-four hours of the day upon their cots, rousing themselves only to eat and drink. No other course of life could more certainly engender disease and accelerate mental and physical decay. If proof of this were wanting, it would be found in the fact that when the services of the troops in the field are required, even in the most unfavourable weather, there is little sickness or epidemic disease among them. Indeed, it is certain that the soldier in India is never better than when he is exposed to the harass and fatigue of field service, and that war, so far from claiming a larger proportion of victims, is positively more favourable to his chances of life than peace.

Sad as these facts are, they admit of remedies which should be at once applied. Nothing should be allowed to interfere with the immediate reform of the barrack accommodation, while steps should at once be taken to provide the soldier with rational, recreative occupation. Somehow, he should be kept employed. The construction of public works, for which he might receive some additional pay, would interest and benefit him. Workshops for trades might with advantage be established. Farmyards and gardens, libraries, clubs, and gymnasia should follow. Above all, one of the most valuable of Miss Nightingale's suggestions should at once be acted upon. The hope of rising to a higher and a better position in the service should be held out to the soldier as an inducement to refrain from hurtful indulgence, and devote himself to the serious business of life. Her recommendation is strengthened by the fact that Sir Charles Trevelyan at Madras actually carried out the theory, and selected by competitive examinations among the regiments a certain number of men, the pick of the army in the Presidency, for the administrative service of the Government in the civil and military departments.

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by the members of the Royal family and attended by her suite, took her departure from the Castle of Rosenau on Monday, on her return to England. Her Majesty reached Kranichstein, near Darmstadt, on Tuesday, and spent the day with Princess Louis of Hesse. The Queen took leave of the Princess and left Kranichstein at ten o'clock the same evening, and arrived at Antwerp at half-past eight o'clock on Wednesday morning. The Queen embarked immediately on board the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert (Captain the Prince of Leiningen), accompanied by the Admiralty steam-vessels the Black Eagle and the Vivid. The Royal squadron anchored for the night in Margate Roads, at seven o'clock, and on the following morning proceeded up the river to Greenhithe, where the Fairy (steam-tender to the Victoria and Albert) was lying in readiness to convey the Queen and her suite from the Royal yacht to Woolwich. Her Majesty and the Royal family embarked on board the Fairy on Thursday morning, and steamed up the river to Woolwich Arsenal, where the Royal travellers disembarked, and immediately proceeded on their route to Windsor Castle.

On Sunday in last week the Queen, Princess Helena, and Prince Alfred attended Divine service in the Chapel at the Kallenberg.

On Monday the King of Prussia visited the Queen. His Majesty arrived by special train from Baden soon after five o'clock at Oeslau, where he was met by Prince Alfred and Prince Louis of Hesse, who accompanied him to the Rosenau, where his Majesty was received by the Queen, Princess Louis of Hesse, Princess Helena, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold. The ladies and gentlemen in waiting were in attendance. The King remained with her Majesty until half-past seven o'clock, when his Majesty took leave of the Queen and drove to the railway station, accompanied by Prince Alfred and Prince Louis of Hesse.

On Tuesday Prince Alfred, attended by Major Cowell, left the Rosenau for Hummelsheim, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Altenberg.

On Wednesday the Duke of Coburg arrived at the Kallenberg, and, accompanied by the Duchess of Coburg, visited the Queen at the Rosenau in the afternoon.

On Thursday the Emperor of Austria arrived at the palace at Coburg at one o'clock. The Queen, Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Prince Alfred, and Princess Helena had arrived previously at the palace. The Emperor was met at the railway station by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, who accompanied his Majesty to the palace, where he was received by the Duchess of Coburg, who conducted the Emperor into the presence of the Queen. There were also present Prince and Princess Augustus of Saxe-Coburg with their family, and Prince Edward of Leiningen. A déjeuner was prepared for the Queen and the Emperor and the Royal party. The Queen was attended by the Marchioness of Ely, Lady Augusta Bruce, and the gentlemen in waiting. Earl Granville was also present.

Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice subsequently visited the Emperor at the palace. Prince Alfred had arrived the same day from Hummelsheim.

The King of Portugal (first cousin of the Queen) visited her Majesty on Saturday. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg accompanied the King from the Kallenberg, where his Majesty arrived the day before, after an absence of twenty-seven years. The Queen has received privately several of the ladies and gentlemen of the household of the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg. The Queen, Prince Alfred, Princess Helena, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service on Sunday morning at the church at Oeslau. The Hofprediger Hansan performed the service.

The Queen and the Royal family have taken daily walks and drives in the neighbourhood of the Rosenau, and visited the widow of Baron Stockmar and the late Prince Consort's tutor, Mr. Florschutz, at Coburg. Mr. Barnard, her Majesty's Resident at Coburg, also had the honour of an interview with the Queen at the Rosenau. Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, during their stay at Coburg, spent the greater part of each day with the Queen at the Rosenau. Their Royal Highnesses took leave of her Majesty on Friday and returned to Darmstadt. Princess Helena and Prince Leopold, attended by the Marchioness of Ely and Mr. Broff, have honoured the theatre at Coburg twice with their presence.

The Queen will leave Windsor Castle for Balmoral on Monday next.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales continue at the Castle of Abergeldie. On Monday in last week the Prince went to the Glen of Girnock deerstalking; his Royal Highness had excellent sport and secured three fine stags that respectively carried eight, ten, and twelve points. The Prince returned home walking with his men, who conveyed the trophies of his day's sport. In the evening the three antlered kings of the forest were exhibited to the Princess and suite by torchlight. The torchbearers afterwards danced on the greensward to the strains of the pipes, to the great delight of the Royal party. On Tuesday morning the Prince went to the moors; in the afternoon his Royal Highness went deerstalking. The same day (the 1st inst.) was the anniversary of the Princess's birthday. Their Royal Highnesses continue to take daily walks and drives in the vicinity of Abergeldie. The Prince and Princess will shortly take their departure from the Highlands, and return to Marlborough House en route for Sandringham. The gift of the ladies of Edinburgh to the Princess will be presented to her Royal Highness at Holyrood Palace upon her return from the Highlands.

The Hon. Mrs. Bruce has arrived at Abergeldie, and succeeded the Hon. Mrs. Coke as Lady in Waiting to the Princess.

PRINCESS LOUISA.

Princess Louisa last week honoured Sir James Clarke with a visit at Eagle's Nest, Bournemouth. Her Royal Highness was accompanied by Lady C. Barrington, the Hon. Horatia Stopford, the Hon. Mrs. Grey and Miss Grey, Miss Hilyard, Colonel the Hon. G. A. Liddell, and Mr. Grey. The Princess arrived at Bournemouth in the Elfin steam-yacht, and was received at the pier by Sir James Clarke, who conducted her to Eagle's Nest. After partaking of luncheon, her Royal Highness visited Cranborne Gardens, and then proceeded to the Flagstaff, which is the highest eminence at Bournemouth. The Princess and her attendants expressed themselves greatly pleased with the general appearance of the place. Her Royal Highness shortly after re-embarked on board the Elfin and returned to Osborne.

His Majesty the King of Hanover is expected in London in a few days, from Hanover, for a short stay.

Her Royal Highness Princess George of Saxony, accompanied by Baron Gersdorff, arrived in town on Monday, from a tour in Scotland. Her Royal Highness left town on Wednesday for Dresden.

His Excellency the Swedish Minister has left town to join the Countess Wachtmeister, who is staying at Dieppe.

His Excellency the Minister for the Netherlands has left town, for the Continent, for a few weeks.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester have left town on a tour in Germany.

The Duke of Newcastle left town a few days since for Scotland.

The Marchioness of Salisbury and her youthful family have left Bournemouth for Hatfield House.

The Marquis of Hartington arrived at Devonshire House on Monday from Bolton Abbey, Yorkshire.

The Earl and Countess of Dartmouth have left Grosvenor-square for Patshull Hall, Wolverhampton.

Earl and Countess Amherst have arrived at their seat near Sevenoaks.

The Earl and Countess of Zetland have left town for their seat, Upleatham, Gainsborough.

The Earl and Countess of Malmesbury have arrived at Heron Court, Hants.

The Countess Dowager of Tankerville left town on Monday on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Malmesbury, at Heron Court.

The Countess (Dowager) of Lichfield is on a tour in Switzerland.

The Earl of Clare has left town for Hastings for a few weeks.

The Earl of Coventry left town on Monday, on a visit to Earl and Countess Craven, at Coombe Abbey.

The Earl of Cawdor has arrived at his seat, Golden Grove, Carmarthenshire, from Scotland.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston have left Cambridge House for Broadlands.

Viscount and Viscountess Stratford de Redcliffe have arrived at Bicton, Devonshire, on a visit to Lady Rolle.

Viscount and Viscountess Sandon left Grosvenor-square on Wednesday for Sandon Hall, Staffordshire.

The Hon. Francis and Mrs. Stonor are passing the season at Buckingham House, Brighton.

Lord and Lady Harriet Ashley have arrived at Bretby Hall, Derbyshire, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Chesterfield.

Lord and Lady Adolphus Vane Tempest have arrived at their residence in Chester-square.

Baron and Baroness Lionel De Rothschild and Miss De Rothschild have arrived at Kingston House.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—The marriage of the Earl of Wilton with Miss Elton Smith will take place this day (Saturday), at St. George's, Hanover-square.—The marriage of Lord Londesborough with Lady Edith Somerset took place on Thursday, at St. George's, Hanover-square.

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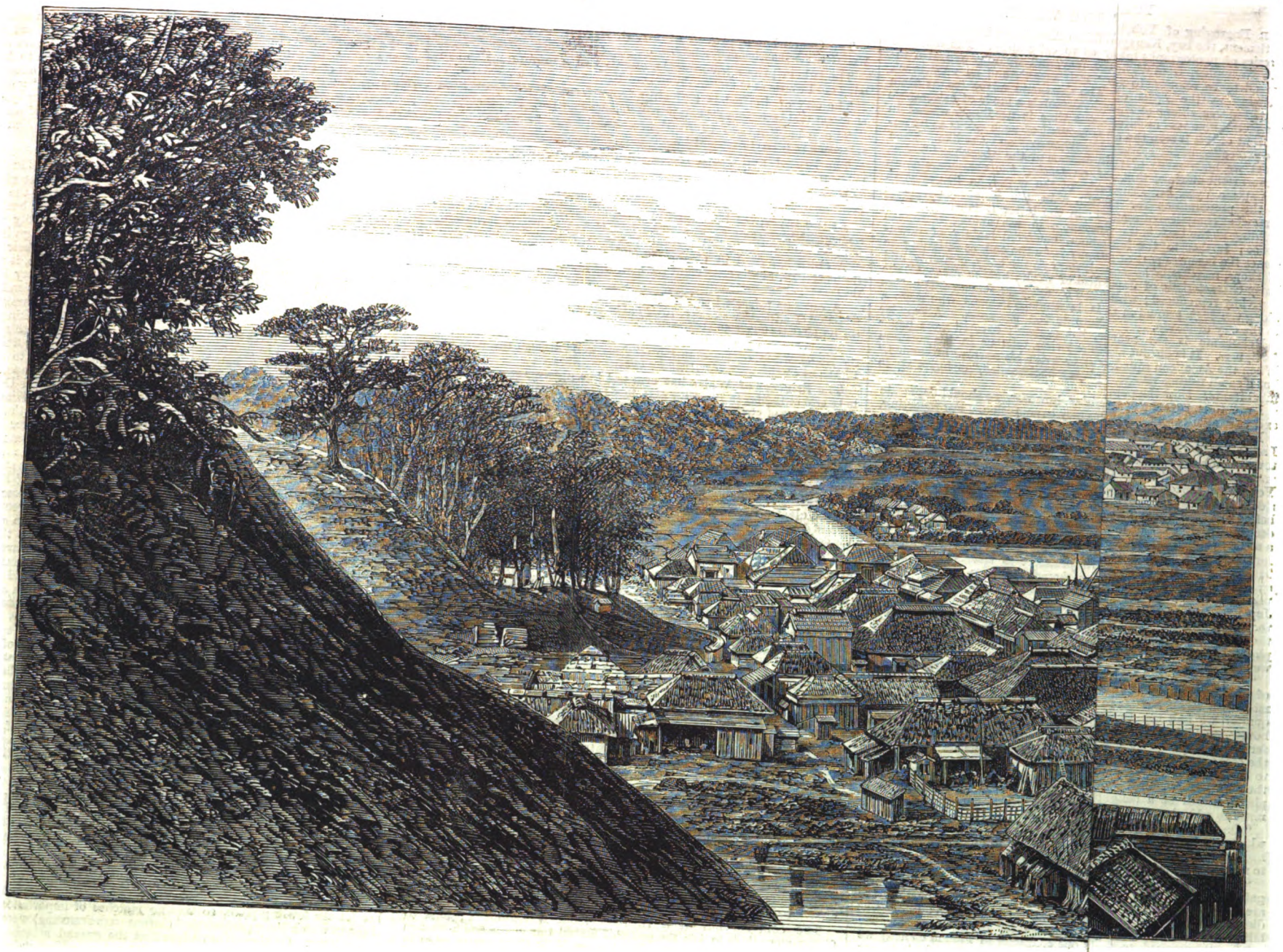

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YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Our Engraving of Yokohama, showing the whole of the foreign settlement, the bay, Kanagawa, and the surrounding country, is from a series of photographs taken by Mr. W. Saunders, of Shanghai, in last November, from "The Bluff," that part of the suburbs lately agreed to be allotted to foreigners for private residences. Commencing at the right of the lower slip, the foreground gives us the native village of Homara, and conveys a very capital idea of the picturesque roof architecture of the inferior houses. Immediately in front of this is seen the commencement of the canal lately cut for the protection of the settlement and town. On the other side of the canal we have many of the private houses of our merchants and Government officials, that with the triple gateway being the residence of Captain Vyse, her Britannic Majesty's Consul; the second shows us the preparations for the new English church, for which a somewhat complicated scaffolding is already erected; the two-storied building at the back is the parsonage; next to which is the new club-house; further to the left is the Roman Catholic chapel; next comes the business part of the settlement, showing the native town of shops, merchants' houses, &c. Beyond we have a landscape peculiarly characteristic of Japanese scenery: the harbour of Yokohama is vividly reproduced; whilst on the other side is Kanagawa; and along the high ground in the distance is the Tokaido, or main road to the city of Jeddo.

Yokohama is the nearest port to Jeddo opened by treaty to foreigners. It is distant about ten or twelve miles from the capital. When the American squadron first visited Yokohama, in 1854, it was but a small fishing-village, containing probably not more than 1000 inhabitants. Now the population amounts to 18,000 or 20,000, and a large town covers a space that was formerly occupied by rice-fields and vegetable-gardens.

In a book recently published by Hurst and Blackett, entitled "A Lady's Visit to Manilla and Japan," some particulars are given of this town, which the authoress visited last year.

"About noon (writes the lady) we anchored in the harbour of Yokohama, the town of that name being close by, whilst on the opposite side of the bay is the town of Kanagawa. In 1861, about a year before our visit, great part of the Japanese houses in Yokohama were destroyed by fire; and now again, six weeks previous to our arrival, a second conflagration has laid waste all that remained from the first—fortunately, however, leaving the newly-constructed houses uninjured. The Japanese domiciles, being constructed entirely of wood, are speedily consumed, whilst, on the other hand, owing to their simplicity, they are very quickly and easily reconstructed; and, as the Japanese lose as little time as possible in bewailing a misfortune, they soon set themselves actively to work, with the view of repairing the loss they had sustained, so that, on our arrival, we did not see the place in such an utter state of desolation as we had been led to expect we should.

"The small pier at which we landed is a good, solid-looking piece of masonry, but was not quite completed. To the left of it they were making a Bund, similar to those in Shanghai or Nagasaki. In this quarter we find the European settlement, consisting of numbers of houses, now inhabited, and others rapidly rising up, which extend as far as the creek where the Bund, when finished, will terminate. On the opposite side is a hill on which a house for the British Minister is to be erected. The space for it is already inclosed, near the edge of the cliff, from which the view of the bay is very fine. When completed, it will be a delightful summer residence, but the situation must be a bleak one in winter.

"On leaving the boat we first proceeded to the Custom House, which is a little to the left of the pier I before mentioned. Here we had our luggage examined, the quantity, however, proving too small to require minute or lengthened inspection.

"The Japanese part of the town lies to the right of the pier. The gates in the streets, as is usual in all towns of this singular country, are situated about a quarter of a mile apart, or less. In case of a disturbance they are immediately closed, thus precluding all possibility of the inhabitants assembling together in great numbers.

"I was surprised to find that every European here has wooden palisades round his compound, or grounds attached to the house, which, in case of any sudden attack, serve as a temporary defence. Though this is, no doubt, a very prudent precaution, it is by no means an ornamental addition to their property.

"Behind the settlement there is a flat piece of ground, apparently waste land, which we were informed is to be the racecourse; though, like many other projects here, it is evidently as yet only in its early infancy. During our stay we took many walks in different directions, and observed that the country around and beyond is very pretty, being well wooded and hilly."

JAPANESE MINISTERS OF STATE.

On page 256 we give Portraits (also from photographs by Mr. Saunders) of three Japanese Ministers, or Gorogio, as they are named in Japan. There should have been five figures in the group, but one resigned upon the previous day and another was sick. Their names are "Midzu Idsumi no Kami," "Itakua Suwo no Kami," and "Ongassa wara Dzusho no Kami."

The Queen has appointed Thomas Spencer Wells, Esq., to be surgeon to the household in ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of Charles Henry Phillips, Esq., deceased.

Earl Beauchamp died on Tuesday night at Madresfield Court, near Malvern, after a few weeks' illness, in his seventy-ninth year.

The Finn Valley Railway, connecting the rising towns of Stranorlar and Ballybofey, near Strabane, Derry, &c., and generally with the Irish North-Western Railway stations, was opened on Monday under most encouraging circumstances.

The prizes given to the students at the Liverpool School of Science were distributed by Lord Stanley on Tuesday evening. His Lordship, in a brief speech, descanted on the advantages of a scientific education, and pointed out many of the things in the course of such an education which required to be shunned.

A meeting, convened by the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, was held in the council-chamber yesterday week, in terms of the recommendation of the General Committee of the Hartley Colliery Accident Relief Fund, to appoint a committee and trustees to receive the portion of the surplus fund allotted to the eastern district of Scotland. The Lord Provost occupied the chair. Mr. Ralph Moore, her Majesty's Inspector of Coal Mines for the Eastern District of Scotland, stated that the amount subscribed for this fund amounted to £8,234 17s. 9d., and after providing for every claim likely to be made, a surplus of £20,440 remained, which, with the sanction of the subscribers, the executive committee propose to hand over in certain proportions to a local committee, to be appointed in each of the twelve districts of inspection in England and Scotland, to be applied to the relief of suffering occasioned by colliery accidents. To carry out the proposition a committee for the eastern district of Scotland was appointed, including the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, who, along with Lord Belhaven, were also appointed trustees to receive the fund.

The noble park presented to the inhabitants of Dundee by Sir David Baxter—one of the recently-created Baronets—was on Wednesday opened with great rejoicing. Baxter Park is situated at the north-east extremity of the town. It occupies a space of thirty-eight acres, and is most tastefully laid out. In the centre stands a pavilion, in the Italian style, built at a cost of £6000. At each entrance there are handsome lodges. The cost of the park and its embellishments, with the sum set apart by the donor for its maintenance, cannot be less than £50,000. A statue of Sir David Baxter, which has been subscribed for by upwards of 16,000 of the people of Dundee, as a mark of their gratitude for his noble gift, and which was executed by Mr. Steel, sculptor, Edinburgh, was uncovered on the occasion. Lord Russell, who is spending his holidays in the North, was present, and thus evinced his high sense of the public service rendered by Sir D. Baxter in providing for a large population the means of healthful recreation. The presence of the noble Earl added greatly, of course, to the éclat of the ceremony. His Lordship was loudly welcomed by the people of Dundee, and the Corporation conferred upon him the highest honour they could bestow—the freedom of the burgh. In returning thanks for his enrolment among the burgesses of Dundee, Lord Russell briefly referred to some of the leading public measures with which his name is intimately associated, and then spoke of the policy which her Majesty's Government had pursued with regard to the American war. That policy, he said, had been one of neutrality, and it would be their constant endeavour "to exercise the power now intrusted, or which may be hereafter intrusted, to the Crown by Parliament, in such a manner as to defeat every attempt to engage our people in enterprises inconsistent with our neutral position." After the park had been opened in due form, a large number of small balloons were sent up, and at half-past six o'clock Mr. Coxwell ascended in his monster balloon. There were also several grand displays of fireworks.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

Royal Engineers: Lieut.-Gen. L. A. Hall to be Colonel-Commandant.
2nd Dragoon Guards: J. D. Macpherson to be Cornet.
11th Hussars: Cornet J. Delacour to be Lieutenant.
17th Lancers: W. A. Ellis to be Cornet.
Royal Artillery: Cadet W. F. de H. Curtis to be Lieutenant.
Royal Engineers: Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. E. T. Ford to be Colonel; Capts. and Brevet Majors C. J. Gibb, C. G. Gray, W. D. Gossett, C. Sim, and F. C. Haszard, to be Lieutenant-Colonels; Sec. Capt. and Brevet Major A. Leahy to be Captain; Sec. Capt. E. L. Bland to be Captain; Sec. Capt. W. Bailey to be Second Captain; Lieuts. H. H. Jones and A. T. Storer to be Second Captains; Cadets H. H. Whatley and H. C. Fox to be Lieutenants.
3rd Foot: Major F. W. Gore to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. T. Kains to be Major; Lieut. A. G. Hunshe to be Captain; Ensign E. G. Graham to be Lieutenant; Cade: G. F. J. L. Russell to be Ensign. 5th: Staff Assist. Surg. E. L. Hiffeman to be Assistant Surgeon. 7th: Major P. J. J. Grant to be Major. 10th: Lieut. O. H. Stoney to be Captain; Ensign W. E. Randle to be Lieutenant; H. C. Hunting to be Ensign. 12th: Ensign J. K. Doonar to be Lieutenant; Cadet C. Hely to be Ensign. 15th: Lieut. J. W. Coventry to be Captain; Ensign A. Kemmis to be Lieutenant; Cadet N. Hamond to be Ensign. 34th: Ensign P. Walker to be Lieutenant; Cadet W. Watson to be Ensign. 45th: Cadet R. Bourcon to be Ensign. 60th: Capt. T. Biggs to be Major; Lieutenants the Hon. R. P. Vereker and G. F. Stehelin to be Captains; Ensigns J. Miller, C. F. Terry, J. W. Rhodes and A. V. O'Brien to be Lieutenants; Lieut. Cadet L. Bradford to be Ensign; Serg.-Major F. Vining to be Ensign. 64th: Cadet T. A. Irwin to be Ensign. 94th: Ensign E. L. Stehelin to be Lieutenant; Ensign F. B. Campbell to be Ensign; Lieut. P. R. Anstruther to be Adjutant. 96th: Major Lord R. H. Browne to be Major.
Rifle Brigade: The Hon. C. T. Parker to be Ensign; Staff Assist. Surg. J. Wiles to be Assistant Surgeon.
2nd West India Regiment: L. St. John Hartford to be Ensign.
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Staff Surg. W. Braybrooke to be Staff Surgeon-Major; Assist. surgs. F. S. B. F. de Chaumont, M.D., and P. Davidson, M.D., to be Staff Assistant Surgeons.
BREVET.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. M. F. Smith to be General; Major-Gens. C. Grierson and L. A. Hall to be Lieutenant-Generals; Col. H. Servanté to be Major-General; Col. W. C. Lord to have the local rank of Major-General; Lieut.-Col. J. S. Hawkins to be Colonel; Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. W. Norman, C.B., to be Aide-de-Camp to her Majesty, with the rank of Colonel in the Army.

ADMIRALTY.

Royal Marine Light Infantry: Second Lieut. M. P. H. Gray to be First Lieutenant.

Rear-Admiral Washington, hydrographer to the Admiralty, has resigned his appointment, in consequence of ill health.

A review of the troops in garrison at Portsmouth took place on Southsea Common on Thursday. Major-General Lord W. Paulet, C.B., commanded the force.

By the appointment of Major-General Sir Robert Percy Douglas, Bart., to the command of the Cape, in succession to Lieutenant-General Wynyard, who has returned home, the post of lieutenant-governor of Jersey is rendered vacant.

It is stated that Sir Charles Howe Freemantle, K.C.B., Vice-Admiral of the Red, will succeed Sir William Houston Stewart, K.C.B., Admiral of the Blue, as the Port Admiral at Devonport.

Up to the close of last month 18,893 applications had been received, and 16,463 volunteers enrolled in the Royal Naval Reserve.

The officers of the line-of-battle ship Duke of Wellington, lying at Portsmouth Harbour, gave a luncheon and ball on board that vessel on Thursday week. The hospitable offer of the gallant entertainers was well responded to, and they had the pleasure to welcome upwards of 200 visitors to their ship, comprising members of the principal families in the county.

The Aldershott Mission-hall and Soldiers' Institute, the first stone of which was laid on the 11th of February by the Earl of Shaftesbury, will be formally opened on the 4th proximo. The object of the Mission-hall is to furnish the soldier with wholesome means of recreation in place of the vitiating temptations which exist in Aldershott. Chess, draughts, and other amusements will be provided, and occasional lectures on interesting subjects will be given. Religious services will, of course, not be forgotten.

The Channel Fleet, after a week's stay in the Clyde, weighed anchor for Belfast on Tuesday, the weather in the early part of the day being favourable. The Defence first steamed down the river, followed by the other vessels of the fleet. When off Toward, however, the weather had become so bad that it was thought advisable to interrupt the progress of the fleet. The flag-ship and some other vessels accordingly returned to their old anchorage, it being understood that four or five of the fleet sought shelter in Rothesay, Gourock, and the contiguous bays. On Wednesday morning the entire fleet was again en route for Belfast. Admiral Dacres and the officers of the Channel Fleet were entertained yesterday se'nnight to a splendid banquet in the Corporation Galleries by the Lord Provost, magistrates, and Town Council of the city. On the previous evening, the Provost and Corporation of Greenock entertained those gallant visitors to a magnificent ball. The Lords of the Admiralty have stated, in reply to requisitions on the subject, that the Channel Fleet cannot visit Cork and Limerick this year, the season being too advanced.

The Select Ordnance Committee carried out a series of experiments at Newhaven during last week. In addition to ascertaining the comparative value of Armstrong and smooth-bore guns, the committee tested the efficiency of an entirely new Armstrong 70-pounder side-breech loader. This piece of ordnance was exhibited, along with others, in the International Exhibition last year. It is a sea-service gun, and is constructed on a principle which has been well described as the "side-wedge," the bore in the rear of the charge being closed by an iron wedge. The gun is loaded at the breech, and the wedge is worked at the side behind it, for which purpose the gun is here completely cut through. The advantage of this piece of ordnance in the naval service consists in obviating the difficulty of lifting out the heavy vent-piece. In the 110-pounder the ventpiece weighs about 156lb., and to lift it two men are required to stand upon the carriage and exert all their strength In this side-wedge gun the sliding-vent is easily moved. Unless, however, the wedges, which are constructed with mathematical accuracy, are properly adjusted, the gun cannot be fired, as the vent remains covered, and there is no possibility of inserting the friction-tube until the charge is properly wedged up.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

A notice from Colonel M'Murdo says:—Classes for musketry instruction of volunteers will be formed at schools of musketry at Hythe and Fleetwood respectively on the 19th inst. Officers commanding volunteer corps in Scotland, or in Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Durham, Yorkshire, Lancashire, and the Isle of Man, who wish to send one or more members to the class at Fleetwood, are requested to transmit their applications to the War Office not later than the 15th inst. Officers commanding volunteer corps in the remaining portion of Great Britain may apply for permission to send one or more members of their corps to the class at Hythe not later than the 15th inst.

The third annual prize meeting of the 33rd Middlesex was held last Saturday, at the Tottenham Range. The rain came down in torrents; notwithstanding which the contest proceeded with vigour.

At the forthcoming county gathering in Wiltshire prizes will be offered for competition to the amount of nearly £300, including a £50 challenge cup, and a twenty-guinea silver salver to go with it, the latter to be kept by the winner.——Arrangements have been made for a contest during the county meeting between a given number of riflemen from each of the two Wiltshire battalions. All the crack shots have been selected for the match, which is expected to excite great interest.——At the Wilton range, yesterday week, the return match between fifteen of the 1st Wilts (Salisbury) and a like number of the 14th Wilts (Wilton) came off. The Salisbury corps made 382 marks, and the Wilton 306. The former were therefore again victorious.

The annual meeting of the Norfolk Volunteer Service Association commenced on Monday at the Mousehold range, near Norwich.

On Monday a match was shot between No. 5 (Park) Company, Robin Hoods, and Companies 1 and 5 of the 1st Derbyshire Administrative Battalion. The competition with No. 5 Derbyshire was a return match, the previous one having been shot between ten members of that company and ten of the Park Company of Robin Hoods on the Derby ground, about six months since, ending in the defeat of Derbyshire. The result of the match was that the Robin Hoods scored 48·50 points per man, beating the 1st Derbyshire by 8·50 points and the 5th Derbyshire by 11·40 points.

The third annual meeting of the County of Lancaster Rifle Association commenced on Monday at Altcar, near Liverpool. Though the prizes were more numerous than last year, there was a considerable falling off in the number of competitors. The shooting continued throughout the week; but in consequence of the heavy rain which fell on Saturday, the last day of the meeting, the firing for the volley prizes was necessarily postponed till next year. The prizes were distributed by Lieutenant-Colonel Bruce. The association cup was won by Captain E. Ross. Among the other successful competitors were Ensign Sprott, of the 5th Liverpool Rifle Brigade, who won the association purse of £50; Captain Kershaw, of the 8th L.R.V., who won the Leigh challenge cup; and Mr. W. Lythgoe, of the 47th L.R.V., the winner of the association grand challenge cup. The *Manchester Guardian* attributes the smallness of the attendance mainly to the fact of the meeting being held at a place to which only part of the volunteers of the county have convenient access. "It is an injustice (that journal says) to the great mass of the volunteers of Lancashire to require them to assemble year after year on a spot which is only conveniently accessible by the volunteers of Liverpool. We hope that the meeting of the association has been held at Altcar for the last time for some years; and that next year the council, in obedience to the rule of the association, will select a place of meeting in some other locality."——Several members of the 1st Manchester mustered on their ground at Barton Moss, on Saturday, to compete for a fourth series of prizes arranged by the officers and members of the council of the regiment. The weather was unfavourable for shooting, rain falling fast during the whole of the afternoon; notwithstanding this, the number of points made was good.

A review of the Durham County Volunteers, concluding with a sham fight, in which several corps belonging to Newcastle and the county of Northumberland assisted, took place in the park of Lambton Castle, adjacent to Chester-le-street, on Monday. The day was not very favourable for the display, as a gale of wind blew from the north-west; but 2000 volunteers appeared upon the field, and over 5000 persons were present as spectators. The

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NATIONAL SPORTS.

Warwick September meeting ever exercised less
the great event immediately following on "Doncaster
at which has been held this week. There was nothing
through which one could get a "line" to reach any
es; and, except the exultation of the layers over
Lord Clifden and their evident determination to keep
down, there was no feature of any interest affecting
The weather was fine, the ground capital "going,"
in itself equal to the average of former years.
n, whose fierce temper required the presence of an ash
won the Leamington Stakes, beating Flirtation—at
lb. for the year—by a neck.
of Doctor Syntax in the Cup on Wednesday brought
into the Leger lists, at 40 to 1; but it is difficult to
at grounds, seeing that Fairwater, second, was giving
e very equivocal position of Lord Clifden in the turf
much uneasiness in the minds of his recent backers,
ested at such a short price, they cannot possibly "get
steadiness, too, of the three favourites who reign in his
their perplexity, since they cannot see their way
ing round," as it is termed. Of Queen Bertha, it must
e have to take too much on trust. The very latest
Malton, however, say that she is doing splendidly,
ing Life of Wednesday last, in a special paragraph
d Falmouth's mare, states that she is "looking and
s her most sanguine friends can desire." All this pos-
a vast improvement in her form; for the close finish of
ks and a half-head win is hardly enough to make
paper. The Ranger builds his reputation upon his
rand Prize of Paris and his defeat of the Old Orange
kshire Stakes. The former was a clever performance,
of the latter it is frequently averred that Mr.
won in rather "slovenly" style. Avenger holds
in the quotations. From the quarters whence the
me he may safely be said to carry the stable
s form and capabilities there can be no manner of
Arthur Edwards in the saddle the Lord of Enville
confident. Golden Pledge is a useful, honest horse, with
ity, and probably, like the Daniel O'Rourkes generally,
nish in good company. But if the tone of the market
lowing of results, "the Pledge" ought to be there or
the day, for some genuine commissions have been
favour, and it is believed another yet remains to be
al from the outside division have advanced and retired
realis and Blue Mantle head the ruck. With a lively
what Mr. I'Anson can do in the way of surprises
memory of Blink Bonny's double victory at Epsom
magnificent and unlooked-for performance on Don-
c public have had an eye to the daughter of Blink
minster, and the adherents of the green jacket fondly
possibility of a repetition of the Caller Ou "fluke," as
party termed it. Blue Mantle shows his crest once
age in the betting. He is said to be taking most
rk, which he does well, and they are all very "fond" at
But the "coming outsider," so much talked of, cannot
come yet, unless he be found in the following list of
rs and jockeys:—Avenger, A. Edwards; Blondin;
. Daley or Lynch; Borealis, Challoner (if not on Lord
rful; Clarior, T. Aldcroft; Doctor Syntax, J. Adams;
Clements; The Eagle; Gladstone, H. Covey; Golden
; Erin-go-bragh, Taylor; Light Bob; Lord Clifden
Challoner; Kemptown; National Guard, J. Snowden;
Rogers; Physalis colt; Queen Bertha, Fordham; The
ater; Scamander, Custance.

nce of the first day of partridge-shooting during the
ed a cessation of hostilities, at least, amongst amateur
seem, with one common accord, to have abandoned the
ling-piece. so that no matches of importance (except
the "peripatetic" elevens were overcome) were brought
Of these, that played at the ground attached to Mr.
amb Tavern, Metropolitan Cattle Market (which, by-
hes some excellent wickets), was the most important.
n the United Eleven and Twenty of the Middlesex
o players. The ground was somewhat "slow," on
e heavy rains which fell, mostly during the nights.
f innings fell to the "host," who put in the
they experienced some trouble in getting rid of
being over four hours at the wicket for his 55, and
biting a fine defence and some free hitting, by which
The other double scorers were Mortlock, 27; John
; and Caffyn, 13: the total amounting to 212. The
nly succeeded in putting together 72, of which Silcock
ch marked 15, and Blinks and Box (the latter of whom
be omitted from any Middlesex Eleven) severally con-
ine out of the Twenty-Two were "ciphers in the great
he second innings of Middlesex ten wickets "collapsed"
's bowling being of a very telling description. Silcock's
innings of 44, which included a hit for 6 out of the
rain interfered so seriously with the play that the game
ted in a draw, the score being—United, 212; Twenty-
sex, 72 and 106, and eleven wickets to fall. The All-
n was engaged at Retford also, against Twenty-two,
son and Hodgson, two of the great Yorkshire bowlers.
t together 140, of which Hayward obtained forty-seven
thirty-two. Only two of the Retford side—Jackson
and Smith with eleven—achieved "double honours,"
all they could muster, which just left them in a position
innings; and they had lost eleven wickets for sixty-
close of the second day's play. Saturday was so wet
e was drawn, adding one more to the long list of
tests. On Monday the delightful grounds of Mrs.
Broadwater, near Godalming, was the scene of a
r two thousand spectators. The Sixteen included Mr.
but how he becomes part of the "Godalming family"
a loss to understand). He did good service as usual,
The innings amounted to 136, and the United were all
r 81, Tom Hearne's 19 being the largest item in the
xteen were all got rid of for 77 in their second hands, and
se of the play on Tuesday the United had lost four
2 runs. On Wednesday the game was resumed, and
ined their first victory by 44 runs.

sporting in Ross-shire was never better, but south of
far as the height of Badenoch, there have been some
grouse disease, but not nearly so violent as in previous
of it seems to have crossed the line of the Caledonian
deer in these parts have never been more plentiful, nor
better heads. There was a fine open winter, and the
d abundant at the time of the growing of the horn,
t warmth towards the conclusion of that process that
clear of velvet nearly a fortnight earlier than usual.
gathering of heads of 1862, in his well-known
nverness, is a rare sight, even for the oldest stalker.
his year bid fair to surpass them. So far Mr. Snowie
alm to a head of only ten tines, but very elegantly
Mr. J. G. Leigh, of Strathconnon, who has sent in six
preservation as well. He considers one of Mr.
's, of Kinlochlnichart, to rank second. This is a
royal" of twelve tines, and with palmated tops six
Mr. Chaplin, of Glenfishie, stands third with an
fourteen tines, and fifth with a "royal," his two heads
ed in Mr. Snowie's taste tripos by another of Mr. J. G.
is almost "a claberclautch"—i.e., with "whip horns."
have not had a great time of it. The rivers were so
fish tried to ascend that the greater part of them were
e mouth. As compared with last year—which was,
e an exceptional one—in consequence of the heavy
ng wet, many fishers have so far not landed one third.

T BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S.—THURSDAY EVENING.
1 agst Avenger (t 11 to 2); 11 to 2 agst Queen Bertha (t 6 to 1); 8 to 1
(t); 8 to 1 agst Lord Clifden (t); 8 to 1 agst Ranger (off).
1000 to 30 on the field (off).

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METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The annual fête of the South London Order of Foresters, which comprises fifty-two courts and numbers nearly 4000 members, was held on Monday at the Crystal Palace. About 20,000 persons were present.

Two houses fell yesterday week at Sydenham. The foundations were laid on clay, and owing to the heavy rains the earth sunk, and the houses fell, carrying away the scaffolding and burying six persons, one of whom was fatally and two seriously injured.

At the meeting of the City Court of Sewers on Tuesday the plan of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway for the viaduct across Ludgate-hill was submitted; and, though the surveyor warned the Court that the viaduct would not look as well in fact as on paper, the plan was passed.

On Monday a large body of workmen commenced the demolition of several hundreds of houses in Sun-street, Long-alley, and the neighbourhood, to make way for the Finsbury Extension and Central City Terminus of the North London Railway. We learn from the *City Press* that Messrs. Waring and Co. have taken the contract for the construction of this branch railway, from Kingsland to Liverpool-street, City, for the sum of £215,000.

An enthusiastic meeting on behalf of Poland was held on Monday evening in the Vestry Hall, King's-road, Chelsea—Mr. Hall, chairman of the vestry, presided. Several speeches were delivered in warm praise of the Poles and in commendation of their movement. Finally, resolutions were adopted in favour of the Polish league and calling upon the Government to recognise the belligerent rights of Poland.

The autumnal show of flowers and fruit, which was held on Wednesday, at the gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society, was very successful, and formed a fitting conclusion to the season. The display of flowers consisted principally of dahlias, gladioli, cut roses, asters, and chrysanthemums; and of fruit there was a great show of all those kinds which reach perfection at this season of the year.

The third annual election of the German National League in London took place at Seyd's Hotel on Saturday last. Professor Kinkel was chosen chairman for the ensuing year. Mr. Berndes, Mr. Born, Mr. Oppler, Dr. Beigel, and Mr. Jebens are the elected deputy chairmen, and Dr. Zerffi, Mr. Lasker, and Dr. Schlund the secretaries. The object of the society is to promote the complete union of Germany on a constitutional and popular basis.

At a recent meeting of the Chelsea vestry Dr. Barclay, medical officer of health, reported that he had tested bread obtained from some of the poorer districts in the parish to determine the quantity of alum contained, and he found that the worst was that supplied to the workhouse. It was resolved to send Dr. Barclay's report to the board, in order to have immediate steps taken in the matter.

A splendid iron screw steam-vessel, named the Nutfield, was launched on Thursday week from the premises of the builders, Messrs. Ash and Co., Isle of Dogs, Poplar, in the presence of a large number of spectators. After the launch the vessel was removed into dock to be fitted with her machinery and boilers, previous to being forwarded to her owners in Australia, where she will be used for river passenger traffic. The Nutfield is 1770 tons burden; length, 215 ft.; and breadth 25 ft. 6 in.

A strange discovery has been made in St. Mary's Church, Whitechapel. Workmen were engaged in repairing the roof of that edifice, when, close under the old tiling, they discovered the body of a child in an advanced state of decomposition. Since then eleven coffins have been found under the roof of the church. Some of them contained the bodies of children; others human bones and dust. It is supposed that they were placed there a long time ago by some interested person to avoid burial fees. An inquest was opened on some of the remains on Saturday. The evidence in reference to the dealing with the bodies of children was of a most revolting kind. Everybody connected with the church denied any share in placing the coffins and bodies where they were found. The inquest was adjourned.

Last week the births of 1863 children—925 boys and 938 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1853-62 the average number (corrected) was 1830.——In the week that ended last Saturday the deaths in London exhibited a considerable decrease; they fell to 1232, which is a lower number than any that has been returned since the first week of July. The chief decrease in the mortality arose from diarrhœa, which fell from 181 to 123; whilst the deaths from smallpox, scarlatina, diphtheria, whooping-cough, and typhus were about the same as in the previous week. More than one half of the mortality during the week occurred to the younger portion of the population—namely, to 704, who were under twenty years of age; 326 were between twenty and sixty years of age, and 201 at sixty years of age and upwards. A gardener is recorded as having died at the advanced age of ninety-seven years.

On Monday, the 21st inst., the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, &c., of the city of London, will attend Divine service at Christ's Church, Newgate-street, where a sermon will be preached by the Rev. W. Romanis, M.A., of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, late one of the Greshams of Christ's Hospital. They will afterwards hear the orations delivered in the hall, according to annual custom. The programme will be as follows:—Latin oration on "The Benefits of the Royal Hospitals," by J. H. Newnum; English oration on the same subject, by J. H. Wylie; Greek oration on the same subject, by C. G. Load; to be followed by translations from "Richard II." into Greek Iambics, by L. L. Sharkey; from "Paradise Lost," into Greek Hexameters, by C. A. Fyffe; "The Field of Gilboa," into Greek Elegiacs, by J. W. Farrer; "The Soldier's Dream," into Latin Elegiacs, by A. Bovell; from "The Lady of the Lake," into Latin Lyrics, by R. H. Hughes. There will also be two original poems, not yet adjuged.

The quantity of coal entered for the port of London for the month of August just past was 414,283 tons 16 cwt., against 407,225 tons 10 cwt., or an increase of 7058 tons 6 cwt. as compared with August, 1862. The entries of seaborne coal were 271,463 tons; and, when contrasted with the corresponding month of last year there is, it appears, a diminution of 3471 tons. The 271,463 tons are made up as follows from the undermentioned places:—87,872 tons from Newcastle, 85,511 tons from Sunderland, 49,718 tons from Hartlepool and West Hartlepool, 22,318 tons from Seaham, 7362 tons from Middlesborough, 667 tons from Blyth, 1648 tons Scotch coal, 9871 tons Welsh, 2258 tons Yorkshire, 2152 tons small, and 2066 tons of cinders. The railway supply for the same period of August has been 142,110 tons 11 cwt., as against 131,192 tons 15 cwt. last year for the same month. The London and North-Western has carried 51,468 tons 6 cwt.; Great Northern, 49,620 tons; Great Eastern, 19,075 tons 9 cwt.; Great Western, 14,378 tons; Midland, 7354 tons 9 cwt.; Chatham and Dover, 202 tons 7 cwt.; and the Tilbury and Southend, 72 tons. The canal traffic was 710 tons 15 cwt., against 1188 tons 15 cwt. for August, 1862. The seaborne coal entered at London from the 1st of January to the end of August of the present year is 2,109,107 tons, conveyed in 6264 ships. For the same period of the preceding year the tonnage was 2,207,415 tons, in 6786 ships; so that for 1863 there is a decline of 522 ships and 98,308 tons. This deficiency is more than compensated for by the railway traffic, which for the eight months of the present year shows an increase of 162,612 tons 9 cwt., the quantity for 1862 being 907,043 tons 9 cwt.; this year, 1,069,655 tons 18 cwt. The canal supply has diminished from 7910 tons 15 cwt. last year to 6593 tons 5 cwt. for this year. The aggregate supply of the eight months of the present year has been 3,185,356 tons 3 cwt.; the same period of last year it was 3,122,369 tons 4 cwt.; so that the requirements of the metropolis have necessitated a supply of 62,986 tons 17 cwt. more than was required in 1862.

THE RAISING OF HOLBORN VALLEY.—There are two plans before the public by which the existing evils of this route may be corrected, if not altogether removed. One is bold, comprehensive, and costly; it involves the demolition of a large amount of property in Holborn, Skinner-street, Farringdon-street, King-street, and adjacent thoroughfares, for the purpose of raising the general level of the roadway. According to this plan, instead of two steep hills, there will be four moderate inclines, running north and south and east and west. This will be a resolution of levels; and, should the gradients east and west be made easy enough for the heavy traffic that will continue to run in those directions, this plan will be the most thorough that could be devised. Mr. Bunning is the author of this scheme. The other proposes to throw a viaduct over the valley, towards the north side, thus avoiding an extensive destruction of property and providing a roadway on a dead level from east to west. There will also be, as at present, a level road from north to south; but there will be the great disadvantage of the present inclines out of the valley from Farringdon-street, &c., and the Metropolitan Railway station to Holborn and Skinner-street. This plan was advocated, though not originated, by Mr. Marrable, the late architect to the Metropolitan Board of Works, and it would be the cheaper of the two.—*City Press.*

LAW AND POLICE.—At the Judges' chambers yesterday week Mr. Justice Byles refused to give costs in several cases brought in the superior courts for small sums, which might have been tried in the county courts.

A singular case was tried before the Recorder of the City and a jury yesterday week. A Mr. Forster, who has been in business in London for the last four years, was sued for a debt, which he refused to pay. He pleaded infancy, and called his father, who proved that he was born in 1842, but admitted that he had given him money to begin business on his own account in 1859, and he would not swear it was not in 1858. The jury expressed their regret, in which the Recorder said all honest men would agree, that they were compelled to find for the defendant.

A curious point of law was argued before Mr. D'Eyncourt on Thursday week. When the Metropolitan Railway was under construction, Ray-street, in Clerkenwell, was blocked up for some time, and Mr. Law, who kept a coffee-shop there, claimed £100 compensation for loss of custom. As the company would not pay, Mr. Law proposed to have the damages assessed by a jury, as provided by a clause of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act. The company resisted, and brought the question before the police magistrate, relying upon a clause in their own Act, which provides that, where a dispute about land arose in the case of a tenant from year to year, the compensation shall be decided by a magistrate, according to another clause in the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act. The great point in dispute was whether injury to the custom of a shop could be brought under the head of "land" or not. The magistrate agreed to take up the case, leaving it to the agent for Mr. Law, if he thought fit, to appeal.

A case which is, happily for the credit of human nature, almost unprecedented, was heard at the Sheriffs' Court last Saturday. A son sued his father for money lent. The father indignantly denied the loan; and the son, on being pressed, was obliged to confess that the money which he said he had lent was savings out of an allowance made him by his father. The jury stopped the case, and gave a verdict against the son, who will have to pay the costs out of the "savings" which he has made—according to his own account.

In a case of alleged fraudulent bankruptcy heard at Guildhall on Monday, a novel point was raised under the new law. The bankrupt was charged with dealing with his estate after it had become vested in the assignees. On the other side it was contended that, as the bankrupt had been granted time until November by the Court, he had only been doing his best for the great body of his creditors. The evidence of evil intent was not very strong; and the Alderman, remanding the prisoner, accepted bail for his due appearance.

John George Smith, calling himself an American, and his wife have been committed on charges of shoplifting at the stalls in the Crystal Palace. On the former, when searched, was found a valuable gold watch and chain, a Federal greenback note for 100 dols., and 18s. 6d. in silver; and on the latter there is some reason to hope that before long the race of luggage-thieves will be exhausted.

John Jones, described as an elderly man engaged in literary pursuits, was brought up at Bow-street on Thursday week charged with stealing a leaden paper-weight from the reading-room of the British Museum. He confessed his guilt, pleading extreme poverty, and the authorities of the Museum, under the circumstances, recommended him to mercy. The magistrate sentenced him to three months' imprisonment.

Mr. Selfe fined two Irish labourers, Dillon and Hayes, 50s. and 10s. respectively, for forcing themselves into a railway carriage already full.

A Dorsetshire farm labourer was convicted at the Guildhall Police Court last Saturday for sending to Newgate Market a hamper full of beef of a "mortally diseased" cow. One of the witnesses said he would not mind eating it if it were salted; but he would rather not be obliged to eat it. The magistrate let he fellow off with a month's imprisonment. A case under the Nuisances Removal Act came before Sir R. Carden at the Mansion House on Wednesday. The defendant was charged with having bad meat in his shop for sale, and, as he would not give up the name of the consignor, the summons was served. The defendant, who pleaded that he did not know the meat was bad, and that on former occasions he had pointed out bad meat to the inspector, was ultimately fined 20s. and costs. During the last six weeks more than nineteen tons of meat have been condemned in London as unfit for human food.

In another case, at Guildhall, a young man was charged with obtaining goods by fraud within three months of his bankruptcy. He had been arrested at Gravesend just as he was stepping on board a vessel for New Zealand. On his way up to town with the officer he was found coolly loading a revolver, of which he was at once deprived. He was sent to Leeds for trial, as the bulk of the goods was obtained in Yorkshire.

Some time ago a man calling himself Chapman was charged at a police-court with obtaining money fraudulently by the sale of an advowson which he did not possess. A Mr. George Turner, said to be the same individual, was on Tuesday placed at the bar at Westminster Police Court on a precisely similar charge. Towards the close of last year he advertised two advowsons for sale, and the Rev. J. Cox, of Hood Church, near Birkenhead, entered into correspondence with him as to one of them. This led to an interview, and Turner took Mr. Cox to Hardwick, near Wellingborough, which was the living he professed to have for sale. He showed him the church and the village, and afterwards an agreement was made that Turner, as the agent of Mr. James Wilson, of Clapham-common, should sell the advowson to Mr. Cox for £2625, of which £300 was to be paid down. That sum was paid down, but Mr. Cox's solicitors, failing to get any conveyance of the advowson, put the matter into the hands of the police, who could find no Mr. James Wilson. Turner was not apprehended, however, until last Tuesday evening, when he was taken at Bath, where, it is said, he was living as Sir Henry Seymour. In the course of the hearing it came out that about the time when he professed to sell the advowson to Mr. Cox he was negotiating, as he alleged, for its purchase from the real owners. He was remanded till Tuesday next.

Joseph Armstrong, Esq., Town Councillor and ex-Mayor of Newcastle, died at his residence, St. Thomas's-place, on the 29th ult., aged fifty-eight. Mr. Armstrong served the office of Sheriff of Newcastle 1856-7. He had been for many years part proprietor of the *Newcastle Courant*. The interment took place on Thursday week, the remains being followed to the grave by the Mayor's state coach, a long string of private carriages, and by the whole of the persons employed in the *Courant* office.

The annual meeting of the bards of Wales, for competing in poetry, music, and prose, came to a conclusion at Swansea yesterday week. As already stated, the proceedings commenced on Tuesday, under the presidency of Mr. Hussey Vivian, M.P. for Glamorgan. On Wednesday the president was Mr. D. Pugh, M.P.; on Thursday, Mr. E. M. Richards, the Mayor of Swansea; and on Friday, the Lord Bishop of St. David's. Altogether about £500 has been distributed in prizes, among which was a prize of £50 for the best ode on the late Prince Consort.

The triennial ceremony of "throwing the dart" in Cork harbour was performed on Thursday week by the Mayor of that city. The members of the Town Council embarked on board a steam-vessel, attended by all the civic officers, and the band of the Cork City Artillery. The steamer proceeded out to sea until she reached an imaginary line between Poor Head and Cork Head, which is supposed to be the maritime boundary of the borough. Here the Mayor donned his official robes, and proceeded, attended by the mace and sword bearer, the city treasurer, and the town clerk, all wearing their official costumes, to the prow of the vessel, whence he launched the javelin into the water, thereby asserting his authority as Lord High Admiral of the port.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE amount of business doing in National Securities has been very moderate; nevertheless, compared with last week, although in some instances prices have shown signs of weakness, the fluctuations in the quotations have been trifling. The quantity of stock is almost limited. Most of the foreign exchanges continue in favour of this country; and we are still importing rather large amounts in gold from America. In the Unfunded Debt very little has been doing. However, some of the bills have marked 2s. prem.

Although the demand for money has been far from active, the rates for accommodation have been well supported. In the open market the best paper is done as follows, with an abundant supply of capital on offer:—

Thirty days' bills	..	2½ per cent.	Four months' bills	..	4 to 4½ per cent.
Sixty days' bills	..	2½ to ½ "	Six months' bills	..	4 to 5 "
Three months' bills	..	2½ "			

Long-dated paper is inquired for by the leading discount houses. In the Stock Exchange money may be had at 2½ to 3 per cent.

In Paris, money is a shade easier. On other parts of the Continent, however, it is firm. The quotations in the leading cities are as under:—

	Bank rate, per cent.	Open market, per cent.		Bank rate.	Open market.
Paris ..	4	3½	Amsterdam ..	3	3
Vienna ..	5	5	Turin ..	5	5
Berlin ..	4	3½	Brussels ..	4	3½
Frankfort ..	3	2½	Hamburg ..	—	2½
			St. Petersburg	6	6

Gold has continued to flow into the Bank of England; but £100,000 has been withdrawn for shipment to the Brazils.

The balance in hand of the South Sea Company is rather over £44,000. This sum admits of a final dividend to the shareholders of £4 5s. per cent.

The value of the gold known to be on passage from Australia is about £530,000. Bar silver has changed hands somewhat freely, at 5s. 1½d. per ounce.

The three last steamers from New York have brought £22,000. The exchange comes at 136½; and the premium on gold at 26.

The London General Omnibus Company and the Bank of British Columbia have each declared a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent per annum. The directors of the latter undertaking have started a new branch at Freshfield, British Columbia.

On Monday about an average business was transacted in Home Securities, and prices ruled firm. Bank Stock marked 240 to 239; Reduced Three per Cents, 92½ to ½; Consols, for Money, 93½ ⅜; New Three per Cents, 93⅜; Consols, for Account, 91½ ⅜; Long Annuities, 14⅛; India Stock, 226; Ditto, Five Per Cents, 106⅜ ½; Ditto, Debentures, 105½; Ditto, Bonds, 19s. prem.; and Exchequer Bills, par to 2s. prem. On Tuesday the market was steady. Consols closed at 93⅜ for Money, and 93½ ⅜ for Account; Reduced and New Three per Cents realised 92⅜ to ½; India Five per Cents, 106⅜ to ½; and Exchequer Bills par. Wednesday's market was flat, and prices declined. Consols, for Money, sold at 93⅜ ⅜; for Account, 93⅜ ½; Reduced Three per Cents, 92½ ½ 92; New Three per Cents, 91½ 92; New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 77½; India Stock, 106⅜ ½; and Exchequer Bills, 2s. prem. to par. On Thursday the fluctuations in prices were trifling. Consols, for Money, realised 93⅜ to ½; for Account, 93⅜ ½; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92½ to ½; and Exchequer Bills, par to 3s. prem. India Five per Cent Stock marked 106⅜ to ½; and India Bonds, 17s. prem.

The half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of England was held on Thursday, when a dividend of 4½ per cent for the half year was declared, without deduction on account of income tax.

Mexican Stock has been dealt in to a considerable extent, and a further advance has taken place in its value. Spanish Securities have continued firm; but Confederate Scrip has ruled heavy in the extreme, at 31 to 29 dis. Turkish Consolidés have realised 54, being an improvement on last week's quotations. Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents have marked 95; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 92½; Ditto, Deferred, 38½; Danish Five per Cents, 1853, 91½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 64⅝; Egyptian Seven per Cents, 101⅛ ex div.; Ditto, Second Issue, 101⅛ ex div.; Greek, 20½; Ditto, Coupons, 19½; Mexican Three per Cents, 21½; Moorish, 95; New Granada, 16½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1862, 89; Portuguese Three per Cents, 1852, 49½; Ditto, 1853, 50; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 90½; Ditto Five per Cents, 1862, 99⅛; Sardinian Five per Cents, 90; Spanish Deferred, 48½; Ditto Certificates, 13½; Ditto, Passive, 5; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 95; Ditto, 1858, 70 ex div.; Ditto, 1862, 70½; Venezuela Three per Cents, 25½; Ditto Six per Cents, 58½; and Italian Five per Cents, 73⅜.

The shares of the leading Joint-Stock Banks have changed hands at enhanced quotations, and the market has presented a very firm appearance:—Agra and United Service have sold at 11⅝; Alliance, 40½; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 34; Imperial Ottoman, 19½; London and Brazilian, 45½; London Chartered of Australia, 28; London and County, 49; London and Westminster, 79; Metropolitan and Provincial, 17; Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi, 5½; Standard of British South Africa, 2⅛; Ditto, New, 1⅝; Union of England and France, 9; and Union of London, 37.

A fair average business has been transacted in Colonial Government Securities:—Canada Six per Cents, 1877-84, 103; Ditto, Five per Cents, 93½; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1871 to 1876, 101⅛; Ditto, 1868 to 1892, 103⅛; and Victoria Six per Cents, 114½.

The Miscellaneous Market has been moderately active. Berlin Waterworks have realised 8⅝; Hudson's Bay Company, 9½; International Financial Society, 11; Italian Irrigation—Canal Cavour, 4⅞; Ditto, Six per Cent Bonds, 89; Joint-Stock Discount, 6½; London Financial Association, 13; London General Omnibus, 2½; Madras Irrigation and Canal, 4½; North British Australasian, ⅞; Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada, 5⅝.

American Government Securities have continued firm. Illinois Central Seven per Cents, 1875, have sold at 81; Ditto, 100 dol. Shares, 63½; New York Central, 100 dol. Shares, 94; and Pennsylvania Bonds, 1st Mortgage, 73½.

Very little change has taken place in the value of Railway Shares. A limited business, however, has again been transacted. The "calls" falling due this month amount to £1,295,266. Annexed are Thursday's official closing quotations:—

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Great Eastern, 5½; Ditto East Anglian Stock, 85; Great Northern, A Stock, 121½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 102½; Great Western, 67; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 113½; London and Brighton, 113½; London, Chatham, and Dover, 42½; London and Blackwall, 73½; London and North-Western, 101⅝; London and South-Western, 102; Metropolitan, 121½; Midland, 127½; North British, 53½; North-Eastern—Berwick, 104½; Ditto, Leeds, 57½; North Staffordshire, 61; South-Eastern, 94½; Staines, Wokingham, and Woking, 94; Taff Vale, B, 12½; Ditto, C, 5½.

Preference Shares.—Great Eastern, Norfolk, Five per Cent, 106; Great Northern Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 102½; North Staffordshire, 22½; South Eastern Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 101½; West Midland, Guaranteed Shares, Five-and-a-Half per Cents, 5½.

Lines Leased at a Fixed Rental.—London, Tilbury, and Southend, 100; Shrewsbury and Hereford, 136.

British Possessions.—Eastern Bengal, 110; East Indian, 103½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 20½; Ditto, 1st Preference, 71½; Great Indian Peninsula, 106½; Great Western of Canada, 10½; Scinde, 107½; Delhi, 107½; Punjaub, 107½.

Foreign.—Dutch Rhenish, 18; Great Luxembourg, 14½; Recife and San Francisco, 18½; San Paulo, 23½; Turin and Savona, 2½.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending Sept. 9 shows the following results, when compared with the previous statement:—

A decrease of circulation of ..	£273,911	A decrease of bullion of ..	146,732
An increase of public deposits of ..	170,231	An increase of rest of ..	37,147
A decrease of other deposits of ..	257,025	An increase of reserve of ..	115,584
A decrease of securities of ..	260,841		

The total circulation is £21,646,811; public deposits amount to £6,997,492; and private deposits to £12,909,484; securities are £20,919,543; and the stock of bullion is £15,315,168.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Sept. 7.—The supply of English wheat on offer in to-day's market was only moderate. For all kinds the demand ruled steady, at an advance in the quotations of from 1s. to 2s. per quarter, and at which a good clearance was effected. Foreign wheat commanded more attention, at 1s. per quarter above previous rates. Floating cargoes of grain were quite as dear as last week. There was an improved sale for most descriptions of barley, and the currencies had an upward tendency. Malt was in moderate supply, and fair request, at full prices. Good sound oats were quite as dear as last week; but inferior samples met a dull inquiry. Both beans and peas have changed hands somewhat freely, at quite previous rates. Flour has sold at very full prices.

Sept. 9.—Wheat and all other kinds of produce moved off steadily, and Monday's currency was well supported.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, new, 41s. to 46s.; ditto, white, 43s. to 50s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 41s. to 47s.; rye, 34s. to 37s.; grinding barley, 26s. to 28s.; distilling ditto, 29s. to 34s.; malting ditto, 29s. to 40s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s. to 66s.; brown ditto, 50s. to 55s.; Kingston and Ware, 60s. to 66s.; Chevalier, 66s. to 68s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s. to 23s.; potato ditto, 23s. to 27s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 17s. to 22s.; ditto, white, 18s. to 23s.; tick beans, 30s. to 32s.; grey peas, 35s. to 36s.; maple, 38s. to 40s.; white, 37s. to 38s.; boilers, 38s. to 39s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 37s. to 43s.; town households, 30s. to 32s.; country marks, 28s. to 32s. per 280 lb. French, 35s. to 38s. per sack. American, 19s. to 23s. per barrel.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: wheat, 660; barley, 20; malt, 150; flour, 220. Foreign: wheat, 1650; oats, 8510; flour, 320 sacks.

Seeds.—Mustard seed has moved off steadily, as very full prices. Otherwise, the seed trade has ruled heavy, at late rates. Cakes are tolerably firm.

Linseed, English, crushing, 62s. to 63s.; Calcutta, 66s. to 68s.; hempseed, 44s. to 48s. per quarter; coriander, 14s. to 16s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 9s. to 12s.; white ditto, 7s. to 8s.; tares, old, 4s. to 5s. per bushel; English rapeseed, 62s. to 65s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £9 10s. to £10 10s; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £10 10s; rape cakes £5 to £6 per ton; canary, 48s. to 52s. per quarter; red clover seed, 38s. to 48s.; white ditto, 64s. to 58s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6d. per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 44s. 2d.; barley, 34s. 8d.; oats, 22s.; rye, 32s. 11d.; beans, 38s. 10d.; peas, 37s. 2d.

The Six Weeks Averages.—Wheat, 45s. 9d.; barley, 32s. 3d.; oats, 22s. 10d.; rye, 34s. 3d.; beans, 39s. 8d.; peas, 35s. 8d.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 83,175; barley, 3796; oats, 7592; rye, 311; beans, 1235; peas, 740 quarters.

Tea.—The demand for nearly all kinds is in a sluggish state; nevertheless, compared with last week, very little change has taken place in the quotations.

Sugar.—Most raw qualities move off slowly, and in some instances prices are a shade lower than last week. Refined goods are inactive, at 45s. per cwt. for common brown lumps. The stock in warehouse consists of 113,372 tons, against 86,719 tons at the same time last year.

Coffee.—The market generally is firm, and the currencies are well supported. Stock, 10,649 tons, against 10,510 tons in 1862.

Rice.—Buyers are operating somewhat freely; but no change has taken place in prices. The supply in warehouse amounts to 51,188 tons, against 61,248 tons last year.

Provisions.—Most kinds of butter are in moderate request, at about stationary prices. The bacon market is firm, at late rates. Hams and lard are quite as dear as last week. Other provisions are inactive, but not cheaper.

Tallow.—The market is very inactive. P.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 40s. 6d. to 41s.; and for delivery during the last three months, 42s. to 42s. 6d. per cwt. Rough fat, 2s. 1½d. per 8lb.

Oils.—Linseed oil moves off slowly, at about previous rates. In other oils very little is doing on former terms.

Spirits.—The demand for rum is somewhat restricted. Proof Leewards, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.; proof East India, 1s. 5d. per gallon. Brandy and grain spirits are unaltered in value.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 to £4 10s.; clover, £4 to £6; and straw, £1 8s. to £1 16s. per load.

Hops.—The supply of new hops is increasing, and the demand for them is steady, at from £5 5s. to £8 per cwt. Yearlings are tolerably firm in price.

Wool.—English wool is in good request, at full prices; but foreign and colonial qualities rule heavy.

Potatoes.—The supplies are seasonably extensive, and the demand is steady, at from 60s. to 165s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market, Thursday, Sept. 10.—The supply of beasts on sale here to-day was only moderate. Prime breeds sold freely, at fully Monday's advance in price; but inferior stock was in slow request, at that day's rates. The top quotation was 5s. per 8 lb. With sheep the market was but moderately supplied. Prime Downs and half-breds changed hands at the extreme rates of Monday, the top price being 5s. 4d., in some instances 5s. 6d. per 8 lb. Inferior breeds met a slow sale, but at full prices. The few lambs on offer changed hands at about previous rates. Calves—the supply of which was but moderate—moved off slowly, at previous currencies. The highest quotation was 4s. 8d. per 8 lb. Pigs and milch cows were a slow sale, on former terms. Per 8 lb., to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; second quality ditto, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 10d. to 5s.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; neat small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; lambs, 5s. to 6s.; suckling calves, 14s. to 21s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 29s. each.

Head of Cattle on Sale.—Total supply: Beasts, 970; cows, 128; sheep and lambs, 7600; calves, 290; pigs, 305. Foreign: Beasts, 404; sheep 2500; calves, 148.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—Prime meat is firm in price; but inferior qualities are a slow sale:—Beef, from 2s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; mutton, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; lamb, 4s. 8d. to 5s.; veal, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; and pork, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d. per 8lb, by the carcase.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN MANILLA.

(From a Correspondent.)

I HASTEN to send you further photographs, which will illustrate the ravages caused by the earthquake, which I fully described in my last letter. The one representing the interior of the palace shows the present condition of the large reception-room. The wife and daughter of the Governor-General were the only members of the family present in the palace at the time of the calamity. They were seated in a room at the further end of the sala. They left it just in time to escape the fall of the roof, and as they ran through the reception-room on their way to the staircase the rafters and tiles fell crashing in behind them. The Governor and his son were out driving, and, having felt the earthquake, although but slightly in comparison with those who were in the city, they were hurrying back to see what had happened when, at the entrance of the city, they met the ladies of their family, escorted by halberdiers, flying from the scene of destruction.

I send you also a View of the church of St. Domingo. One of the towers is, as you see, completely destroyed; the other was so badly cracked that it has been since pulled down. The monastery is likewise almost destroyed, as well as the convents of Sta. Clara, Sta. Rosa, and Sta. Catalina, all belonging to the community of Dominican friars.

The third View shows the river frontage of the Government tobacco-store. The wooden building and flagstaff near the river denote the offices of the captain of the port.

Reports from the province of Batangas state that the volcano of Taal is very active. Each week since the great calamity of last month slight shocks have been felt, some very sensibly, and others, like the one which occurred two hours back, so slight as to be scarcely perceptible.

HALIFAX AND CALDER VALE AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

ON Saturday, the 29th ult., the twenty-fifth annual exhibition of this association took place in Clare Hall Park, Halifax, which had been lent for the occasion by Joshua Appleyard, Esq. Clare Hall Park is a fine piece of ground in close proximity to the town, and yet well suited to the purposes of an agricultural show. The day was beautifully fine, and this favourable circumstance, combined with the reasonable price of admission, drew to the showground an immense number of spectators. The arrangements of the committee of management were of the best possible kind, and such as completely secured the comfort of all concerned. The courtesy and attention of Mr. Irvine, the secretary, are also deserving of notice. Under Mr. Irvine's management the Halifax cattle show has come to rank among the best in the north of England. The entries for the show were 1217 in number. This was 300 in excess of last year, though last year's show was regarded as the best ever held in Halifax. Among the entries this year were 24 bulls, 77 cows, 165 horses, 106 pigs, 213 dogs, 370 pens of poultry, 125 pens of pigeons, and 93 implements.

By far the most attractive and also the most exciting part of the show was judging the horses for the prize of being the best leaper, for which there were many competitors, the horses running in a ring, and having to clear four barriers, the first—the highest and

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THE EARTHQUAKE AT MANILLA.

CHURCH OF ST. DOMINGO.

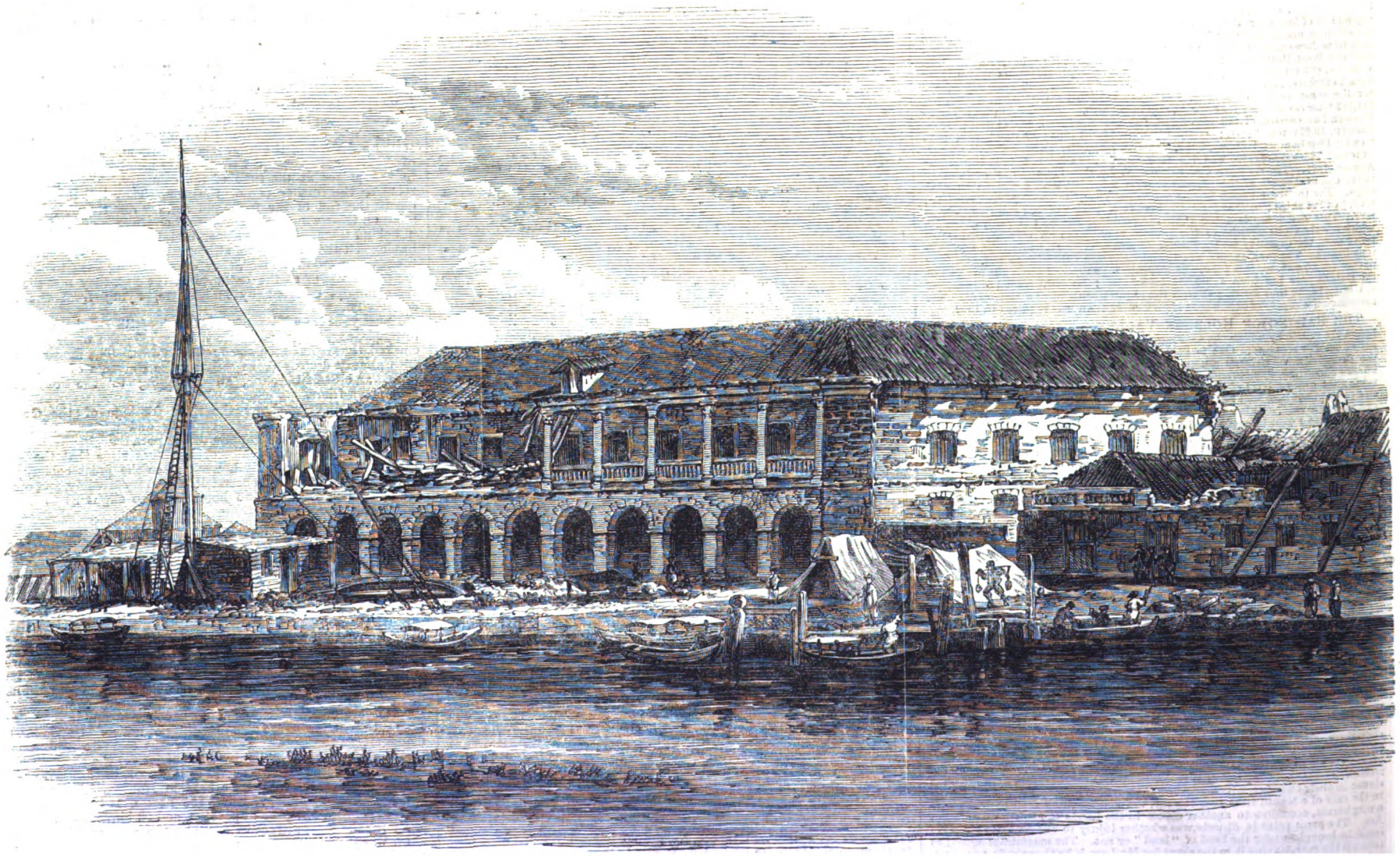
INTERIOR OF THE GOVERNOR'S PALACE, MANILLA.

most difficult—being raised after all had gone over; so that at last it rose to 4 ft. 6 in., which height puzzled not a few. Then came the long jump; then the in and out; and, lastly, the very wide jump, one horse clearing 27 ft. The judges, who were seated on the top of the posts on each side of the grand leap, stood some chance of broken bones, as one horse, swerving, made Mr. Booth's place vacant by knocking him off his perch. Seats were erected for the ladies and others willing to pay a shilling for a good view of the proceedings, and were rapidly filled, as was also every other availing place for seeing the contest. The cheers and loud cries from the "Yorkshire lads" of "Let 'em lope, lads," expressed the deep interest the spectators took in the matter. As well as being a useful prize for the class of hunters, there is no doubt that it greatly benefits the exchequer of the society, more than twelve thousand persons being present, many of whom came from long distances, and, no doubt, will come again on a future occasion, as all seemed so thoroughly to enjoy the scene. The whole show of horses was remarkably good, one roadster stallion was superb, both in action, form, and colour, as was also a very grand drayhorse. We give an Illustration of the principal leap, with the judges in their places.

The cattle department was well filled, and contained some very good beasts, as also did the pigs and dogs. The pigeons were not quite up to the mark, the Yorkshire breeders seeming to neglect one great point in their birds—that of feather; but, on the whole, the show was highly successful, both as to quality, attendance of visitors, and also in a pecuniary point of view. In consequence of the latter being the case, the society intend next year to raise the amount of their prizes.

WELLINGTON COLLEGE CHAPEL, WOKINGHAM.

THE foundation-stone of the new chapel which has just been completed at Wellington College was laid about two years ago by the late Prince Consort, and the building has been erected by Mr. Myers, from the designs of Mr. Gilbert Scott. Though essentially standing detached from the college, a communication is effected by means of an arcaded cloister, which leads directly to the western door. The chapel is six bays in length, with the addition of an apsidal chancel, and a vestry and organ chamber on the north side. Above the eastern bay rises an octagonal bell-turret, or flèche, of lead, the slender spire of which, as well as the gablets below, are crocketed. The walls are built of red brick, with stone dressings, and this feature is preserved also internally, there being no plastering. Great care has been



RUINS OF GOVERNMENT TOBACCO-STORE.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

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THE CHAPEL, WELLINGTON COLLEGE.

bestowed in the designing and execution of the various carvings and capitals with which the chapel is enriched, especially in the entrance-doorway, the roof corbels, the cornice within the apse, and the arcade below the window-string externally. This department of the work was intrusted to Mr. Farmer, of London. Internally, the effect is noble, owing to the loftiness of the proportions and the boldness of its single-spanned roof. The seats are ranged longitudinally, and the centre passage is tiled with red and black patterns. The west end and part of the return sides are filled with handsome canopied oak stalls, which are a special memorial to the late Prince Consort, whose crest and ciphers are appropriately introduced in the enrichments. These stalls have been executed by Ruddle, of Peterborough.

HALIFAX AND CALDER VALE AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION: JUDGING HUNTERS.—SEE PAGE 263.

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*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 28th ult., at Pembroke Dock, the wife of Deputy Assistant Commissary-General Prissick, of a daughter.

At Edinburgh, Lady Campbell, of Dunstaffnage, of a daughter.

At Godmersham Park, Canterbury, Viscountess St. Vincent, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 3rd inst., at St. Stephen's Church, Westbourne-park, by the Rev. John Alexander Jacobs, William John Fairbairn, Esq., M.D., to Georgiana, eldest daughter of George Reid, Esq., M.D., and Donna Maria Isabel de Figueiredo, his late wife, of St. Antonio estate, Macahé, province of Rio de Janeiro, empire of Brazil. The bride was given away by Sir Alexander Reid, Bart., and Robert Reid, Esq., of Wisbeach, her uncle. No cards.

On the 3rd inst., at Butterton Church, by the Rev. Frederick Henry Long, M.A., James Barclay Montgomery, Esq., M.D., of Penzance, Cornwall, to Margaret, only daughter of the late John Boyle, Esq., of Wolstanton, Staffordshire. No cards sent.

On the 9th inst., at St. Mary's, Hemel Hempstead, by the Vicar, the Rev. T. P. Hutton, M.A., assisted by the Rev. W. Cathcart Murphy, M.A., Frederick Nelson, Esq., of Edgbaston, Birmingham, to Eliza, daughter of Robert Merry, Esq., M.D., of Marlowes House, Hertfordshire. No cards.

On the 1st inst., at St. Mary's, Moseley, by the Rev. J. Cordeaux, M.A., Incumbent of Hoyland, Yorkshire, assisted by the Rev. C. P. Good, Vicar of Eccleshall, Staffordshire, and the Rev. J. R. Davison, M.A., Incumbent of St. Mary's, Charles Wm. Bell, Esq. (late 15th King's Hussars), of Newbus Grange, in the county of Durham, to Louisa Maria, second daughter of Wm. Henry Dawes, Esq., of Moseley Hall, Worcestershire. No cards.

On Thursday, the 10th inst., at St. Bartholomew's, Sydenham, by the Rev. Charles English, M.A, William P. Magle, Esq., of 6, Pembridge-crescent, Bayswater, and Cannon-street West, to Harriett, only daughter of Henry Withers, Esq., of No. 3, Wellington-street, London Bridge. No cards sent.

DEATHS.

On the 3rd inst., at Llangatlock House, Abergavenny, Matthew Towgood, Esq., aged 76.

At Lowesby Hall, Leicestershire, the Dowager Lady Fowke, aged 74.

At Benares, Janet Louisa, daughter of Captain William Hamilton, Bart., Royal Horse Artillery.

On the 15th of July last, at Shanghai, China, of cholera, after a few hours' illness, Vaughan Thomas MacNiel Purrier, midshipman on board the ship Hanover, the beloved son of Thomas Purrier, Esq., of the Mall, Chiswick, aged 18.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 4.

BANKRUPTS.

W. U. WILCOCK, Graham-road, Dalston, builder.—E. VACHER, Albert-terrace, Bayswater, commission agent.—S. WHITE, Jermyn-street, St. James, tailor and robe maker.—W. SMITH, Great Cambridge-street, Hackney-road, boot and shoe manufacturer.—T. J. D. HOLLAND, Outram-terrace, Hill-street, Peckham.—C. J. DE GERARDI, Augusta-square, Regent's Park, commission-agent.—S. ROBINSON, Essex-place, Mile-end-road, carver and gilder.—G. EDGERTON, Graces-alley, Wellclose-square. Whitechapel, boarding-house keeper for seamen.—P. M'DOWALL, Smith-street, Stepney, tailor.—MARY BLAKE, Addington-place, Walworth, boarding-house keeper.—J. OUTLAW, Surbiton, Surrey, builder.—J. TONG, Harristham, Kent, builder.—G. M. GLASS, Brandon-street, Walworth, gelatine manufacturer.—T. DAVIS, Kintbury, Berkshire, licensed victualler.—E. GROOM, Chester-mews, Regent's Park, hackney carriage proprietor.—J. SHADBOLT, Sutton, Cambridgeshire, baker.—J. WEBSTER, Bedford.—W. F. MAYER, Praed-street, Paddington, cheesemonger.—J. SANDERS, Lower Norwood, shoemaker.—G. DEWEY, Northam, Hants, licensed victualler.—H. BRIGDEN, Tunbridge Wells, builder.—W. DIXON, Southampton, chemist and druggist.—H. D. HOWL, Wednesbury, Staffordshire, boot and shoe maker.—R. H. RALLS, Coventry, provision dealer.—F. L. MITCHELL, Bristol, commercial traveller.—J. WILSON, East Bridgford, Nottinghamshire, licensed victualler.—W. LANGSDALE, Old Leaton, Nottinghamshire, cattle dealer.—J. DERRICK, Nottingham, shopkeeper.—R. BROWN, Middlesborough, Yorkshire, painter.—W. PAYNE, Bath, grocer and provision dealer.—W. H. DARRACOTT, Appledore, Devonshire, shipowner and broker.—J. CLAYTON, Hanghton, Cheshire, builder and brickmaker.—H. DARGUE, Great Corby, Cumberland, schoolmaster.—J. KIDD, Penrith, Cumberland, innkeeper.—P. H. REARY, Coventry.—J. GRAY, Brainton, Herefordshire, builder.—J. WOODWARD, Derby, silk throwster.—S. H. PITCH and F. J. CARR, Nottingham, lace manufacturers.—W. SPRITT, Newport, Monmouthshire innkeeper.—T. TEASDALE, Carstyn, Flintshire, commission agent.—T. HOLLAND, Liverpool, licensed victualler.—W. BLEASDALE, Great Harwood, Lancashire, cattle dealer.—J. M. WALTON, Bolton, brewer.—J. COWPER, Oldham, timber merchant.—W. WILLIAMSON, Peterborough, fishmonger.—W. HUMPHREY, Hartlepool, Durham, ship-compass manufacturer.—W. DALE, Stanway, Essex, licensed victualler.—J. HOWLEY, Liverpool, greengrocer.—J. FORD, Tranmere, Cheshire, china and earthenware dealer.—T. ROBINSON, Kingston-on-Hull, boot and shoe maker.—E. ROBERTS, Stoke, Staffordshire, saddler and harness maker.—E. LEESE, Loughton, Staffordshire, boot and shoe maker.—R. PARKER, Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, plumber, glazier, and painter.—R. CLARKE, Barton-upon-Humber, Lincolnshire, coal merchant.—R. BROCK, Bournemouth, Hants, grocer.—J. LAIT, Fulham-road, Brompton, stonemason.—T. STANFORD, Cotton-street, Poplar, fish-curer.—C. WHITE, Upper Cornwall-street, Charles-street, St. George's-in-the-East, boarding-house keeper.—C. BROOK, Brighton, bookseller.—T. JACOBS, Gloucester-street, Camden-town, pianoforte maker.—J. G. KENNETT, Freshwater-gate, Isle of Wight, builder.—M. SEWELL, Castle-street East, Oxford-street, coffee-house keeper.—J. A. HOWELL, Upper Whitecross-street, St. Luke's, butcher.—M. OXLEY, jun., Wells, Somersetshire, fishmonger.—A. JONES, Queen Camel, Somersetshire, stone merchant.—MARY BARKER, Batley, Yorkshire, grocer.—T. HARRIS, St. Clement, Worcester, rope and sail maker.—H. CRUTCHLEY, Bromley, Staffordshire, timber dealer.—L. DEDLOW, Penrith, Cumberland, watchmaker and jeweller.—J. FARMER, Lye Waste, Worcestershire, publican.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

W. BUCHANAN, Glasgow, measurer.—W. TOD, Tranent, farmer. S. SUTHERLAND, Aberdour, farmer.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8.

BANKRUPTS.

A. F. EDEN, Winchelsea, opticien.—A. JAMIESON, Gloucester-place, Brixton-road, baker.—H. MASTERS, Woolwich, appraiser.—J. BRYAN, St. James-place, Aldgate, hardwareman.—A. GALZINI, Brighton, late merchant.—F. G. M. GALANTE, Poland-street, Oxford-street, late licensed victualler.—W. BISHOP, Birmingham, upholsterer.—S. B. DAKBYNE, Gradbach, Staffordshire, silk-spinner.—M. ABRAHAM, Glyn Neath, Glamorganshire, colliery agent.—J. LOCKWOOD, Mold-green, near Huddersfield, fancy manufacturer.—C. H. HIRST, Leeds, cloth merchant.—I. SMITH, Liverpool, saddler.—F. J. REES, Liverpool, joiner.—W. TAYLOR, Stockport, Cheshire, draper.—W. MASON, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, provision merchant.—C. H. R. TRUMPLER and J. PERILES, Manchester, merchants.—J. MARSH, Manchester, and Chirk, Denbighshire, English timber-dealer.—J. WALTON, Manchester, pawnbroker.—W. B. FRISBY, Nottingham, accountant.—J. GILDERTHORPE, Nottingham, printer.—J. ROBINSON, Halifax, Yorkshire, draper.—J. DIXON, Toxteth-park, near Liverpool, window blind manufacturer.—J. BRADLEY, Hulme, Lancashire, tailor.—W. STILLINGS, jun., Manchester, plumber.—M. WATSON, Sunderland, joiner.—R. RICHARDSON, Coventry, watch manufacturer.—E. HEDLEY, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, late licensed victualler.—J. FISHER, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, tailor.—R. PURCHON, Leeds, grocer.—J. BERRY, Heywood, Lancashire, fishmonger.—W. TAYLOR, Harmston, Lincolnshire, licensed victualler.—J. MANSFALD, Cambridge, tailor.—J. MILLS, Ilminford, Somersetshire, farmer.—T. PARTRIDGE, Chulmleigh, Devonshire, baker.—C. LORIMER, Barnsley, Yorkshire, coal dealer.—H. M. FUGH, Machynlleth, Montgomeryshire, chemist.—J. EVANS, sen., Preston Brockhurst, Shropshire, blacksmith.—I. S. BLOMFIELD, Lowestoft, Suffolk, dealer in clocks.—J. CHARLES, Leigh, Worcestershire, plumber.—F. W. WOODFORD, Sandown, Isle of Wight, late licensed victualler.—W. SIER, Bury St. Edmunds, fish dealer.—G. S. DOUBLE, Bury St. Edmunds, beerseller.—F. NEWMAN, Cambridge, publican.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

D. BROWN, Glasgow, grocer.—J. A. NAPIER, Rothesay, builder. J. MILLER, Airdhis and Coatbridge, grocer.—A. MACLEMAN, Inverness, flesher.—A. MELVILLE, Galashiels and Melrose, plumber.

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Saturday, GREAT CONCERT of the METROPOLITAN SCHOOLS' CHORAL SOCIETY—5000 voices.—Conductor, Mr. G. W. Martin.
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Conductor, Mr. G. W. MARTIN.
Admission, Half-a-Crown; Children under Twelve, One Shilling; Season Tickets free.

EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly.—On SEPT. 14, and following days, W. TELBIN'S NEW MOVING DIORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, EGYPT, SYRIA, AND TURKEY, in illustration of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales's Tour in the East, from Sketches made by Mr. W. Telbin and Son during their special journey in those surpassingly interesting countries, comprising Views of Cairo, Philæ, Jerusalem, the Holy Sepulchre, Ford of the Jordan, Plain of Jericho, Dead Sea, Nazareth, Galilee, Mount Hermon, Damascus, Interior of a Turk's House, Baalbec, Beyrout, Street in Smyrna, Constantinople, and Bosphorus by Moonlight, with Descriptive Lecture from the writings of Sharpe, Bartlett, Warburton, Kinglake, Bremer, Rev. J. M. Bellew, "Roving Englishman," &c. Adapted and Delivered by Mr. Arthur Matthison. Musical arrangements, vocal and instrumental, including selections from the works of Handel, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Mozart, &c., under the direction of Miss Poehnke. Instrumental Accompaniments arranged by Mr. D. Spillane. Every day at Three (concluding at Five) and Eight (concluding at Ten); Saturdays, Morning Representation only. Balcony, 1s.; Area, 2s.; Reserved Stalls, 3s.; a few Sofa Stalls, 5s. each; Private Box, to contain four, £1. Tickets to be had at Mitchell's and Sams's Royal Libraries; Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall; of the principal Musicsellers; and at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.

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London, King's-cross Station, August, 1863.

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MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE: SIR WILLIAM ARMSTRONG DELIVERING THE OPENING ADDRESS IN THE TOWNHALL.

EXHIBITION AT THE CENTRAL EXCHANGE, NEWCASTLE.—SEE PAGE 271.

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MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

IT is so difficult a task to preserve individuality in the House of Commons that only a few members can manage to give gratification to their constituents by their acts in that swamping assembly. Hence the after-parliamentary interviews between electors and elected, in which the latter show what they could do if they had the proper chance; and which were probably the invention of some of the great unheard at Westminster. But the result has naturally been that the most potent signors of the national congress have been drawn within the influence of the custom; and even Cabinet Ministers are not always exempted from being "brought up" before their constituents. Something like this occurred last year at Halifax, when Sir Charles Wood had to come down, under the special patronage of the junior, very junior, member for the borough, and to show cause why he should not be turned out at the next election. For the time, things were made safe; and, subsequently, they were made safer still by the netting of the junior member into the Government; so that, at any time that he goes about in a triumphal canvass, he is, in fact, working hard for his right hon. friend. It seems, however, that the Minister for India thinks it advisable to pronounce again this year, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and to let Halifax see that Sheffield delights to honour him. Of course, there is a very good reason for what is called the annual "Cutlers' Feast" in Sheffield; even if there was a no better one, why they can show how sharp their table-knives are. At the feast the labour of carving for the guests is, of course, made more one of love in proportion to their celebrity. It was therefore announced, with proper emphasis, that this time, and for the first time, there was a Cabinet Minister in presence; and it was expected that the novelty would be appreciated. No doubt, if it had been stated that "caviare," or "bird's-nest soup," or any other gastronomic rarity which implies an acquired taste, was supplied at the banquet, every one would have been anxious to taste it; but how many would have liked it is quite another thing. One would perhaps wish to know exactly what was the opinion of the guests of the specimen of our immediate governors which was provided for them as an intellectual and oratorical rarity. Let us, however, not too curiously inquire. It seems that Sir John Ramsden, one of the members for the West Riding, was another first appearance amongst the Cutlers. Well, Sir John is an ex-Under-Secretary and hopes to be an Under-Secretary again; and as he holds his seat for a great constituency in virtue of territorial rather than personal qualities; and as he strives vigorously, but not wholly successfully, to dissipate the notion that he is about seventeen years of age, judging from his personal appearance, there was every justification for his being invited to the Sheffield autumnal show. Enthusiasm, stirred up by after-dinner oratory, is rather inconsistent with digestion; and Sir John was careful to soothe rather than to rouse the nerves of his auditory; but that is his normal manner, for he never but once created a sensation in the house, and that was by a phrase which was supposed to have been interpolated by Mr. Horsman, his brother-in-law, into one of his set speeches! Mr. Remington Mills was at this feast, too; but although the hero of half a dozen electioneering defeats, and at length a member only by not appealing to a popular constituency, he remained there, as he does in the house, remarkably undistinguished. There have been rumours of an intrigue to oust Mr. Roebuck from the representation of Sheffield. If this be true, the reception he met with on this occasion proved that his seat is not yet even insecure, much less in danger. He may not accurately represent Sheffield; he may not, as he asserts, represent all England; but at least Mr. Roebuck is unique as a member, and any constituency that keeps him in the midst of dull, neutral-tinted Parliaments confers an obligation on that large portion of the community which, perhaps unconsciously, looks on legislative proceedings rather from an entertaining point of view. Whatever Mr. Roebuck is, none but himself can be his parallel; and surely that is claim enough to a seat in our Parliament, where oddities are as indispensable as jesters once were to Courts. Mr. Roebuck this time developed a new quality in his speech—namely, discretion; for he only hinted and insinuated what he could say if he liked, and sarcastically left it to be inferred that he was awed by the imposing presence of Sir Charles Wood, and therefore hesitated to commit the company, of which that great statesman was one, to any comprehensive and decisive sentiments. Mr. Hadfield was not there, so every luxury was not provided.

These be dull times, and one may as well breakfast without a newspaper as with it; and therefore we find large print given in the journals to a meeting of the Sparkenhoe Farmers' Club, with Mr. Newdegate for its chairman. The Sparkenhoe Club meets at Nuneaton, and Nuneaton is in Warwickshire, and Dr. Parr declared that Warwickshire was the Bœotia of England, its production of Shakspeare notwithstanding. Nevertheless, as agricultural meetings go, this was as much worth notice in London as most. Its feature, however, was the appearance of Mr. Newdegate as he figured on his "native heath." The metropolitan notion of the gentleman is, that he is a kind of Protestant Parliamentary policeman, and distinguished by the stolidity and dogged pertinacity which is supposed to characterise the policeman proper. It is believed that the House, if it is obliged at a critical moment to stay, does not listen to, and, if it is at liberty to go, runs away from Mr. Newdegate with singular unanimity of opinion and action. Something of this is true; but the reason for it is not all absolute. The House has rather a distaste for any one with real convictions, and, though it is in a manner commanded to attend to Mr. Bright or Mr. Cobden, who are believed to have convictions, they listen only for titillation, and never are convinced even by efforts of genius. But a dull man and a prosy speaker with convictions is an impossibility on their patience. Now, it is Mr. Newdegate's misfortune that he always begins his speeches in a lachrymose, almost whining, tone, and adopts an air of sentimentality which verges on the grotesque, and so would create a bad impression and prevent his getting a hearing, even if he did not suffer from the predeterminate notion of his dulness and illiberality. Nevertheless, it is the case that he often, very often, warms up to the utterance of fine sentences, delivered with creditable energy, and in numerous instances containing opinions and suggestions which are worth consideration. Of the melancholy earnestness of the man in all that he advances there can be no doubt, and that he is in his peculiar sphere a power a glance at him at a meeting in Warwickshire would prove. There are theories that, despite his desponding tones and lugubrious aspect, when he is wailing over outraged Protestantism, that in private life he is a jolly fellow, as he is known to be a worthy and estimable man. It is not credible that one of the best goers across country after hounds in his county can be always a victim to that metaphysical cholic from which he invariably appears to be suffering in Parliament.

If the class of comedy which used to include retired East Indians—Nabobs they were designated—amongst its conventional characters had not passed away, we should recommend to the delineators of those parts a study of the personal appearance of Colonel Sykes, M.P. for Aberdeen. Physically, the gallant and scientific Colonel is the very type of what used to be called the "Bengal tiger." Be this as it may, no man seems so thoroughly imbued with devotion to his duty as a member of Parliament. He is regular and assiduous in attendance; an evening never passes that he does not give a notice for a return of enormous length, or asks a question of portentous prolixity; he makes a motion, or intends to bring one on, every Tuesday night during the Session; and on Friday evenings his Parliamentary anxieties for the time which intervenes until the following Monday must be allayed by information sought from the Secretary for India; and, lastly, from unpleasant experience, no member ought to have the fear of being counted out more steadily before his eyes. And yet the member for Aberdeen hardly comes within the category of bores. He is earnest and vivacious in manner and quaint in speech; and, when he does get an opportunity of making a statement, he is not unnecessarily long or specially tedious. But, somehow, everyone has the notion that he deals only in crotchets; and, as he produces and reproduces his subjects somewhat contracted in their nature, time after time, and seems to expect every one to regard them as new, he somehow or the other always finds himself wrecked upon a Parliamentary no-man's-land. The Colonel has been foregathering with his constituents at Aberdeen, and really made an excellent practical speech, interspersed with gleams of grim humour, which one did not suppose him to possess. His views on the temperance question were amusingly stated, and though, like an old soldier, he has a proper horror of intoxication, also, like an old soldier, he must have shuddered when, having by accident got into a teetotal hotel, he sat down to dinner, for the first time in his life, without wine-glasses. Colonel Sykes is an active member of the British Association, and his voice is always frequent in the sections. At present his hobby is scientific ballooning, he being the chairman of a committee of the association which has been for two or three years appointed to carry out experiments in aerostation. He has been heard to express surprise at people's hesitating to ascend to any height into the atmosphere; but he has not yet volunteered to make an ascent in his own person.

MUSIC.

THE WORCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL (the meeting of the three choirs of Worcester, Gloucester, and Hereford) has been held during this week. It began on Tuesday last and ended yesterday. Next week we shall give some account of the various performances. But we may say, in the meantime, that the festival has been, on the whole, very successful, and that its pecuniary result has apparently been as satisfactory as usual in furthering the excellent object of these triennial meetings—that of increasing the narrow incomes derived from the small Church benefices in the above dioceses. As usual, the programmes of the festival have presented little novelty, or rather none at all; for the only thing that had any pretension to be called a novelty, Schachner's oratorio, entitled "Israel's Return from Babylon," had already been performed at Exeter Hall. All the rest of the pieces, without exception, both at the morning performances and the evening concerts, were familiar to the musical public. They were, however, admirably performed, the solo singers being of the highest class, and the instrumental orchestra and the chorus being select and powerful.

The NORWICH FESTIVAL takes place next week. We have already detailed its arrangements, which, as usual, are on a magnificent scale, and embrace various novelties of the greatest interest. We shall give this great festival the attention due to its magnitude and importance.

Mdlle. Titiens has appeared at the Grand Opéra, Paris, in the character of Valentine, in the "Huguenots," performing the part in the original French. She had already performed it in German and Italian; and, in now singing and acting it in a third language, she accomplished this arduous task not only with the greatest apparent ease, but with unimpeachable purity of elocution and accent. Her success was triumphant, her reception by the Parisian public being enthusiastic in the extreme.

THE THEATRES.

PRINCESS'.—This theatre still progresses under Mr. Montgomery's management; and, since his opening, he has successfully appeared in Shylock, Othello, King John, Richard III., Hamlet, and Macbeth. Of these, the last is decidedly the best. The getting-up, indeed, was not very complete, the rehearsals having evidently been deficient; but there was so much evident care in Mr. Montgomery's general manner of supporting the character of the usurping Thane, besides some meritorious acting in detail, that he is fully entitled to a distinct notice. The dagger soliloquy was especially well delivered; but it was in the fifth act that he was most triumphant. He deserved the applause that he received, prolonged and vehement as it was. The farce of "The Rough Diamond" followed, and is noticeable on two accounts—the appearance of Mr. Sefton Parry, from the Cape of Good Hope Theatre, in the character of Cousin Joe, and the very promising style in which Miss Lizzie Harrison acted the pleasant part of Margaret. Mr. Parry's broad comedy is exceedingly good. He kept the audience in a roar at the rusticities of Cousin Joe, which were depicted in an indisputably natural manner, and which distinguish Mr. Parry as an artist in low eccentric parts capable of doing justice to the invention of the author and carrying the audience with him to any extent.

SADLER'S WELLS.—The business at this house is now likely to be steady, as it reopened on Saturday under a regular management. Miss Marriott, who, for some time, has had the direction of the Standard Theatre, has assumed the reins of management, and will, no doubt, employ them judiciously. The play selected for the occasion was that of "Love's Sacrifice," written by Mr. Lovell, and was well adapted to show to advantage the company. The part of Matthew Aylmer was ably supported by Mr. Henry Marston, whose return to this stage was welcomed by the audience with a vehement and prolonged manifestation that strongly showed the esteem in which this valuable actor is held. In his performance of this character he was both careful and efficient, and in the scenes of emotion wherein Aylmer's inmost feelings are called forth, either by his daughter, by Lafont, or by Eugene de Lorme, there were traits of true feeling and passion which stamped him as an actor of great power disciplined by true taste. As the survivor of the Kemble school Mr. Marston occupies a marked place in the profession which he nobly occupies. Miss Marriott was, of course, Margaret, and in the scenes of violent passion was genuine and natural. Miss Mandlebert was excellent in Herminie. The part of Eugene de Lorme was well played by Mr. Henry Haynes; and Mr. Edmund Phelps, as St. Lo, was lively and impressive. Much in this play always depends on the manner in which Paul Lafont is personated, and Mr. W. D. Gresham deserves credit for the telling style in which he executed his task. The performance was greatly applauded. An address in rhyme, written by Mr. Bruton, and treating of the past history of the theatre, was delivered by Miss Marriott with great effect, and was followed by plaudits which left no doubt that the management had made an impression, and that the season had commenced under auspices which promised well. During the week "The Hunchback" and "Othello" have been performed, and "The Corsican Brothers" is underlined. A new play is also announced. The farce "Of Age To-morrow" has been the afterpiece, Mr. Edmund Phelps supporting the part of the Baron Frederich.

OLYMPIC.—A new production by Mr. Tom Taylor was produced on Monday, under the title of "An Awful Rise in Spirits," in which the author has attempted a piece of pleasantry on the Pepper and Dirck's apparitional invention. Instead of adopting the contrivance, like other houses, this theatre has tried a sort of musical burlesque, in which the two professors are supposed to be roaming a churchyard at midnight in search of ghosts, and, while thus employed, are visited by the spirits of the Bleeding Nun, Hamlet, Banquo, and others, until the stage is crowded with the old conventional apparitions. In the end, Shakspeare appears, and, after fulminating his wrath against bad actors and second-rate dramatists, expresses his preference for the scientific ghost of the professors, as a great improvement on the clumsy attempts of the bygone times. The piece is in rhyme, and the story of the Bleeding Nun is told with musical accompaniments, but at too great length. We cannot, indeed, compliment Mr. Taylor on his success. With such a subject it was almost impossible to be funny.

Twenty-six new statues, intended for the façade of the Cathedral of Milan, are being exhibited in the court of the Archbishop's palace of that city. They are executed in Gandoglia marble, and by Milanese sculptors. One half of these statues at least are described as being masterpieces. St. Astero, by Bernascomi, is considered the best.

A photographic expedition started lately from Vienna for the Glockner, and the formidable glaciers surrounding the system of the Saltzburg and Tyrolese Alps. The enterprise has been hitherto crowned with signal success, and promises to yield a considerable number of faithful delineations of the upper world. Of the Glockner, eight different views have been taken, at the height of 11,000 feet.

The steamer Sahel was recently lost on the coast of Catalonia. Among the passengers were six Sisters of Charity. When assistance came to the vessel they were requested to go into the first boat, but they refused, saying, "First save the other women, children, and every one else; we shall be the last to quit the vessel."

The Great Eastern experienced some tremendously heavy weather during her passage to New York, and shipped some heavy seas, which stove one boat and damaged others. The New York steam fire-engine No. 8, that was taken over for trial with the English apparatus, was considerably injured by the seas. The third officer and one other man had legs broken. No serious damage was done to the ship.

THE MAGAZINES.

THE *Cornhill* is positively as good this month as if there were somebody left in town to read it. If required to indicate the most agreeable paper, we should point out the very pleasant little bit of Swiss travelling experience, "How we Slept at the Châlet des Chèvres." After all we have read about the perils of adventurous tourists, it is a gratifying surprise to be asked to accompany a party without the remotest prospect of a broken neck, or, indeed, anything broken but a night's rest, by reason of the unaccommodating hardness of sundry logs. A more buoyant, pleasant, and thoroughly enjoyable account of the little adventures of a party of young people it would be hard to imagine. "Anti-Respectability" and "Going to the Dogs" are papers in the regular *Cornhill* style, or rather styles; for they are in no way alike, the first closely reasoned, but hard and dogmatic; the second, a "morality" in the old sense of the term, when moralities were lively and dramatic as well as salutary. "The Opera in 1833—1863" is a sound and useful summary of the history and prospects of the lyrical stage, written with much acumen and refinement. Mr. Hamerton's paper on art-criticism is full of useful remarks, though not exempt from that touch of cockscombry which usually characterises his productions. The new tale, "Out of the World," is most probably by the authoress of the "Story of Elizabeth." It is so far sweet and natural, distinguished by much tenderness of feeling and a clear presentment of the principal characters. It does not as yet approach the vigour of "Elizabeth," and we fear there are some symptoms of its becoming one of those dismal stories of domestic suffering in which so many authoresses delight, and which are painful and tedious just in proportion to their fidelity to actual life. The comparative feebleness of "The Small House at Allington" shows how entirely the interest of the story is concentrated in Crosbie, who does not appear this month. We have no doubt that this pitiful but also much-to-be-pitied delinquent will rank in the first class of Mr. Trollope's delineations, which is more than can be said of any other of the *dramatis personæ*.

The crack paper in *Macmillan*—or, indeed, in any of the magazines—is the "Competition Wallah's" narrative of the defence and relief of Arrah during the Indian mutiny—exploits which attracted considerable attention at the time, but have since been somewhat obscured by achievements even more memorable. Sixty-six men, two thirds natives, defended a small house against many thousands until relieved by a hundred and fifty, heroically led by Vincent Eyre, who had, indeed, enough work to do, and might possibly have been defeated had not "a young officer named Hastings, not relishing the idea of standing still to be shot down, run forward, sword in hand, towards the point where the enemy stood thickest, with a dozen volunteers and twice as many soldiers at his heels. This appeared to the sepoys a most unaccountable proceeding; but they were not ignorant of the great military truth that, when two hostile parties find themselves on the same ground, one or the other must leave it; and as Hastings and his companions kept coming nearer and nearer, with the expression on their faces which the Sahibs always wear when they don't intend to turn back, they had no choice but to run for it. That charge saved Arrah." Mr. Arnold's paper on French education is as yet (a second part is promised) chiefly valuable for its sketch of Lacordaire, that noble specimen of what a zealous Catholic priest may be made by free institutions and the necessity of respecting the opinions of others. Under other circumstances his ardour would have degenerated into bigotry, and he would have been an austere fanatic and persecutor. Another paper of great interest is the "Russian Patriot's Account of the Sunday School Movement of 1860-2," ultimately suppressed by the Government, but which went far enough to show not merely the eagerness of the lower classes to be instructed, but, which is of still more consequence in Russia, the willingness of many of the better educated to raise them to their own level. A great future must assuredly await the land where so true a fraternity of feeling prevails to the extent described. Mr. Ludlow's dialogue on "Servitude for Life" is a brief but unanswerable exposure of Mr. Carlyle's paradoxes. Mrs. Norton's review of the "Angel in the House" and "Goblin Market" is very useful, in so far as it tends to bring two books of such genuine poetical merit before the public. It is, however, a mere string of extracts, with scarcely any attempt at critical appreciation. The poem, "Assuerus," appears to us a weak imitation of Tennyson's "St. Simeon Stylites."

With something of the character of an amateur magazine, the *Victoria* is still very able and interesting. Mr. Hutton leads off with with a notice of Rénan's "Vie de Jésus," written from the standpoint of a scholar of Mr. Maurice. Like all the writer's essays, it is profound, candid, and eloquent, but not wholly exempt from the reproach of abstruseness and obscurity. The conclusion of Mrs. Oliphant's "Story of a Voice" is rather disappointing. Mr. Macdonald's "Songs of the Autumn Days" are too vague in their mystic sweetness to gratify any one but poetical readers—the only public, perhaps, of whose suffrage the author is ambitious. Everybody, we suppose, has read Mr. Nassau Senior's minute in the *Times* of his conversation with the American Minister at Paris, and whoever has done so will find his reminiscences of Egyptian travel and interviews with the eminent men of that country distinguished by the same pithiness, ability to elicit what is really interesting, and adherence to the point. Mr. Dicey contributes an able review of the history and results of the American war. He sums up thus:—"A nation overburdened with prosperity, intoxicated with success, demoralised by wealth, has learned how to die as well as how to live, and that lesson is surely worth the learning."

Temple Bar is unusually good this month. "Mammoth Hotels" and "Dwelling-houses in Munich" are model magazine articles, very entertaining, and full of useful information, and there are others approaching them in merit. Mr. Kennedy, of Swinfen celebrity, but known long before as an excellent classical scholar, contributes an able refutation of some errors which have hitherto prevailed with reference to Hannibal's tactics at the Battle of Cannæ. We are heartily glad to welcome this gentleman back to literature, which he is in every way calculated to adorn. "My Travelling Companion" is a good story of the melodramatic class.

By far the most interesting article in *Blackwood* is a description of the battle of Gettysburg and accompanying operations, from the pen of an English officer present as the guest of General Longstreet. Naturally, he writes with a bias towards the cause of his associates; but his account is very frank and straightforward, and, we have no doubt, reliable in the main. He mentions some errors and unforeseen occurrences which, he thinks, may have contributed to bring about the defeat of the Confederates, but mainly ascribes this to the unreasonable contempt in which they had come to hold their adversaries. Elated by a long course of successes, they forgot that these had all been obtained by acting on the defensive, or by taking advantage of some error of their opponents, and found too late that, when the conditions of conflict were reversed, the result was altered with them. The blow was tremendous. The wounded of the vanquished army, streaming back from the batteries they had vainly attempted to carry, are compared by an eyewitness to a crowd in Oxford-street; and even this was nothing to the number of the entirely disabled. 15,000 of whom were abandoned on the field of battle. Nevertheless, the army was not discouraged, and continued to anticipate a triumphal entry into Washington, until the order came to retreat. The contemptuous tone in which the writer speaks of the Confederate cavalry will amaze those who put faith in the brilliant romances of the *Times'* Virginian correspondent. The article is not only excellent in itself, but comes seasonably for the credit of the magazine, which has nothing else worthy of note, except the continuation of Mrs. Oliphant's very agreeable story and a splendid description of Italian scenery in a tale not otherwise eminently meritorious—"The Spectre of Milaggio."

Fraser is varied and excellent this month. The most important papers are "A Plea for the Free Discussion of Theological Difficulties," very cogent and temperate, and the account of the present condition of the Lancashire manufacturing districts, which is very instructive and at the same time very entertaining. There is a capital story, to this effect:—"At the time of the Peterloo riots, the Government of the day was very unpopular here. Now, about that period the minister of a chapel in Manchester, among other blessings which he asked, prayed that the members of her Majesty's Government might 'all hang together by one cord!' This was followed by a perfect chorus of 'Amens!' 'So be its!' 'Yeas!' and 'Glorys!' when, finding out his equivocal petition, he changed his expression, and said, 'May they all hang together in con-cord!' Here a dead silence ensued,

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till an old woman, in a shrill treble, shouted, 'Any cord, any cord, so it be strong enough!' which was backed up by a hailstorm of 'Amens!' 'So be its!' 'Yea, sos!' and 'Glorys!'" "A Chapter on Madagascar" contains much interesting information, clearly and compactly put together. "A Fortnight in Belgium" is also a good article; and there are agreeable miscellaneous essays by A. K. H. B., and an anonymous writer who seems to have selected him as a model. We fancy we recognise the quaint and erudite pen of the Rev. William Barnes in the paper on "The Credibility of Old Song-History." There is a beautiful translation from Propertius by Sir Edmund Head; and the instalment of "Laurence Bloomfield" is much the best hitherto vouchsafed to us.

The *Dublin University* continues its brace of novels with considerable spirit; but we must own that they are both getting too melodramatic for our taste. The best paper is "Glimpses of Cæsarean Rome," a series of brilliant and lifelike pictures. There is another very interesting article on "Ghosts," where some excellent stories are narrated, no better authenticated than usual. Ghosts also form the subject of the most readable paper in *Bentley's Miscellany*; while the *New Monthly* is preserved from absolute dulness by a good summary of Adolph Stahr's monograph on Tiberius. *London Society* is, as usual, a pleasant repertory of light reading; and the *St. James's* has one excellent story, "A Polish Adventure." The *Churchman's Family Magazine* improves, having this month several articles of fair average merit. *Good Words* has several beyond the average, especially Mr. Macdonald's beautiful little poem, Miss Thackeray's new story, and Mr. Ludlow's masterly exposure of the slaveholding religious denominations in the United States. Mr. Millais's illustration for the month is also among the best he has ever designed.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

EDWARD STANLEY, ESQ.

Edward Stanley, Esq., of Dalegarth and Ponsonby, in the county of Cumberland, a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for that county, the head and representative of a branch of the great house of Stanley, Earls of Derby, was the elder son of George Edward Stanley, Esq., of Ponsonby and Dalegarth, by his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Morris Evans, Esq., of Middlesex, and was grandson of Edward Stanley, Esq., of Dalegarth, by his wife, Mildred, youngest daughter of the Right Rev. Sir George Fleming, Bart., Bishop of Carlisle. He was born in 1790, and was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. He was High Sheriff of Cumberland in 1823, and M.P. for West Cumberland, in the Tory interest, from 1833 to 1852. He married, in December, 1821, Mary, daughter of William Douglas, Esq., an East Indian Judge, and has had (with three daughters) three sons; Edward, who died young, in 1825; William, his successor; and George Edward. Mr Stanley died on the 19th ult., and is succeeded by his eldest surviving son, William Stanley, Esq., now of Dalegarth and Ponsonby. This branch of the illustrious family of Stanley has been located in the north of England for several centuries, and posse-ses estates which have descended in unbroken succession over a period exceeding five hundred years. The branch springs from John Stanleigh, second son of John Stanleigh, Lord of Stanley and Stourton, and younger brother of Sir William Stanley, ancestor of the Earls of Derby. The direct descendant of the Lord of Stanley's son, John Stanleigh, Edward Stanley, Esq., of Dalegarth, was High Sheriff of Cumberland at the Revolution, and proclaimed William III. His great greatgrandson was the Mr. Edward Stanley just deceased.

WILLIAM WILLANS, ESQ.

This gentleman, whose sudden death has just occurred, was born at Leeds in 1795, but removed to Huddersfield in his youth, and established himself in business, first as a commission agent, and afterwards as a wool merchant. By mercantile talent, prudence, and high integrity he gained a character which raised his house to a first-rate position and yielded him a handsome fortune. His abilities as a commercial man were held in the highest respect, which was shown by his being chosen (after the death of Mr. Sutcliffe) to be president of the Huddersfield Chamber of Commerce—a position he filled with efficiency till his death. Mr. Willans became extensively known, not only in Yorkshire, but throughout England, as one of the principal wool merchants of the West Riding; and also as a leading member of the Liberal party at Huddersfield, and a zealous supporter of education connected with religion. He took an active part in Sunday schools, in the British and Foreign School, in the affairs of the Congregational Church in Ramsden-street, in the London Missionary Society, the Bible Society, the Religious Tract Society, the Town Mission, and almost every public association for the promotion of objects of a similar nature. He was one of the founders and most active benefactors of the Hudder-field College, and for many years its president; and he also gave his aid to the Hudder-field Mechanics' Institute.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Hon. Robert Curzon, the elder, of Hagley Hall, near Rugeley, Staffordshire, and Parham Park, near Steyning, Sussex, was proved in the London Court by his eldest son, the Hon. Robert Curzon, the sole executor. The testator, who died at the age of ninety, had represented in Parliament the borough of Clitheroe, which seat he retained for a period of thirty-four years. He was formerly Colonel of the Staffordshire Volunteers, and had held the office of High Sheriff for Sussex, and was Deputy Lieutenant for that county. The testator was the younger son of the late Viscount Curzon, by Dorothy, sister of the first Earl Grosvenor, and cousin of Earl Howe, and married, in 1808, the Right Hon. Harriet Anne, thirteenth Baroness de la Zouche, to whom he leaves a life interest in all his movable effects, which, upon her Ladyship's decease, will devolve to the eldest son, who is residuary legatee of the real and personal estate. There is a provisional charge made upon the estates in favour of the testator's younger son, the Hon. Edward Cecil Curzon.

The will of General Sir John Hanbury, K.C.H., of Charles-street, Berkeley-square, was proved in the London Court by his relict, Lady Hanbury (the daughter of Sir N. Rycroft, Bart.), sole executrix. The personal property was sworn under £20,000. This gallant military officer was Colonel of the 99th Foot, and attained the age of eighty-one. His will bears date April 22, 1862. Sir John bequeaths to his relict, Lady Hanbury, a life interest in his funded property and other securities, and appoints her Ladyship residuary legatee of the rest of the personalty. His military orders and medals he leaves to his nephew, Lord Bateman; other specific bequests are left to his sister, nephews, nieces, and cousin; bequeathing his funded property, on the decease of Lady Hanbury, amongst certain of his nephews.

The will of Charles Hitchcock, Esq., of Hornsey, Middlesex, was proved in the London Court under £100,000 personalty. The executors are his brothers, Thomas Hitchcock, Esq., M.D., and Frederick Hitchcock and Alfred Hitchcock, Esqrs. The will was executed in February last, and is purely of a family nature. After making a provision for his wife, he leaves her a life interest in the residue of his personal property. To each son he leaves £13,000, and has made a liberal provision for his daughter, appointing his said sons and daughter reversionary residuary legacies. There are legacies bequeathed to his father, brothers, and sister, and to each of his brothers who are executors a further sum of £1000 for their trouble in the execution of the trusts.

By an Act passed on the day of the prorogation, it is made an offence for a trader falsely to represent that he has obtained a medal or certificate from the Exhibition Commissioners of 1851 or 1862.

The returns of the emigration officials at Liverpool show that, notwithstanding the condition of America, the United States continue to receive a larger number of emigrants than any other country. It is also stated that the total number of emigrants who have left Liverpool during the past eight months is 93,904.

There are several important provisions in the New Telegraph Act, passed at the end of the last Session. A person in the employ of a company wilfully or negligently omitting to transmit or deliver a message, or divulging the purport of a message, can be fined £20. The Board of Trade can direct a company to erect a telegraph for the exclusive use of her Majesty, and in case of an emergency the Secretary of State can by warrant seize a telegraph and have the same worked. A warrant is only to last for a week; but successive warrants may be issued. The Treasury in such a case is to pay the company for the loss sustained.

The Emigration Commissioners have chartered the Erin-go-bragh, of 1111 tons, belonging to Messrs. James Baines and Co., Liverpool, to convey emigrants to Sydney, New South Wales, at £14 4s. 9d. per statute adult. The Erin-go-bragh is to be ready to receive her passengers at Birkenhead about the 12th of October next.——Messrs. Lidgett and Co.'s ship Sir John Lawrence left Plymouth on Saturday with 312 souls, Government emigrants, for Adelaide; and Messrs. Peacock, Seymour, and Co.'s ship Hotspur left Plymouth on Sunday with 437 souls, Government emigrants, for Sydney.

The revision of the lists of voters in England and Wales must be completed within the 15th inst. and the 31st of October. The sum allowed for the current year is £17,850, allowing 200 guineas to each revising barrister. By the new Circuit Act (26th and 27th Victoria, cap. cxxii.) it is enacted that, upon any alteration being made in any of the circuits of the Judges by her Majesty in Council, it shall be lawful to order and direct that the number of revising barristers to be appointed for the several counties, cities, boroughs, and places within any circuit affected by the alteration shall be increased or diminished as to her Majesty, by the advice of the Privy Council, may seem meet, anything in the Act 6th and 7th Victoria, cap. xviii., notwithstanding, provided that the number of the revising barristers be augmented in accordance with the 29th section of the Act mentioned.

FINE ARTS.

MR. HAMERTON'S PICTURES.

SOMEBODY says that if any one would write a perfectly frank account of his life it would be more interesting than a novel. Not long since we reviewed a book in which this was partially, at least, done; and the work had a corresponding freshness and charm. Mr. Hamerton's "Painter's Camp in the Highlands," described, with little apparent attempt at concealment of any kind, an artist's experience during some years of study, chiefly in the neighbourhood of Loch Awe. The author had the advantages of an artistic and even poetic temperament, much sagacity, considerable humour, and he wrote perspicuously; but, except that he contrived a particular kind of hut and employed a tubular boat or raft, his experience was not greatly unlike that of other students of nature. Indeed, his range of observation must have been much more limited and his mode of life less rich in adventure than in the case of Turner, John Lewis, David Roberts, and a host of other landscape-painters. The opinions with which he set out, many which might have seemed most original, and which colour nearly all he afterwards says and does, were plainly derived from Mr. Ruskin—confessedly so in several instances. The "thoughts about art" and its principles, which he gathered from sitting down face to face with nature, are for the most part those which every artist will recognise as having been really forced upon him during what Mr. Ruskin calls the "period of studentship." Mr. Hamerton did, however, what few artists have done, except with their pencil—he preserved a written record of his impressions and the growth of his art-knowledge; and this record, added to a narrative of adventure and (among other things) a number of smartly-expressed opinions on a variety of social questions from a recluse's point of view, constituted a book which must be found novel and entertaining by the general public. We could not, however, help expressing a regret that in "The Painter's Camp" much wholesome truth which might have been received without hesitation was rendered unpalatable by the author's unconcealed egotism. It seemed to us a great pity that a reverence for nature (which ought to bring humility in the greatest artist) should appear to actuate chiefly to the assertion of self-sufficient superiority to other men; and it seemed still more strange that with this proud consciousness of superior merit any one could condescend to what might look to many like abject puffery of himself.

In one place in his book Mr. Hamerton talks thus:—"Mr. Newton is the truest painter of Highland landscape, *except myself*, who ever lived"! We were naturally desirous, therefore, to see the works of such a transcendent master, never having had the opportunity. Accordingly, some time since, finding that Mr. Hamerton had opened a gallery, at 196, Piccadilly, for the exhibition of his works, we paid it a visit. In a room, which it should be stated is badly lighted, we found two largish landscapes—"Ben Cruachan, with Clouds Rising: Morning," and "A Gamekeeper's Cottage, Lochaweside." Two smaller works have been added since, "Returning Home," a yacht on Loch Awe after sundown, and "The Black Isles, Loch Awe." The pictures are in charge of the man "Thursday" of Mr. Hamerton's book, no longer a rough Lancashire lad, but in all the pride of plated buttons and white choker, a pattern for West-end footmen. The first impression of these pictures is sadly disappointing; and for this Mr. Hamerton has to thank himself. It is only just to other artists to say at once that they are not much above amateur's work (which Mr. Hamerton so much contemns) in any of those technical qualities which constitute nearly all the value of a work of art, whatever the subject; although they certainly present far more evidence of "study on the spot." They have, as far as they go, the local truthfulness upon which the painter lays so much stress; but this kind of truthfulness becomes insignificant in the absence of generic truth. Water, for instance, may be painted of the colour, and the reflections upon it in the situations incidental to a particular locality; but, if the greater facts of the balanced movement and liquidity of surface common to water under all circumstances are not primarily represented, the lesser truths are even almost negatived. A portrait, whether of a face or a scene, is of little value if it present merely a dry, diagram-like resemblance. The obvious road to the acquirement of the power of expressing general truths is the study of the works of other men. From them may be gleaned the use of the material, methods and processes of expression—all that constitutes the grammar of art as evolved from the practice of thousands and the experience of ages. When we have learnt to express ourselves clearly, nature will find plenty for us to say, and, if we have the soul, will warm us into eloquence. Mr. Hamerton has still to learn much before he can express all he feels on canvas. At present his paintings have little power of drawing or variety of characterisation, whether of foliage, land, or water. The colouring, though atmospheric and well graduated in passages, is generally cold and poor, and singularly opaque. They are "painty," and have little subtlety or descriptiveness in the handling. Contrary to what might be expected, they have neither the peculiar merits nor defects of pre-Raphaelite landscape; for the touch is broad and careless, and the opaque method seems to be adopted from the French school. Nevertheless, these pictures have, especially to readers of Mr. Hamerton's book, much—if we may use the word—psychological interest as plainly indicating the painter's feeling for the sometimes tender, but generally sad and awful, glories of Highland scenery, and because they show painting betraying a minimum of influence from contemporaries, though isolation has certainly more disadvantages than advantages.

We must not part from these pictures without remarking that we have heard it very unfairly insinuated against Mr. Hamerton that because he can write well, and because he undoubtedly possesses the analytical faculty, *ergo* he cannot paint. Such an inference argues a total forgetfulness of the history of art. In every school, at every period, artists of all grades have written on their art, including Leonardo da Vinci, Vasari, Raphael Mengs, and innumerable Italian, Spanish, and Northern painters; Sir Joshua Reynolds, Northcote, Sir Charles Eastlake, and many living painters, sculptors, and architects we might name. We believe that both their writings and their paintings have gained mutually, and it is only to be regretted that artists do not more often diffuse by their pens juster ideas of their art than are commonly circulated at present.

THE ARUNDEL SOCIETY.

The Arundel Society is extending is sphere of usefulness from Italian to Northern art—although in regard to the latter there is not the same urgent need of preserving some record of works of art rapidly hastening to irremediable decay. The society has just received a copy, executed by M. Schultz, of the famous triptych, known as "The Adoration of the Magi," in the Hospital of St. John, Bruges, a work only second in interest to the paintings by this early Flemish painter on the chasse of St. Ursula, in the same hospital. Unhappily, however, the latter has been much rubbed down and injured. The society acted wisely, therefore, in commissioning a copy of the more perfect work. The central compartment of the triptych represents the Adoration of the Magi. On one wing is "The Virgin adoring the Infant;" on the other, "The Presentation in the Temple." On the outside of one wing is the seated figure of St. John the Baptist; on the other, St. Veronica. The copy is executed in body colours, and finished with extremely delicate stippling. It would be difficult to praise too highly the fidelity of this copy to everything which characterises the original; and, as we understand M. Schultz is also a chromo-lithographer, the intrusting the entire execution of the fac-simile which is to be published to a gentleman so thoroughly competent as an artist would probably secure the best chromo-lithograph hitherto published, even by this society. To secure a perfect reproduction, the fewer the hands through which it passes the greater, of course, the probability of success.

The last "extra" or "occasional" publication of the society is a chromo-lithograph of "The Marriage of S. Cecilia"—to Valerian (or, as Count Malvasia says, to Tiburtius), after Francesco Francia—one of the frescoes in the ancient church of Sta. Cecilia, at Bologna, which was so shamefully damaged by the French. This, together with "The Burial of S. Cecilia," also published by the society, are two of the best works of the great Bolognese painter. In the chromo-lithograph the grace and sweetness of Francia, especially in the female heads, has been reproduced; but a yellowish-buff tone is apparently too prevalent in the shadows and in local colours where they could hardly have been found in the original.

At a moment when the art of illuminating engages so much attention, and is so extensively practised by amateurs, it should be known that the Arundel Society proposes, if sufficient encouragement is afforded, publishing, in chromo-lithography, a complete alphabet of illuminated initial letters selected from the Piccolomini Library, Siena; the Convent of St. Mark, Florence: and similar sources famous for their illuminated MS. treasures. Already the alphabet has been published in outline, and three "large letters" with miniatures in chromo-lithography; and if the entire alphabet is produced in a style similar to these three letters it will collectively form probably an unrivalled illustration of the favourite art of the cloisters in mediæval Italy.

We are glad to find that the Arundel Society continues to prosper. The last report shows a balance in hand of £799 3s. 6d. The society has so far overtaken, so to speak, its liabilities, that it is hoped in future the publications for each year may be issued within the year, and not the year after, as heretofore. The prosperity of this society has, however, necessitated a change of its rules since our last notice of its operations. The subscribers have so greatly increased in number that it has been found one set of stones would not furnish the required, or at least a larger, number of chromo-lithographs all of the same excellence. With a scrupulosity which might be emulated by some art-unions, the council decided, therefore, to limit the number of actual members. A new class, called "Associates," was created, unlimited in number; and from their ranks, by right of seniority, the vacancies among the members are filled up. The Associates do not pay the annual guinea subscription, but give, on entering their names, a donation of not less than one guinea to the "Copying Fund." They have the right of purchasing "supernumerary" (which include most of the past annual publications) and "occasional" publications at reduced prices, with all other privileges of membership except the receipt of the annual publications. Agreeably to the intention of the society to issue the annual publications within a moderate interval from the time of subscribing, the publications for 1863 are announced to appear in November. They consist of a copper-plate engraving in continuation of the series from the frescoes by Fra Angelico, in the Chapel of Nicholas V., in the Vatican; and five chromo-lithographs, in continuation of the series from the frescoes by Masaccio and Filippino Lippi, in the Brancacci Chapel of the Carmelite Church, Florence. The occasional publications to appear at the same date are two elaborate chromo-lithographs, one from the fresco by Mantegna, "The Conversion of Hermogenes," the other from the "Annunciation," by Fra Angelico.

Since our last obituary notice we have to record the death of two well-known and esteemed artists, both of whom were taken away in the very prime of life. About a fortnight since died Mr. Lee Bridell, a young landscape-painter of varied power and a particularly brilliant colourist, known chiefly by large Italian views. On the 5th inst. died, aged only forty-six, Mr. Duffield, the eminent painter of still-life, whose pictures of dead game—more especially birds and fowls—diversified with fruit, pottery, and weapons, have been long prized by collectors, and who is to be ranked among our most distinguished painters in this department. The widow of Mr. Duffield is one of our best flower painters.

It is proposed to form in the spring of next year, at the South Kensington Museum, an exhibition of as complete a collection of the works of Mulready as it is possible to get together. The assistance of proprietors of the artist's works is invited. An exhibition of Mulready's drawings and pictures took place in 1848 at the Society of Arts, Adelphi: but since then his works, and especially his life-studies, have largely increased. A nucleus of a complete collection already exists at South Kensington in the numerous pictures and drawings given to the nation by Mr. Sheepshanks and Mr. Vernon. We may add to this announcement that Mr. Creswick, one of Mulready's oldest friends, is at the head of a committee formed to get up a memorial to the deceased artist.

We should have added to our last week's notice of the splendid series of fifty-three photographs of the principal monuments of Rome, Venice, Pisa, Florence, and Milan, lately taken by the eminent photographers, Messrs. Bisson Frères, that the publisher of the series for England is Delarue, Chandos-street, Strand.

We stated last week that Lord Clyde sat for his bust to no other sculptor than Mr. Ewing, but we now learn that Mr. G. G. Adams also had that honour.

Business in the county courts of England, as in the superior courts of law, was a little slack last year. The returns show that the number of plaints entered fell from 903,937 in the previous year to 847,288, which, however, is more than eight times the number of the writs of summons issued by the superior courts of common law. The number of cases that came on for trial in the county courts fell from 474,274 to 467,451.

Post Office money orders are issued at all money-order offices in the United Kingdom on Bridgetown, Barbadoes, at the same rates of charge, and under the same regulations, as those established with respect to other colonies. Money orders will also be issued at Bridgetown, Barbadoes, on all money-order offices in the United Kingdom.——The postage upon letters for Hayti is increased from sixpence to one shilling the single rate (half-an-ounce), the scale of progression being simultaneously modified by substituting for the existing scale a scale of weight having half-an-ounce as a unit throughout, with the postage advancing by single rates, as follows—viz., not exceeding half-an-ounce, one shilling; for every additional half-ounce, one shilling. The postage upon letters for Hayti must be paid in advance.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

SIR W. ARMSTRONG DELIVERING THE OPENING ADDRESS.

THE inaugural meeting—the first of the public proceedings of the session—took place in the New Townhall, when the president for the present year, Sir W. G. Armstrong, C.B., delivered the opening address. We extract from the *Newcastle Daily Journal* some particulars of the ceremony:—"The preparations made for the vast concourse of members who were expected to be present were of the most complete description. At each entrance to the hall a canopy was erected to shield the company from the weather should it prove unfavourable, and in the interior all that could add to the comfort of the company had been effected. The chair of the president had been removed from the spot which it usually occupies on the platform to the centre of the east side elevation. It was there placed upon a dais, whilst an elegant canopy by which it was covered concentrated the sound of the speaker's voice, and made it audible throughout the room. Long before eight o'clock, the hour appointed for the commencement of the proceedings, every seat was occupied. During the interval before the opening of the meeting Mr. W. Rea performed upon the organ with his wonted ability, and the time therefore passed pleasantly with the vast audience. Just a few minutes before eight the President Elect entered the hall, accompanied by the Mayor and Sheriff of Newcastle in their official robes, and many of the leading members of the association, and the gentry of the surrounding district. He at once proceeded, amid the enthusiastic cheers of the assembly, to the dais, where the retiring president—the Rev. Professor Willis—was awaiting him. When all were seated a few moments were permitted to elapse, and then the National Anthem was played on the organ by Mr. Rea, the whole company of course standing. At this moment the appearance of the hall was most picturesque and interesting. In the large area was gathered together a dense mass of ladies and gentlemen, whose many-coloured dresses formed a brilliant groundwork to the scene. The west side elevation and the gallery were similarly filled, whilst on the platform was a large number of ladies, the élite of the brilliant company assembled in the hall. Around the chair of the president were grouped men famous in every branch of science—the Murchisons and Lyells, the Sabines and Richardsons, the Sopwiths and Phillipses, and a host of others whose names are 'familiar in our ears as household words,' who have for long years been engaged in promoting the good of their fellow-men, and who but seldom come forward into public notice. Nor must we omit to mention the decorations of the hall itself, which were of the most handsome description, and which imparted a warmth and brilliancy to the scene. The audience having resumed their seats after the playing of the National Anthem, the retiring president, Professor Willis, opened the proceedings by saying that, as president of the association, for a few minutes at least, his duty was very plain and simple; and he should spend very little time about it, because he knew very well that they were all impatient to hear that which would be the great event of the even-

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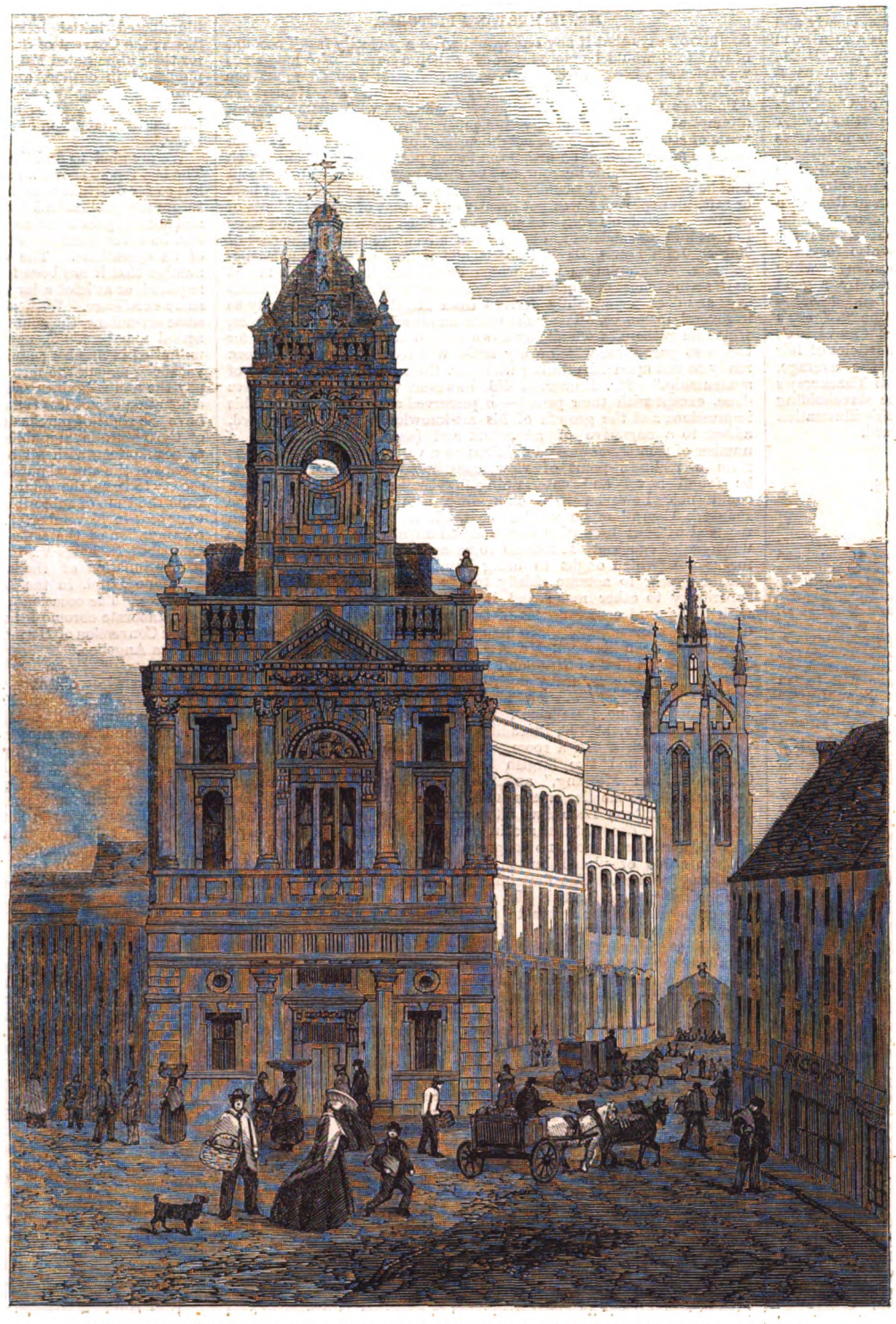
ing—the opening address by his successor. Sir Wm. Armstrong, whom he should have the pleasure of introducing, was so well known to them that it was quite unnecessary for him to waste time by expatiating upon his great merits, his untiring energy, and the the invaluable services he had rendered to his country. He would, therefore, very briefly terminate his duties for the year by yielding the chair to that highly-distinguished individual. Sir Wm. Armstrong then took the chair, and delivered the inaugural address."

THE TOWNHALL.

The new Townhall buildings comprise the townhall, corn exchange, council chamber, corporation offices, farmers' club, bank, and other public offices. These buildings cost the town nearly £100,000, and fill the space occupied by Middle and Union streets. The main building is of Roman character; the ground floor being Doric, the first floor Corinthian, and the attic Composite. The building contains first-class shops on the ground floor, mezzanine floor over the shops, and capacious cellarage; also, banking-offices, and an hotel in connection with the corn-market and music-hall. The council-chamber is on the first floor, facing the church. It is 44 ft. long by 24 ft. broad, and 24 ft. high. The roof is coved, and finished with Corinthian entablature and ornamental ceiling. The principal committee-room adjoins the council-chamber on the east side, and the town clerk's office adjoins on the west side. Along the corridors on each side are placed the several corporate offices. On the second floor and attic are other public offices. The corn market is on the ground floor, extending northwards. It is 173 ft. long by 61 ft. broad, and 21 ft. high, and is lighted by eleven windows on one side and ten on the other, at an elevation of 20 ft. from the ground; and by the same number of entresol windows over these, at a 12 ft. higher level. The music-hall is above the corn market. It is 147 ft. long (exclusive of the organ-loft) by 60 ft. broad in the mean, and 46 ft. 6 in. high. The floor is supported by wrought-iron girders on cast-iron pillars and brackets, and socketed in the side walls, so as to prevent the possibility of a lateral movement of the walls. The roof is also constructed of wrought iron. The ceiling is divided into panels, and enriched with plaster-work. The hall is lighted in the daytime by ten Venetian windows on each side, and at night from the ceiling by sun-burners: at each alternate junction of the beam is fixed a sun-burner, in all ten in number, by Mr. Bradford, of Manchester, gas engineer: these "sun-lights" consist of rings of gas-jets terminating ornamental bosses, that hang from the ceiling. Side galleries run the whole length of the building. There is also a gallery at the north end. The hall will seat 1100 in the area, 550 in the side galleries, and 750 in the north gallery—in all 2400, exclusive of the orchestra. The arrangements, however, will admit of the accommodation of 4000 persons. There are four entrances to the hall, two at the north end and two at the south; and there are four stone staircases at different parts of the building. The organ is by Messrs. Gray and Davidson, of London.

The buildings were erected from the designs and under the personal superintendence of Mr. Johnstone, of Newcastle, architect.



MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE: THE TOWNHALL.

EXHIBITION AT THE CENTRAL EXCHANGE.

Both for its size and its internal architecture the Exchange News-room would do credit to any part of the metropolis: in truth, the metropolis has nothing of the kind like it. Built in the form of a large semicircle, and lit from above, with its fine roof, supported on a series of handsome columns, it is one of the largest, and certainly one of the finest, interiors to be found in any building in Newcastle. In this room soirées and conversaziones were held during the sitting of the association. Here had been gathered together a sort of local exhibition—model specimens of mining and steam machinery, fossils from the coal and limestone, and magnificent samples of lead and iron ores, and works of art-manufacture in aluminium, the chemical processes necessary for the reduction of which are carried on almost entirely in this town, and chiefly at the works of its most popular Mayor, Mr. Bell, who exhibited so largely at South Kensington last year.

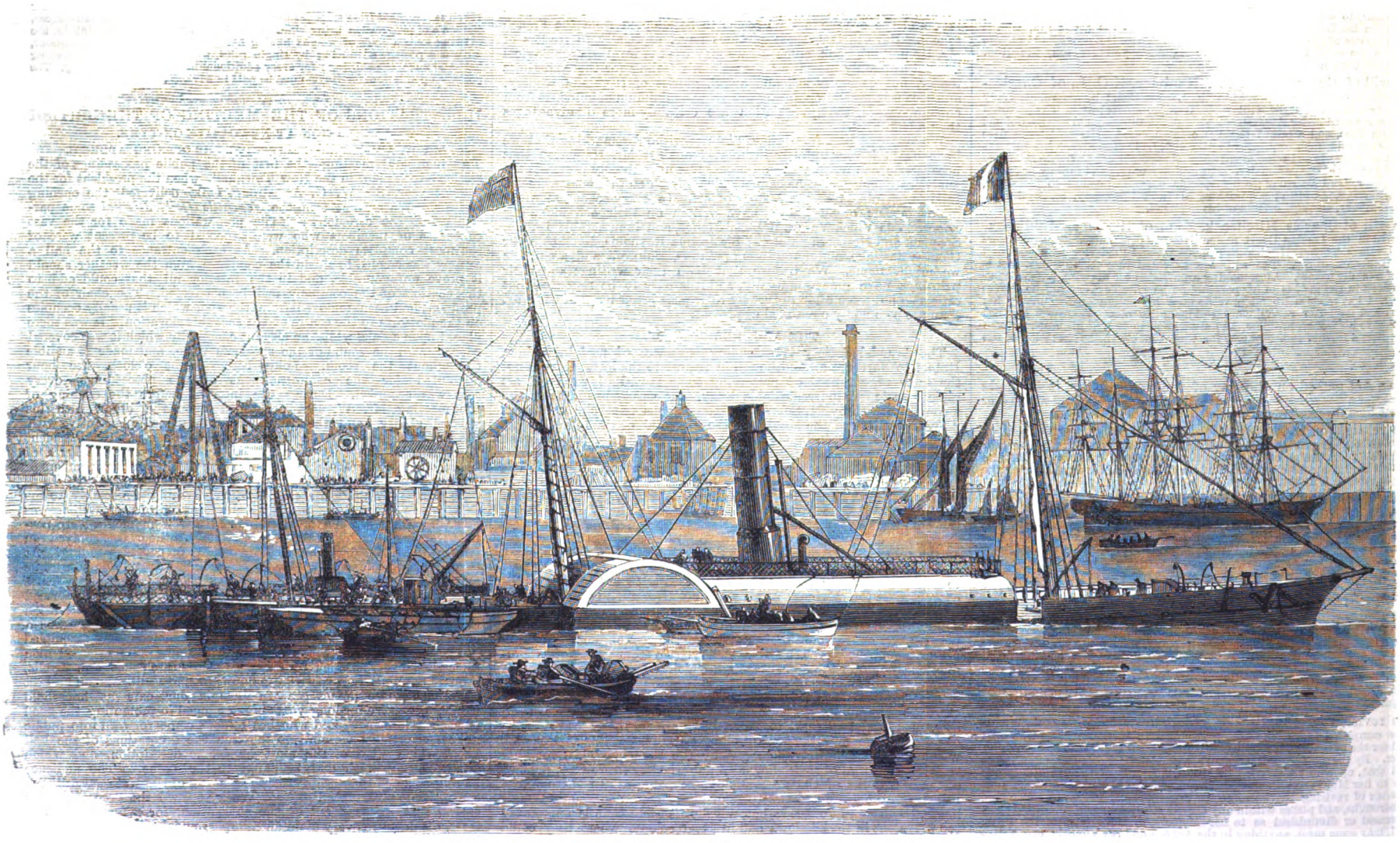
In such a rich mineral district it is almost unnecessary to say that the selected specimens of ores were wonderfully fine, worthy of a place in any national collection. One single ingot of silver was shown rough as it came from the mould, which weighs 17½ cwt., and is worth upwards of £8000. This splendid ingot was all recovered by the late Mr. Pattinson's desilvering process, applied to the common pigs of Spanish lead as imported into this country. During the excursion to Mr. Beaumont's great lead mines at Allenheads this simple process of desilvering the lead to its last grain was shown to the visitors.

Sir William showed a beautiful series of sections of his percussion and time shells with a section of one gigantic 600-pounder shell, a number of which have recently been manufactured at Elswick for the approaching trials with the great 600-pounder at Shoeburyness.

The Mayor showed some splendid specimens of works of art in aluminium, and these, with a variety of fine models of various apparatus used in the different mines and manufactures of the district, made this portion of the exhibition exceedingly interesting.

There was one small wrought-iron model of what the pumping-beam to mines should be if coalowners wish to guard against a repetition of the tremendous Hartley catastrophe. That terrible pit is now disused and drowned in water; but there are other single-shafted pits in this neighbourhood over which the great cast-iron pumping-beams still swing slowly, and are ominously suggestive of other similar calamities if cast iron is used for this purpose.

The earthenware manufacture of the district was illustrated by a series of plates and other objects of crockery, showing the various processes and stages through which they pass—a marmalade jar, sufficiently large to contain 100 lb. weight, said to be the largest pot made by machinery, occupying the position of a trophy in the centre. Several excellent and attractive groups of wax flowers also adorned a corner of this stand. The fossils of the American and British coal measures occupied a considerable portion of the third stand. Several elaborate examples of



WRECK OF THE BARON OSY IN LIMEHOUSE REACH.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

An early autumn gale of wind brought to the ground the shattered trunk of "Herne's Oak," in the Home Park, on the morning of the 31st ult. The famous tree was fenced in with paling about twenty years ago, when was blown off a large branch, now preserved in Windsor Castle; and attached to the trunk was a plate, inscribed with these lines, from "The Merry Wives of Windsor:"

> There is an old tale goes, that Herne the hunter,
> Sometime a keeper here in Windsor Forest,
> Doth all the winter time, at still midnight,
> Walk round about the oak with great ragg'd horns.

We need scarcely add that the identity of Herne's Oak has been disputed by many writers. Mr. Jesse, in the Second Series of his "Gleanings," published in 1834, contends for the oak just blown down, which, however, a writer in the *Quarterly Review*, in 1838, treated as an apocryphal story, adding that "the tree in question was cut down one morning by order of King George III., when in a state of great but transient excitement. The circumstance caused much regret and astonishment at the time. The oak which Mr. Jesse would decorate with Shakspearean honours stands at a considerable distance from the real Simon Pure. Every old woman in Windsor knows all about the facts." To this Mr. Jesse replied, in the *Times*, Nov. 30, 1838, that George IV. was accustomed to repeat the above story, but always added, "that tree was supposed to have been Herne's Oak, but it was not." A person was then alive who heard the order given by George III. to fell a tree in the Little Park, about which some angry words had passed with the Prince of Wales; and he stated that the tree was an elm, that it stood near the castle, and he pointed out the spot where it grew. Soon after this circumstance three large old oak trees were blown down in the Little Park, one of which was asserted to be Herne's Oak, and the wood was cut into pieces and sold to carpenters and cabinetmakers, who profitably made it into Shakspearean relics; and this, Mr. Jesse maintains, gave rise to the *Quarterly* reviewer's story that Herne's Oak no longer existed. Mr. Jesse proceeds:—

To set the matter at rest, however, I will now repeat the substance of some information given to me relative to Herne's Oak by Mr. Ingalt, the present respectable bailiff and manager of Windsor Home Park. He states that he was appointed to that situation by George III., about forty years ago. On receiving his appointment he was directed to attend upon the King at the castle, and on arriving there he found his Majesty with "the old Lord Winchilsea." After a little delay, the King set off to walk in the park, attended by Lord Winchilsea, and Mr. Ingalt was desired to follow them. Nothing was said to him until the King stopped opposite an oak tree. He then turned to Mr. Ingalt and said, "I brought you here to point out this tree to you. I commit it to your especial charge, and take care that no damage is ever done to it. I had rather that every tree in the park should be cut down than that this tree should be hurt. This is Herne's Oak." Mr. Ingalt added that this was the tree still standing near Queen Elizabeth's Walk, and is the same tree which I have mentioned and given a sketch of in my "Gleanings in Natural History."

* * * * * * *

King William III. was a great planter of avenues, and to him we are indebted for those in Hampton Court and Bushy Parks, and also those at Windsor. All these have been made in a straight line, with the exception of one in the Home Park, which diverges a little, so as to take in Herne's Oak as a part of the avenue—a proof, at least, that William III. preferred distorting his avenue to cutting down the tree in order to make way for it in a direct line, affording another instance of the care taken of this tree 150 years ago.

However, these circumstantial statements were contested by Mr. Charles Knight; and, in the "Journey-book of Berkshire," published by him in 1840, it is stated:—

In the "Pictorial Shakspeare" (Local Illustrations of Act v. of "The Merry Wives of Windsor") the controversy respecting Herne's Oak is brought together, and, on the authority of George III., it is stated that this famous tree was inadvertently cut down when the King was a young man. Fortunately, a sketch had been made of it before it was felled. (It is engraved in the "Journey-book," p. 59.)

We recorded last week that in a "Plan of the Castle and Town of Windsor," published at Eton in 1742, the position of the oak is clearly shown as "Falstaff's Oak," the tree which has just fallen.

The High Cross at Winchester, after having been for many years dilapidated and decaying, is about to be taken down and rebuilt. It is engraved in Mr. Parker's beautifully-illustrated volume of the "Proceedings of the First Annual Meeting of the Archæological Institute in 1845," when, we remember, the Cross received little attention from the archæologists. Mr. Parker describes it as "a light and elegant design of the fifteenth century, but the detail has been almost entirely destroyed by injudicious repairs." The upper portion has altogether disappeared; and three of its four statues are gone. The complete restoration of the Cross has now been decided on, and Mr. George Gilbert Scott will furnish the requisite drawings and superintend the work; the total cost, not less than £500, to be raised by subscription. We hope to see the inhabitants of the city of Winchester and of the county of Hants contribute liberally to the preservation of this very interesting memorial of former ages.

The burial-place of the Christian philosopher, John Locke—the church of High Laver, four miles from Ongar, in Essex—is now in course of restoration. Locke was buried on the south side of the churchyard, under a black marble gravestone inclosed by iron rails; and on the wall of the church above is a Latin inscription, written by himself and printed in his works. Some thirty years since the tomb and monument were repaired at the expense of the Rev. R. Budworth. They are now again out of repair, and the worthy Rector of High Laver proposes to restore them by subscription; and, if sufficient funds can be raised, to erect some more fitting memorial of Locke, whose philosophical and religious labours entitle him to grateful remembrance; and whose love of freedom in thought and action led him to refuse a pension which was offered to him, and which his services in the public cause had amply merited. Mackintosh has well said of Locke that he did more for the improvement of the understanding, and not less for the progress of knowledge, than the author of the most brilliant discoveries. The resting-place of such a benefactor to mankind should be more signally distinguished than it is.

Some strange old notions in natural history were mentioned at the recent meeting of the British Association at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, when the Rev. H. B. Tristram related that the gentlemen of Durham and Northumberland believe that the hedgehog eats the partridge-eggs; and a short time ago when he (Mr. T.) remonstrated with a man for shooting a cuckoo, the defence was that it was well known that sparrow-hawks turn into cuckoos in the summer!

The Abbé Cucherat, in the *Journal de Saone-et-Loire*, describes a discovery recently made about half a league from Razay, Saone-et-Loire, by some workmen who were digging in a field which, only last year, formed part of the neighbouring forest, and was then broken up for the first time. At about a foot from the surface, beneath a large Roman tile, were found seven metal dies, such as were used by the Romans for coining. The Abbé describes these dies as of mixed metal:

Some are in the form of truncated cones 1·77 in. in height, 1·38 in. in diameter at the large end, and ·079 in. at the other, on which the impression is engraved. The smaller dies are of nearly equal size at the two ends, and thickest in the middle. They belong to the reigns of Tiberius, Caligula, and Claudius, and bear respectively the following inscriptions:—Ti. Cæsar Div. Aug. F. Augustus (Tiberius Cæsar, divi Augusti filius, Augustus); C. Cæsar Aug. G. Fra. . . (Caius Cæsar Augustus, Germanicus Fra. . .); T. C. Cæsar Aug. Romæ Tr. Pot. III. Cos. III. (Tiberius Claudius Cæsar Augustus, Romæ tribunitia potestate functus tertio; consul tertio). There are two dies of Tiberius, but one of them is broken. The three Princes all bear laurels over their diadems. The fifth die represents a goddess seated, with the inscription Juno J . . . placed vertically on the right side. "Two of the dies," says the Abbé, "appear never to have had any inscription, but I believe the head to be that of Augustus. The Emperor is not crowned with laurels, but has the radiated crown with five points reserved for Emperors after their apotheosis. The die for the reverse presents a ram, the emblem of the sacrifices offered to the deified Emperor."

The Abbé does not doubt the authenticity of these dies. It is well known that the Romans coined money during their military expeditions; and the Roman armies, which overran all parts of Gaul before the time of Constantine, in all probability visited the above region.

The hot and thirsty earth and its in-dwellers induce us to ask what becomes of the delicious perry, such as our ancestors had good reason to boast of. It must have greatly declined in quantity as well as quality. In a letter from a subaltern officer of the Earl of Essex's army, dated 1642, we read: "Worcestershire is a pleasant, fruitfull, and rich countrey, aboundinge in corn, woods, pastures, hills, and valleyes, every hedge and heighway beset with fruits, but especially with peares, whereof they make that pleasant drinke called perry, wch they sell for *a penny a quart*, though better than ever you tasted at London."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

VOLPONE.—You will find the article on "Chess Rooks borne in the Arms of the Rookwood Family," and many other papers illustrative of the game of Chess, in the *Archæologia*.

EUGENE.—It is true that the treatise on Chess by Greco, and that by Philidor, have passed through more editions than any subsequent work of the kind; but it does not follow that the sale of either has been greater than that of some Chess treatises of our own time.

A. C., Cheltenham.—The author of Problem No. 1017 has made no mistake. It is you who are in error. If Black make a Queen at his first move, White obviously takes the Queen with his Bishop, discovering check, and mates next move.

F. R. S.—Mr. Buckle, at one period of his life, was passionately devoted to Chess; but we are not aware that he ever made a collection of his games.

T. R. B.—To say that Damiano took a certain number of problems from Lucena's treatise is not sufficient. The case is this. In Lucena's time the game appears to have been in a transition state, oscillating between the old and the reformed style of play, and, accordingly, some of the problems he introduces are formed upon the principle of the old and some upon that of the new game. In Damiano's day the new game, such as we now play, had nearly superseded the ancient one; and he therefore borrowed from Lucena only those problems which are based upon the modern movements of the pieces. You will find both works in the library of the British Museum.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1018 by Septimus, F. R. S., T. V. K., Omicron, Fidele, S. P. S., Charley, M. P., Felix, Vernon, Q. E. D., Percy, W. M. G., H. S., Miranda, Ernest, B. J., Cora, Old Joe, A Subscriber, T. D., Victoria, Box and Cox, Pip, L. S. D., 1863, Medicus; B., of Malvern; Trio, Hastings; Quidnunc, Milo, A. Z., Alasco, a German, C. M. B., Leon, Max, W. R., Estevan, Boston Scamp, Lionel, St. Omer, Philo S.; D., of Liverpool; Histrion, Sigma, B. B., Saxon, H. W. C., G. M., Norman, Query, S. R. D., Kenneth, T. A., Garryowen, Stella, R. O. B., Nemo, A Student, F. A. S., Elene, Dux, T. G. K., F. N., G. W., Hermes, Matador; I. F., Paris; Wilmington, D. M., Rook, Gorilla, I. H. B., X. Y. Z., T. S., Laura, I. G. A., Delaware, H. K., Adelphi, T. G. S., F. P., Le Comte de V., T. Peters, Iota, Robin Hood, J. M., E. C. E.; S., Kensington; L. N., A Clerk, G. B. G., C. B., Violet, A Forester, Marcus, Stanley, Rex, Clericus, Delta, Fergus, B. A., I. H. B., (Œdipus; C. D., of Bruges; G. Nithdale, A Rifleman are correct. All others are wrong.

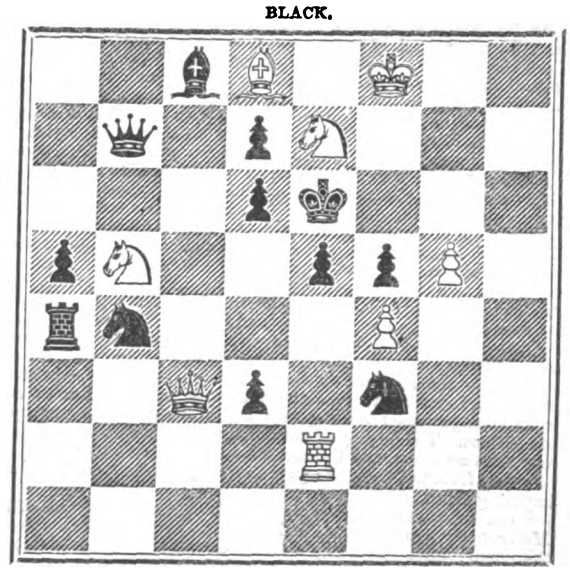
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1019.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R takes P (ch)	K takes R (best)	(If any other move, then White plays 3. Q to Q B 3rd, or Q to Q Kt 3rd. Mate.)	
2. Kt to Q 4th	K takes Kt	3. Q to Q 5th. Mate.	

PROBLEM NO. 1020.

By C. B. B.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN NEW ORLEANS.

A pleasant little Game, wherein Mr. MORPHY gave the odds of his Q Kt and the first move also to Mr. C. MAURIAN.*

(Allgaier Gambit.—Remove Black's Q Kt.)

WHITE (Mr. MAURIAN.)	BLACK (Mr. MORPHY.)	WHITE (Mr. MAURIAN.)	BLACK (Mr. MORPHY.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	Black from opening a similar check by the advance of his K Kt Pawn.)	
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	16.	B to K B 4th (ch)
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	17. K to Q B 4th	Castles
4. P to K R 4th	P to K Kt 5th	18. Q to Q R 5th	P to Q R 3rd
5. Kt to K 5th	Kt to K B 3rd	19. Kt to Q B 3rd	B takes Q B P
6. B to Q B 4th	P to Q 4th	20. R takes K B P	
7 B takes P		(P to Q R 4th, with the view of afterwards playing Kt to Q Kt 5th, appears to be preferable.)	
(The usual move is P takes P, to which the second player replies with B to Q 3rd.)		20.	B to Q 3rd
7.	Kt takes B	21. Kt to Q Kt 5th	
8. P takes Kt	P to K B 6th	(He ought first to have played the Pawn to Q B 4th.)	
(B to K 2nd is perhaps a better line of play at this juncture.)		21.	P takes Kt (ch)
9. Castles	Q takes K R P	22. K takes P	
10. P to Q 4th	P to K B 7th (ch)	(The correct move seems to be K to Q B 3rd. After that, we do not see how Black would have saved the game.)	
(Very ingenious. If he had advanced the *K Kt Pawn* first, White would have captured this Pawn and have escaped without damage.)		22.	K to Q Kt sq
11. R takes P	P to K Kt 6th	23. B to K Kt 5th	B takes Kt
12. R to K B 4th	Q to K R 7th (ch)	24. B takes R	R takes B
13. K to B sq	Q to K R 8th (ch)	25. Q to Q B 3rd	R takes Q P (ch)
14. K to K 2nd	Q takes P (ch)	26. K to Q B 4th	R takes Q P (ch)
15. K to Q 3rd	Q to K R 6th	27. Q takes R	Q to K 3rd (ch)
16. Q to K sq		28. Q to Q 5th	B to Q 6th (ch)
(Well conceived; threatening a terrible "check by discovery," and thus preventing		And Black won the game.	

* These odds were soon found to be too heavy, and latterly Mr. Morphy could only give the Knight, reserving the first move to himself.

CHESS AT BRIGHTON.

A stubborn Contest between Mr. STAUNTON and the late Dr. TURNER, the former giving the odds of his Q Kt.

(Evans's Gambit.—Remove Black's Q Kt from the Board.)

BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Dr. T.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Dr. T.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	23. R to K 7th	Q to Q sq
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	24. Q to K sq	P to Q B 4th
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	(Again White plays with singular foresight and discretion.)	
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P	25. Q R to K 5th	P takes Q P
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q R 4th	26. Q to K 4th	
6. Castles	P to Q 3rd	(Here Black's attack seems overwhelming, and it must have proved so, but that White's precaution in retreating his Bishop to the K R 4th now enables him to bring that piece to the rescue.)	
7. Q to Q Kt 3rd	Kt to K R 3rd	26.	B to K Kt 3rd
(This looks hazardous, but it may be ventured when the other side gives such large odds as a Kt.)		27. Q to K B 3rd	
8. P to Q 4th	Castles	(This is not so good, perhaps, as taking the Rook with Queen; but, in any case, White has the best of the battle. For example, suppose— 27. Q takes R, P takes Q, 28. R takes Q, P takes Q B P, 29. Kt to Q Kt 3rd, R to K B sq, and White should win.)	
9. B to K Kt 5th	Q to K sq		
10. Q R to Q sq	B to Q Kt 3rd	27.	Q to K B sq
11. B takes Kt	P takes B	28. Q takes R	P takes P
12. Q to Q Kt sq		29. B to K 3rd	
(With the object, apparently, of playing her to Q B sq.)		(He might have prolonged the game by playing Kt to K B 3rd, but no move would have saved it.)	
12.	B to K Kt 5th	29.	B takes R
13. Q R to Q 3rd	K to R sq	30. Q to K 5th (ch)	K to Kt sq
14. Q to Q B sq	P to K B 4th	31. Q takes B	P takes Kt
(An excellent stroke of play.)		32. R to Q 7th	Q to K B 3rd
15. K P takes P	P to K 5th	33. Q takes Q P	Q to Q R 8th (ch)
16. R to K sq	R takes P	34. Q to Q sq	Q takes Q (ch), and wins.
17. Kt to Q 2nd	P to Q 4th		
18. R to K Kt 3rd	Kt to K 4th		
(The position is complicated, and demands the nicest attention.)			
19. B takes Q P	Kt to Q 6th		
20. R takes Kt	R takes B		
21. K R takes K P	Q to Q 2nd		
22. Q R to K 3rd	B to K R 4th		
(An admirable move, and one which effectually frustrates Black's designs.)			

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1349.—By Mr. SCHULTZ.

White: K at Q R 5th, Q at K Kt 4th, R at K B 5th, B at K Kt sq, Kt at Q B 4th.
Black: K at Q 4th, R at K R 8th, B at K R sq, Kt at Q R 5th; Ps at K Kt 6th, K 4th, and Q Kt 2nd.

White to play, and give mate in four moves.

No. 1350.—By Mr. C. BAYER. *(La Régence.)*

White: K at K B 2nd, Q at Q 2nd, Rs at K R sq and K Kt 5th, B at Q 5th, Ps at K Kt 2nd and K 7th.
Black: K at K B 3rd, Rs at K sq and Q Kt 2nd, B at K B sq, Kts at K R sq and Q R 2nd; Ps at K R 4th, K 4th, Q B 5th, Q Kt 6th, and Q R 5th.

White, playing first, to mate in five moves.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

THE CULTIVATION OF NEW SILKWORMS IN FRANCE.—The director of the Zoological Garden of Acclimatisation at Paris, M. Rufz de Lavison, has reported to the Academy of Sciences the results of the cultivation of the eggs of the Japanese silkworm, which feeds on the oak, and is termed Yama-mai, or worm of the mountain. The newly-hatched worms were fed on the common oak (Quercus pedunculata) which grows in the Bois de Boulogne. The five grammes of eggs (sent by M. Eugène Simon) produced eighty-three worms, from which seventy-seven cocoons were obtained. The worms began to spin on June 1, and finished on June 25. Twelve cocoons produced two grammes of silk, which were laid before the members of the Academy. The cocoons wind off with as much facility as those formed by the mulberry silkworm, and yield about the same quantity. Twelve or fourteen kilogrammes of cocoons give one kilogramme of silk (about 2lb. 3oz.) The silk is much stronger than the ordinary silk, but rather less brilliant. We learn that energetic measures are being taken for the extended propagation of the new silkworm.

THE SHOOTING STARS OF AUGUST, 1863.—M. Coulvier-Gravier has laid before the French Academy of Sciences his annual report on these meteoric phenomena. The results of the examination of his table show that, setting out with two observations on the 17th and 19th of July last, there were, for the mean hourly number at midnight, with a clear sky, only 7·3 stars. Afterwards, taking the mean of three observations, we have, for July 22, 26, 27, 10·3 stars; for Aug. 3, 4, 5, 20·4 stars; for Aug. 6, 7, 8, 24·1 stars. The numbers for Aug. 9 were 30·5; for Aug. 10, 121·2; for Aug. 11, 48·6; for Aug. 12, 46·1; for Aug. 13, 38·2; and for Aug. 14 only 20·8. In August, 1861, M. Coulvier-Gravier drew the attention of the Academy to the fact that the year 1858 marked the term of the descending march of the phenomenon since the epoch of its greatest height,—the year 1848 when the mean hourly number for Aug. 9, 10, 11 was 110 shooting stars. In 1858 the number had descended to 39·3; in 1863 it has risen to 66·7, an increase of 27·4 stars. "We may now," says M. Coulvier-Gravier, "hope for the re-appearance of these phenomena of August in all their magnificence."

COMPOUNDS OF THALLIUM POISONOUS.—M. Lamy a short time ago informed the Academy of Sciences of certain injurious consequences which he experienced after working on compounds of the new metal—extreme lassitude and pains in the lower extremities. Since then he has administered a compound of the metal to eleven animals—two fowls, six ducks, two young dogs, and a bitch of middling size succumbed to the action of five grammes of sulphate of thallium. A fowl languished three days under the effect of the poison. When then killed M. Lamy was able to affirm the presence of the thallium in the intestines in very small quantity; but no traces were found in the other organs. In order to be still further convinced of the energy of the poison he gave one decigramme only of the sulphate to a young dog, which died forty hours after taking the poison. Bearing in mind that thallium itself was discovered by means of the spectrum analysis, it becomes sufficiently obvious that this method may eventually become extremely valuable, both in physiology and in medical jurisprudence.

NO SPONTANEOUS GENERATION.—M. Donné has reported to the French Academy of Sciences a series of experiments on eggs, some being exposed to the action of the atmosphere, others protected from it. In the uncovered eggs, at the end of eight days, a powerful microscope revealed the growth of numerous filaments of penicillium, accompanied, when the weather was warm, by a kind of compound fructification of yellow bodies, accompanied by other changes. The protected eggs remained perfectly unaltered for weeks, but when once the eggs were brought into free contact with the air decomposition proceeded with great rapidity, with its usual accompaniment of infusorial and microscopic beings. M. Donné gives many details which prove the absolute necessity of the intervention of the germs present in the atmosphere in order to give birth to these minute beings.

THE WHITE-WHISKERED LEMUR (L. Leuco mystax), a female specimen of which is now in the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, is described by Mr. A. D. Bartlett, in a note in the *Annals of Natural History*. After careful comparison, he feels satisfied that this lemur belongs to a new species. In size it nearly equals the ruffed lemur (L. Macaco), which it also much resembles in form and habits. Mr. Bartlett gave it its name from its long and perfectly white whiskers, in which its ears are almost entirely concealed; the face is greyish black, darkest on the nose and back part of the head; the feet are brown, inclining to black on the toes; the prevailing colour of the body, limbs, and tail is reddish-brown, on a grey ground. At the base of the tail is a white patch; the tail is lighter in colour than the body, the under side and tip nearly white; the belly is greyish white; the eyes are yellow-brown. The voice is a kind of hoarse, croaking bark, rapidly and frequently repeated. Probably the male produces a louder and more powerful note. The ruffed lemur utters a very unpleasant series of loud, grunting, grating barks, sufficient to alarm a nervous traveller, should he be in the forests at dark and unacquainted with the size and nature of the animal producing these loud and dismal sounds. The white-whiskered lemur was purchased for the Zoological Society from a dealer in Liverpool, in October, 1861. He stated that the natives of Madagascar, from whom he obtained it, said that it was of a very rare kind, and had been kept as a pet upwards of two years.

THE RADIATION AND ABSORPTION OF HEAT BY GASES in relation to their spectra has been examined by Mr. Balfour Stewart, of the Kew Observatory, who has communicated a note on the subject to the *Philosophical Magazine*. After considering how atmospheric air is situated with respect to an arrangement in which the source of heat is boiling water, and the temperature of the thermo-pile 60 deg. Fahr., and in which the vacuum-tube is closed with plates of rock-salt, while it is presumed that there is absolutely no atmospheric air in the arrangement except that which is the subject of experiments, he says:—"1. If it be supposed that the heat which atmospheric air radiates and absorbs is that of a very low refrangibility, it is evident that the total radiation and absorption of such air will be less increased by raising the temperature from 60 deg. Fahr. to 212 deg. Fahr. than those of another gas which radiates heat of a high refrangibility; the reason of this being that the rays between 60 deg. Fahr. and 212 deg. Fahr. are of a comparatively high refrangibility, and that atmospheric air radiates and absorbs these only to a small extent. 2. Moreover, part of the radiant heat is stopped by the plate of rock-salt; but it is possible that many of the rays which rock-salt stops are those which are also stopped by atmospheric air. The rock-salt would, therefore, in this case sift the radiant heat, and reduce it to that quality which is passed without absorption by atmospheric air." Mr. Stewart thinks that this arrangement is unfavourable for exhibiting the absorptive power of atmospheric air, the effect being apparently to diminish this property of air; but that this arrangement will apparently increase the radiation of aqueous vapour, and also of many of those vapours which possess high boiling points. Owing to these and other considerations, he hesitates to conclude that the results hitherto obtained regarding the radiative and absorptive powers of gases and vapours afford ground for that hypothesis which asserts that the absorptive and radiative powers of simple bodies are less than the corresponding qualities of compound bodies. But, inasmuch as aqueous vapour would appear to absorb a different description of heat from atmospheric air, the very important meteorological conclusion deduced by Professor Tyndall would still appear to hold good on the present hypothesis; that is to say, air with vapour will probably stop more of the heat radiated by the earth than air without vapour. It is even possible that there may be an additional safeguard against the cooling of our globe by radiation into space, in the fact that when the temperature falls very low, and there is scarcely any vapour in the air, the heat radiated is then of a description which is stopped by dry air; which would thus serve as a cloak or covering, performing the same office as that which is performed at a higher temperature by air loaded with aqueous vapour.

Mr. George Peabody has endowed Yale College, United States, with a new geological cabinet, at a cost of £25,000.

The Hansa, which left Southampton on Thursday week with the American mails, took out 6000 packages of tea to New York, each package weighing 40 lb.

Mr. William Coningham, writing to one of the papers, says that Sir Fitzroy Kelly has undertaken to prepare a petition from Mrs. Ryves—a claimant to royalty—to the Home Secretary, calling attention to the hardship of her case, and to the justness of a portion, at least, of her claims.

The Queen has approved of Mr. J. H. Sherman as Consul at Prince Edward Island for the United States of America; and of M. Orazio le Boutillier as Consul for the district of Gaspé, and the provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland (to reside at Gaspé Basin), for his Majesty the King of Italy.

In the year 1700 mails were only made up in the General Post Office thrice weekly for England, Scotland, Germany, Sweden, and Denmark; and twice weekly for Ireland, France, Spain, and Italy. Eighty clerks were employed in the General Post Office, and there were only 230 post towns in the United Kingdom. The postal revenue was between £40,000 and £50,000 a year. In the foreign branch of the General Post Office there was a comptroller at £150 a year, a chief clerk at £100, and eight others at £50 a year each.

The forthcoming horse-races at Constantinople, under the immediate patronage of the Sultan, is likely, says the *Levant Herald*, to be one of the most interesting spectacles of the kind witnessed in that capital for many years past, since it is his Majesty's desire that no effort shall be spared to make the occasion a perfect success. The first preliminary meeting to carry out the necessary arrangements was held on the 25th of August, and later in the day a careful survey of the proposed course, at the Sweet Waters of Europe, was made by the chairman of the committee, Serfer Pacha, Messrs. R. T. Buck, and A. Ivannoff, the hon. secretary. The ground appears to have been admirably chosen, a level valley of sufficient range, encircled by gently rising ground, affording ample accommodation for spectators to command a perfect view of the running. At a comparatively trifling expense, the course may be railed off and stands placed; but, as the meeting is to be a special "Imperial" one, that will be a minor consideration. The selection of the Sweet Waters is also well judged, from the valley possessing the great advantage of being easy of access from town both by land and water.

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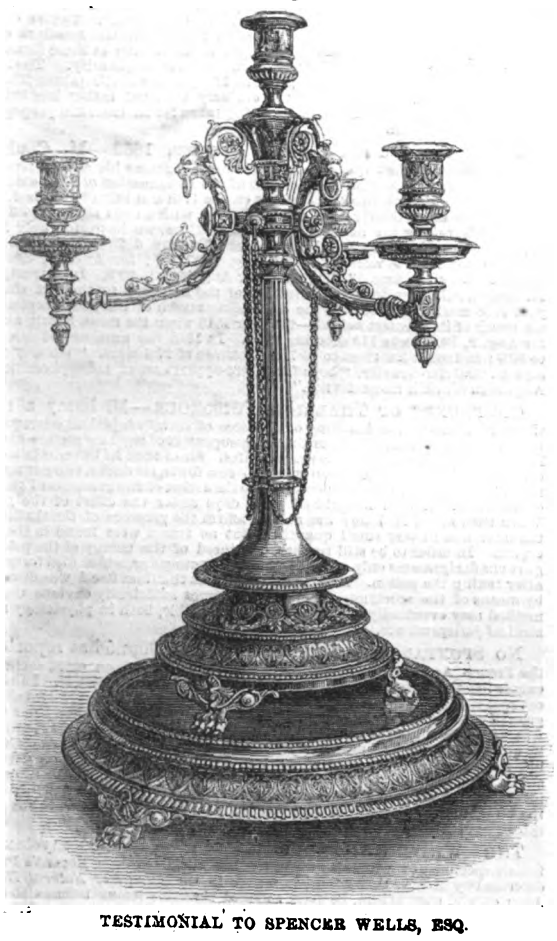
TESTIMONIAL TO MR. SPENCER WELLS.

LAST month a handsome silver candelabrum, valued at £114, was presented to Mr. Spencer Wells at a meeting attended by a considerable number of the contributors to the testimonial. The following address, written by Dr. Conolly, was read:—"The friends who have the pleasure to present the accompanying testimonial to you are influenced not only by sincere personal regard, but by a desire to express their estimation of your long-continued services in the editor-



TESTIMONIAL TO SPENCER WELLS, ESQ.

ship of the *Medical Times and Gazette*. They are strongly impressed with a sense of the importance of the duties of an editor of a medical journal, and of the influence of the periodical press on the medical profession in general. The judicious and impartial selection of facts and observations, from whatever honourable quarter proceeding, the liberal appreciation of the literary efforts of medical writers, the direction of the public mind on questions interesting in regard to the public health or in relation to medical jurisprudence, and the promotion of the general interests of the medical profession, and of good and kind feelings among its members, are among the objects requiring the constant and vigilant attention of an editor, and their performance demands high qualifications of intellect, and a disposition to promote whatever is true and whatever is useful. His duty scarcely less requires a courageous determination to discountenance whatever is mean, and pretentious, and valueless. We are convinced that views of this character have animated you throughout your editorial labours; and it affords us much gratification thus to record the expression of our respect, and express our continued good wishes for your professional success and your happiness."

Mr. Wells, in reply, said that when he heard, soon after his retirement from the editorship of the *Medical Times and Gazette*, that some of his friends wished to present him with some testimonial of their regard, he was naturally very much gratified, but he expressed his strong desire that the testimonial should be in no respect a public one. He knew that the practice of presenting public testimonials to private persons had become absurdly common during the last few years. He thought that expressions of public gratitude should be reserved for great public benefactors; but he also felt that if gentlemen who had been associated with him as contributors to the journal which he had edited for more than seven years were kind enough to present him with some permanent record of their regard, he might accept their goodwill offering, not only without impropriety but with pride and great satisfaction. And when he found that 110 gentlemen, not one of whom had been asked, and without the publication of a single advertisement, but simply on receiving from one or two of his friends an intimation that there was an opportunity of joining in it if they wished to do so—gentlemen holding the very highest rank in the profession—had contributed, he felt that such a testimonial from such men was indeed to be prized and handed down to his children as a most honourable heirloom. The value of the gift was greatly increased by the address which accompanied it—and the value of the address was very greatly increased by the fact that it was written by one so much loved and revered by his brethren as his kind friend Dr. Conolly. Mr. Wells also expressed the hope that this would not be the last testimonial to a medical editor. Few who had not tried had any idea of the amount of labour and anxiety involved in the literary management of a weekly journal; yet there was no labour so generally ill-rewarded, or so often followed by the reverse of reward. If some such tokens of approval were a little more frequent there would be more encouragement for men of ability and high character to undertake the heavy responsibilities and anxious cares of journalism.

On the base of the candelabrum is the following inscription:—"Presented to Thomas Spencer Wells, F.R.C.S., by 110 contributors and subscribers to the *Medical Times and Gazette*, on his retirement from the editorship, 1862, as a testimony of their estimation of his services to medical science, and of his honourable character."

THE GREAT KILKENNY CATTLE SHOW.

THE National Cattle Show for 1863, recently held with such success at Kilkenny, was duly opened on Wednesday, the 26th ult., by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. His Excellency's carriage arrived at the gate of the showyard shortly after two o'clock, and, driving up to the central flagstaff, in the midst of the great avenue dividing the temporary buildings, the members of the council and local committee received his Excellency, the band of the 86th Regiment playing "God Save the Queen," and the assembled visitors, a vast concourse of gentlemen and ladies, cheering loudly. We give an Illustration of the lively scene from a sketch taken at this moment, from the prison gate tower, by E. Fitzpatrick, A.R.H.A. The ceremonial of the Lord Lieutenant's reception being over at the central flagstaff, and his Excellency having exchanged greetings and congratulations with the members of the council and committee on the admirable effect of the exhibition and the obvious success of the Kilkenny meeting, he proceeded to make a general survey of the showyard, passing from class to class, and evidently taking a warm interest in everything he saw.

Owing to the admirable way in which the buildings were arranged overcrowding was avoided, and every possible accommodation was afforded to the animals, to the exhibitors, and to the public; the showyard, indeed, was pronounced by competent judges to surpass in its arrangements anything seen before, even at the metropolitan exhibitions. The display of machinery as visitors entered also had a very striking effect, and the broad banners which hung out in every direction from tall flagstaffs gave the coup-d'œil a most brilliant and imposing aspect.

"The best general view of the showyard," says the *Kilkenny Moderator*, "was to be obtained from the tower over the gateway of the county gaol. Standing in this elevated position, and looking down on the gay and animated scene below, the beholder soon forgot the unpleasant associations connected with his vantage-post—the platform connected with the 'drop' for the execution of criminals—in the deep interest of the living picture before him. It would have been impossible, without gaining this elevation, to form an idea of the great beauty and picturesque outline of the locality selected for the erection of the showyard buildings. Those buildings, with their gay and fluttering flags, and the varying throngs of visitants engaged in inspecting their contents, of course formed the main object of the foreground of the picture, which showed behind a most striking background consisting of a fertile and splendidly-undulating country, rich and mellow with magnificent and hope-inspiring tints of a plenteous harvest. But nearer, along the whole length of the background, stretched the buildings of the city, occupying the summit of an elevated ridge, which was bounded to the extreme right by the crenelated parapets of Kilkenny Castle; and on the left by the grey round tower and belfry of the Cathedral of St. Canice, with here and there in the space between the towers and spires of various buildings, such as the venerable, battlemented summits of the Dominican and Franciscan Abbeys, the finial of St. Mary's Church, the Tholsel cupola, &c., shooting up into the azure sky and breaking the uniformity of the masses of buildings that crowd about their bases; whilst as a central striking object rising above the showyard, in the midst of the scenes, and conspicuous above all, is the tall tower of the Roman Catholic Cathedral, serving as the apex that gives to the picture that pyramidal effect which forms in the artist's eye the *sine quâ non* of perfect grouping. And here, on the platform of the

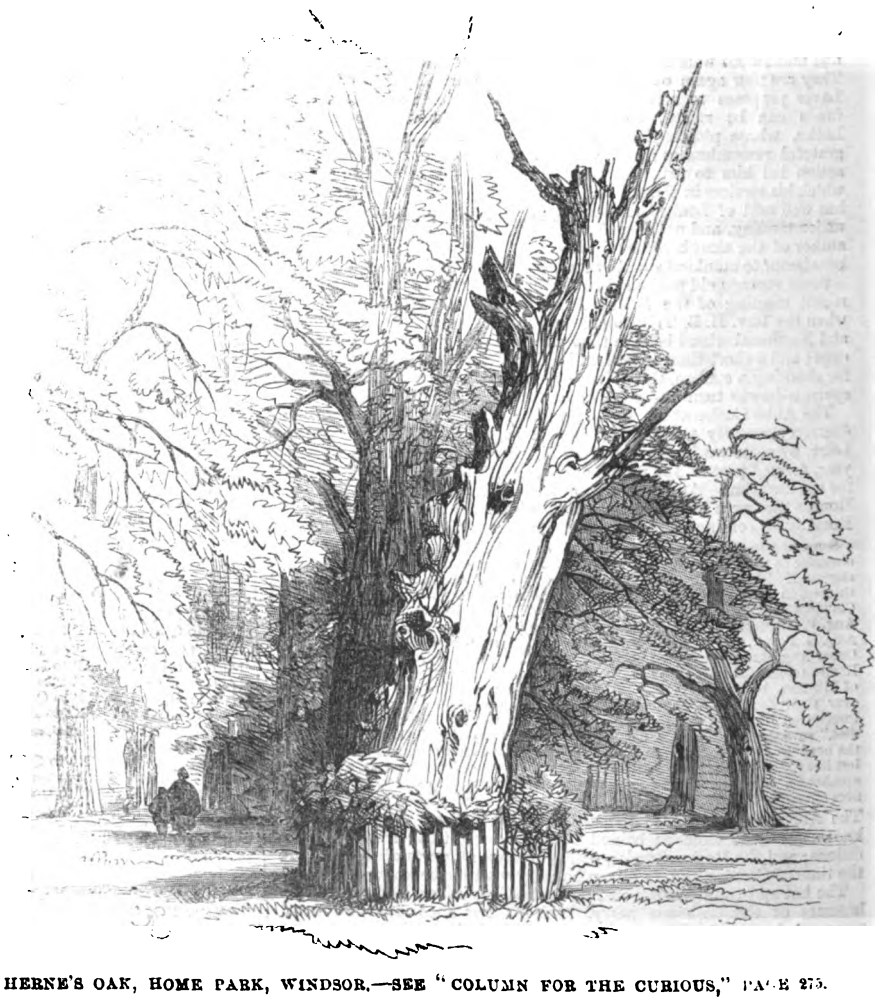
THE PALMERSTON CUP, SHOT FOR THIS WEEK BY THE MARGATE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.—SEE PAGE 262.

prison gate tower, the Artist of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS had ensconced himself in a convenient angle of the parapet, and was transferring to paper the outlines of the scene of which we have attempted a feeble description."

THE NEW TOWNHALL AT INVERURY.

THIS building, in the Italian style, after a design by Mr. J. R. Mackenzie, architect, Aberdeen, the foundation-stone of which was laid a year ago, has been formally opened by a banquet given by the magistrates and town council, followed by a public dinner and ball in the evening. The front, which is in the Italian style, is of dressed granite. The dimensions of the building, externally, are 89 ft. by 63 ft.; the height being 48 ft. to the base of the spire, or 88 ft. to its top. A female figure reclines on each side of the clock, while the wings are relieved by lions couchant. The door in the centre leads into an entrance-hall about 12 ft. square, and a stone staircase leading to the second floor. The council chamber, committee-room, town-clerk's room, record-room, &c., are towards the front; while towards the back are the corn-market hall, &c., on the ground floor, and the townhall proper, &c., on the second floor. The corn-market hall is 27 ft. by about 28 ft., and has writing-offices, &c., for the transaction of business. The Townhall is 55 ft. by 28 ft., having a height of 22 ft. The entire cost of the building will be about £3000.

THE NEW TOWNHALL OF INVERURY, SCOTLAND.



HERNE'S OAK, HOME PARK, WINDSOR.—SEE "COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS," PAGE 275.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1863.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1222.—VOL. XLIII. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1863. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

PEOPLE'S PARKS AND PEOPLE'S HOLIDAYS.

Now that the Americans have taken to that which used to be proverbially designated as the pastime of Kings, England may be accepted as the hardest working nation in the world. With us labour often seems to be undertaken as much for itself as for its rewards; and there are few amongst us who would not esteem a decree which sentenced us to have nothing to do as involving a refinement of punishment. Even the idlers by profession, the votaries of fashion, the devotees of amusement, and the seekers after new pleasures are not exempt from a certain amount of toil. As to the great manufacturers and traders, the successful lawyers, and all those who attain to the aristocracy of wealth, they are to be classed amongst the labourers proper, and are as much the slaves of work as the merest breadwinner in the humblest rank; whilst, as regards the members of that fraternity which

FRESCO IN THE PALACE OF WESTMINSTER, "JANE LANE ASSISTING CHARLES II. TO ESCAPE AFTER THE BATTLE OF WORCESTER," PAINTED BY E. M. WARD, R.A.—SEE PAGE 294.

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exercises its talents in the cultivation of the science of appropriation of other people's goods, whether they belong to the ranks of the bookmaking turfites, the systematic swindlers, or the direct transgressors against the eighth commandment, in all their various gradations and phases, it may be well taken that they, so far from being gentlemen at ease, are the hardest workers of all. It can only be the fact that great work in great places is great pleasure, which gives us Ministers of State and members of Parliament, as a rule, from classes who might be supposed to be independent of labour. In short, voluntarily or involuntarily, idleness, in the sense in which a sybarite would construe the term, is practically unknown in this country.

This being so, from the very necessity of the case we recognise the principle of holidays, although it may well be asserted that we carry that principle out into practice in all cases upon a somewhat unsatisfactory system; and, in reference to the whole population, very partially and inadequately.

It is the custom of the privileged classes, who, having the arrangement of the business of the country pretty much under their own direction, order also the periods of relaxation, to crowd the work of the year into ten months, and to throw off labour and all its associations wholly for the other two. In that interim strenuous efforts are made to oxygenate those physical systems which have been for so long deprived of their due share of the first accessory to health, and to give rest to brains and muscles which have been subjected to incessant strain from November to September. The advantage of this habit is undeniable, but the question is whether it is in exact conformity with the principle which every one accepts—that holidays are necessary for the wellbeing of every member of the community, and that it is nothing less than a duty to observe them at stated and proper times. It is by no means clear that a system of more moderate work, spread over a larger space of time, and frequently interspersed with brief holidays, would not operate at once more advantageously to the worker, and eventuate in getting work better done. In some of the reports of the Inspector of National Schools it has been stated that scholars who attend three hours a day are generally, if not always, quite as forward in their acquirements as those who attend six. The philosophical deduction from this fact is obvious, and we commend it to those who, because they work in more or less high places, are not strictly included in the generic term labourers.

But the subject of needful relaxation and recreation, in its national sense, has a much wider scope than that in which we hitherto treated it. It is necessary to consider the question in its direct relation to the millions who must toil six days in every week in every month of the year, and to whom autumn is the same as summer, and for whom there is no change in winter and spring, so far as their way of life is concerned; to whom a day's repose represents so much immediate money loss, and who, if they are prudent enough to eschew the worship of St. Monday, know of no real holidays but Christmas Day, and Easter and Whit Mondays. There is, perhaps, no social problem more difficult of solution than that which involves the affording of more holidays to the working classes without at the same time diminishing their means of subsistence. The Saturday half-holiday, if it has not exactly become an institution in this country, has been established to a considerable extent; but we have never yet been able to ascertain whether even this has not been achieved solely at the expense of the worker. The relations between employer and employed are so peculiar and so delicate that it is hardly possible to interfere with them without affecting, in a degree, the material interests of the latter; and we confess to a hopelessness of any arrangement which will, without any pecuniary sacrifice on his part, guarantee to the working man any increase to his holidays proper.

This being so, the next best thing to do is to afford to the operatives of great cities, of whom alone we now speak, the means of availing themselves of such after-work hours as they now possess, and giving to them the pleasant advantages of air and space for locomotion beneath the shade of trees, by the margin of fair waters, and on the grateful freshness of grass. In short, without further circumlocution, let there be no people's town or district without its people's park. Happily, this idea has been recognised, and is in process of being carried out. In London, though all the parks are open to the public, in the strictest sense of the word, yet the real people's park is the one which hitherto, in the variety of its features and in all its arrangements, may be held to be the best, and that is Victoria Park. The success of this well-ordered "pleasaunce" in the vicinity of a densely-populated neighbourhood is a continuous argument in favour of a park for Finsbury, and, that once established, the system for London would be almost complete. The public spirit of corporations or the munificence of individuals has gone far to supply this desideratum to many of the cities of our manufacturing industry. Manchester has its Peel Park, Birmingham its Aston Park, Halifax its People's Park, and last week witnessed the inauguration of another of these boons to the labouring community at Dundee. The feeling which induced one of the manufacturer-princes of that city to devote a portion of that wealth which was gained for him by the skill and labour of his humbler townsmen to the establishment of a park for their recreation and enjoyment is, of course, most creditable to him: but it also augurs a spirit and a course of conduct on the part of the operatives of the town which is equally creditable to them. It speaks of sympathetic relations between the donor and the donees in the past, and is a guarantee for the continuance of good feeling between them in the future. Sir David Baxter has followed in the steps of other eminent benefactors to their native towns, such as Sir Francis Crossley, at Halifax, in this matter of people's parks; and it is to be hoped that such a mode of contributing to the common weal, which is at once graceful, comprehensive, and enduring, will be adopted by others who entertain a laudable desire to go down to posterity as contributors to the public good. To place the means of healthful and simple enjoyment within the immediate reach of toiling thousands is going far towards the increase of the people's holidays.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

M. de Persigny has been created a Duke, in testimony of "regard for the services he has rendered to the State, and for his personal devotion to the Emperor." His title is to be Duc de Persigny.

The Duc de Montebello, French Ambassador at St. Petersburg, has received permission, at his own request, to pass two months in France, where care for the health of the Duchess requires his residence. The leave of absence of the Duke will coincide with the stay of the Emperor Alexander in the Crimea and at Moscow.

Lord Cowley, our Ambassador, left Paris on leave of absence yesterday week.

An Imperial decree appoints M. Rouher, Minister-President of the Council of State, to the Direction of the Department of the Interior, during the absence of M. Boudet: and M. Baroche, Minister of Justice, to that of Finance, during the absence of M. Fould.

The *Moniteur* gave a sign of political life on Wednesday by informing the public that the Florida, Confederate cruiser repairing in Brest Harbour, is not a privateer, but an ordinary vessel of war belonging to the military marine of the Confederate States. This official declaration of the Florida as a man-of-war will relieve her commander from any embarrassment which might have been caused by seizures threatened at the suit of French claimants: for a vessel belonging to a foreign Government is exempt from seizure, although privateers may be subjected to it.

The *France* publishes the following naval mems:—"The iron-clad frigate Magenta has terminated her experimental trips at Brest in presence of the commission presided over by Commandant Dieudonné, and they have been completely successful. On the 9th she took on board 300 seamen and officers, and went into the roadstead. On the following morning she left for Cherbourg, to take part in the movements which are to take place there. The Magenta is, like the Solferino, armed with a spur, and great interest consequently attaches to the manœuvres she will go through." The committee appointed to report on the experimental trip of the ironclads at Cherbourg consists of Vice-Admiral Penaud, M. Dupuy de Lôme, Rear-Admiral Labrousse, M. Pironneau, Post-Captains Chevalier and Bourgeois, and M. de Robert, first-class naval engineer.

The Annamite Ambassadors have arrived in Paris. They have commenced their ceremonial visits. The Emperor will receive them early in October. They are the objects of great curiosity to the Parisians. Their appearance, we are told, is far from being prepossessing, and cleanliness they seem to look upon as a crime.

Accounts from the south state that the landed proprietors, who suffered severely for some years from the oidium, or vine disease, are now visited with a new scourge. The olive-trees present all the appearance of a morbid affection, which will greatly diminish the produce. The trees are covered with a black dust like powdered charcoal. Old trees are more particularly attacked, and those planted in warm sandy ground suffer still more. This malady is attributed to an insect of the family of the cochineal, covered with a black shell, and about the size of a coffee-berry roasted.

Hop-picking has commenced in the north and east; the crop is small, though of good quality.

Last Saturday the Palais de l'Industrie was again opened to the public for the exhibition of manufactured articles from Paris and the departments.

The corner-stone of the American Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity, in the Rue Bayard, Paris, was laid with appropriate ceremonies at twelve o'clock last Saturday, the fifth anniversary of the commencement of the services of the American Church in the metropolis of France.

The gas-lamps in the side walks of the Champs-Elysées have just been replaced by others of a new model. They resemble in shape an antique vase. The light springs from an imitation candle, and at the top is a white porcelain reflector. These lamps give a much more brilliant light than those on the old system.

The inauguration of the railway from Lorient to Quimper took place on the 7th, and the latter town has thus become the head of the Orleans line.

BELGIUM.

The International Social Science Congress was opened on Monday in the Academic hall of the University at Ghent in the midst of great éclat. The president of the congress is M. Vervoort.

On the same day a statue of Van Artevelde was inaugurated at Ghent by the King of the Belgians, who was accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Brabant and the Count of Flanders, in the presence of an immense and enthusiastic multitude. At the close of the ceremony a banquet of 250 covers took place in the ballroom of the Grand Theatre, at which a toast was proposed by the Burgomaster, who rose and said:—"Gentlemen,—In the name of the city of Ghent, I have the honour to propose a toast to our beloved King, whom Belgium adores and Europe venerates."

His Majesty replied as follows:—

I thank you for the sympathetic reception you have given to the toast proposed to you by the Burgomaster. I am happy to find myself again amongst you, and I seize this opportunity of expressing how much I have been moved by the patience and constancy with which the populations have supported an industrial crisis which is unfortunately beyond our control. It is known to you that for thirty years Ghentish industry has unceasingly been the object of my liveliest solicitude. We have to-day paid honour to the memory of an energetic man, who at an epoch full of perils defended by his rare courage the existence of this great commune. These facts belong to far distant centuries, but the independence of peoples is always based upon valour and intelligence. I hope that in our good country neither valour nor intelligence will ever be wanting; and so we shall assure for ourselves a future full of honour and prosperity.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

L'Europe, of Frankfort, publishes the following:—"We have just learnt that the federal execution against Denmark is determined upon. Holstein is to be immediately occupied by German troops. The strength of the corps of occupation is not known to us. We can also announce, on the subject of the arrangements entered into between Denmark and Sweden, that the Government of Charles XV., informed of the grave decision come to by the Germanic Confederation, has concentrated an army of from 18,000 to 20,000 in that part of Sweden facing Copenhagen. This Swedish corps d'armée will pass over to Denmark as soon as Holstein is occupied by the German troops."

The new King of the Greeks left Copenhagen for St. Petersburg on Thursday. He is about to pay a round of visits to European Courts before setting out for his new dominions. The young Sovereign signed the agreement relating to the succession to the Danish throne on Saturday last. By this document King George renounces his right of succession in favour of his younger brother and his heirs. King George himself and his own line then become last in order of succession to the Danish crown.

PRUSSIA.

His Majesty, after a moving interview with the Crown Princess, seems to be entirely reconciled with his son and daughter. On the 8th Princess Victoria rode with her venerable sire to review troops, wearing the uniform of her own regiment of Hussars.

On Saturday the King arrived at Gueldern, a town of Rhenish Prussia, in order to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the day on which the southern or Spanish division of this territory came under Prussian dominion, which event occurred in 1713, when the country was given by the Congress of Utrecht to Frederick William I., King of Prussia, in compensation for his claim on the principality of Orange. His Majesty was not received with much warmth.

The Statistical Congress at Berlin has completed its labours.

In view of the coming general election, a letter from Count Schwerin, one of the ex-Ministers, has been published, in which he takes upon himself to direct the electors that, however unanimous all parties in Prussia may be in rejecting the Austrian project of federal reform, this question must not be taken into consideration. "Only the Constitution and internal organisation of the country can influence the mutual position of parties towards each other and towards the Government at the approaching elections."

THE POLISH QUESTION.

The replies of Russia to the notes of the Western Powers were delivered on Monday to the respective Governments.

The reply to the French note, we are told, is conceived in even more courteous terms than the previous ones, and expresses sentiments favourable to the good relations existing between France and Russia. Prince Gortschakoff concludes his despatch in a manner which precludes any anticipation of an early resumption of the discussion between Russia and the three Powers. It is believed that the despatch in no way changes the situation of affairs.

The reply of Prince Gortschakoff to the Austrian note on the Polish question is brief, and announces that a more detailed memorandum will follow. Prince Gortschakoff considers the six points to have been settled by the previous declaration of Russia. He gratefully acknowledges the pacific sentiments displayed in the Austrian note, and shares Austria's wishes for the welfare of Poland. Prince Gortschakoff regrets, however, that the expectations based on the diplomatic discussions and their results had not been fulfilled, and that the differences of opinion had not been removed. Prince Gortschakoff thinks, therefore, that a further prolongation of these discussions appears superfluous. He finally states that Russia assumes the full responsibility of her acts.

The despatch of Earl Russell to the Russian Government (in reply to which Prince Gortschakoff's letter has arrived) was published in Tuesday's *Gazette*. Earl Russell repudiates the assertion of the Russian Vice-Chancellor that the Polish insurrection mainly derives its strength from foreign support, briefly recapitulates the arguments founded on the meaning of the Vienna articles, expresses his regret that the Russian Government should have rejected the essential parts of the proposals made by England, France, and Austria, and finally declares that by the refusal Russia has rendered herself responsible for any evil consequences which may spring from the disorders in Poland.

The organ of the Polish National Government at Warsaw declares that, diplomacy having failed, Poland will persevere in her armed struggle to the last.

Telegrams and special reports continue to announce desultory fights, without any decisive results, between the Russians and the Poles. The insurgent cause has sustained a serious loss in the death of the leader Lelewel, who fell in a battle at Batorz on the 3rd inst., pierced by two bullets.

The Russian Government on Monday commenced its compulsory exaction of the taxes in Warsaw, by closing the places of business till the impost due was paid. The gates of Warsaw have been closed for ten days to any person entering or going out. Two hundred inhabitants have been transported to Siberia.

The *Patrie* urges the recognition of the Poles as belligerents by the great Powers.

AMERICA.

WAR NEWS.

The steamer City of London brings intelligence from New York, by telegraph to Cape Race, to the evening of the 7th inst.

The siege of Charleston does not seem to have made much progress. Fort Sumter had not surrendered, General Beauregard having determined to hold it by means of temporary fortifications. The bombardment of Charleston had not been continued, owing, possibly, to the breaking of the great Parrott gun. On the last day of August the Federal ironclads advanced without opposition from Forts Sumter and Wagner, and engaged Fort Moultrie. It was then thought that the fleet would be able to move up the harbour. A brief telegram, however, informs us that on the 1st of September the monitors and ironclads withdrew from the attack. The Confederates were remounting guns on Sumter. General Gilmore had pushed forward his trenches close to Fort Wagner and had carried the Confederate rifle-pits on his left, capturing seventy prisoners. General Beauregard officially states that General Gilmore's first demand for the surrender of Fort Sumter and Morris Island was not signed, consequently it was returned unanswered, notwithstanding which General Gilmore in four hours afterwards threw shells into the city in the middle of the night, whilst the inhabitants were sleeping. Gilmore has replied rather sarcastically to Beauregard's "protest" against the bombardment without warning. He says it was absurd to expect formal notice of an intention to throw shells into a place which had been menaced by land and sea for two years and had for forty days been the object of a direct and energetic attack. The report that naphtha, or Greek fire, was used by the Federal General is not confirmed by later accounts: nor is it mentioned in Beauregard's despatch complaining of the bombardment without due notice.

In Virginia there had been no movements of note: but the story of an intended flank movement by General Lee was revived, and it was reported that General Stuart had crossed into Maryland for another raid. Confederate reports stated that the Federal General Averill had been defeated, with the loss of 150 prisoners and a gun, at White Sulphur Springs, Virginia: whilst according to Federal despatches they were successful. The gun-boats Satellite and Reliance, recently captured by the Confederates on the Rappahannock, have been sunk by Kilpatrick's artillery. Seven deserters, mostly substitutes for conscripts, have been shot for desertion from General Meade's army.

A great expedition was preparing to leave New Orleans, and was supposed to be intended for Mobile.

There had been a good deal of fighting in Arkansas, without any great advantage on either side.

The Confederates are said to occupy no part of East Tennessee save the Chattanooga territory, and Burnside on the one hand and Rosencranz on the other were fast closing in upon them. Rosencranz was endeavouring to destroy the Georgia Railway.

The advance of General Steele's army has driven the Confederates, 7000 strong, across the Bayou Metaire bridge in Kansas, killing and wounding 100 and capturing 200. The Confederates burnt the bridge.

The steamer Warrior has been captured north of Tortugas. The blockade-running schooner Alexander Cooper, from New York for Port Royal, has been captured off New Fleet. Correspondence from Key West to the 22nd of August gives information of the capture of several valuable prizes. The gun-boat De Soto had recently taken a fine steamer called the Alice Vivian in the Gulf, about 200 miles east of Mobile, with 580 bales of cotton on board. She has also captured the side-wheel steamer Crescent from Mobile, but last from Havannah, with an assorted cargo of merchandise. An English topsail schooner has also recently been brought in as a prize. The Admiralty Court is still without a presiding officer, and a large amount of prize property is consequently awaiting adjudication.

THE POLICY OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

The New York Republican State Convention has passed resolutions against separation and against foreign intervention, promising to support the Government in maintaining the ascendency of the American Continent, and approving the emancipation proclamation.

President Lincoln has addressed a letter to the convention, in which he says he does not believe that a compromise embracing the maintenance of the Union is now possible. The strength of the rebellion is in its army, and the offer of terms by men within the range of that army is nothing, such men having no power to enforce a compromise. An effective compromise must be made either with those controlling the Confederate army or with the people under its dominion. No intimation from the Confederate army, or from the men controlling it, in relation to a peace compromise has ever come to President Lincoln's knowledge or belief. "If it does come, it shall not be rejected or kept secret." The President mentions that he suggested compensated emancipation, but the people objected to taxation to buy negroes. He then continues:—"The emancipation proclamation is constitutional. If valid as a law, it cannot be retracted; if invalid, it needs no retraction. The war progresses as favourably since the issue of the proclamation as before. Peace does not appear as distant as it did; still, let us not be sanguine of a speedy, final triumph, but be quite sober, diligently applying our means, never doubting that God will give the rightful result."

GENERAL NEWS.

The draught throughout the eastern and central States will, it is said, produce very few men. In New York, it is estimated, it will

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not produce over 2000 men. A case was being tried in the New York Supreme Court to test the constitutionality of the conscription. Private advices from New York mention that not only has the draught been abandoned in Ohio, but in Illinois, and that it was inferred Indiana will also be exempted, the opposition of the western States being too powerful for Mr. Lincoln's Government to contend with, in the absence of a sufficient army to exercise the same control in each of those States as in New York.

The Governor of Kentucky, in his inaugural address, says that the Confederate States cannot be remitted to a territorial condition—all they have to do is to return to their fealty. He objects to the arming of negroes.

The Union ticket has been elected in Vermont and California.

The New York, Boston, and Philadelphia banks had agreed to lend the Federal treasury 50,000,000 dols., to be repaid in November in legal-tender notes bearing five per cent interest.

There was a panic in the New York stock market on the 2nd and 3rd inst., but it has subsided.

No direct confirmation has been received of the report that President Jefferson Davis had issued a proclamation ordering 500,000 negroes to be enlisted and armed. But the Washington correspondent of the *New York Tribune* professes to know that such a measure had previously been considered by the Confederate Government; that since the Confederate disasters in the south-west General Beauregard and the Governor of Alabama had urged its adoption; and that at a conference of Governors held at Richmond it had been resolved to call out 400,000 negroes, but to keep the resolve a secret until President Jefferson Davis's summons should actually be issued.

Another noteworthy statement is that an Envoy had been sent by the Confederates to Mexico to negotiate an alliance with that country and to recognise the Archduke Maximilian.

Mr. J. B. Floyd, one of the ablest authors of Secession, is dead. Previous accounts had reported his serious illness, together with that of Mr. Yancey. Mr. Floyd died of the effects of typhus fever and jaundice in their worst forms.

CANADA.

Mr. Sicotte's motion of a want of confidence in the Ministry has been defeated in the Assembly by a majority of 63 against 60 votes.

Mr. Macdonald has introduced a Militia Bill as distinct from the Volunteer Bill, the aim of it being to so organise the militia as to place it in a position to respond to any call which the Governor-General might have to make.

Lord Lyons has been the guest of the Governor-General at Quebec, and was present at a review of volunteers on the 2nd inst.

INDIA.

The mail brings but little news. India is tranquil (says the *Hurkaru*) and prosperous throughout her wide borders. Fruitful rains fall abundantly, and the husbandman looks forward with complacency to reap the ample harvest due to his industry.

On Wednesday, the 29th of July, the foundation-stone of the new college, which is to be the scene of the future educational efforts of the native youth of the district of Moorshedabad, was laid at Berhampore by the Lieutenant-Governor. There was a large concourse of natives present, and the proceedings passed off with much spirit.

The cholera is raging in the districts of Behar and Shahabad. It has also broken out in the gaol at Patna, but timely precautions and skilful treatment have reduced the mortality to a minimum. The prisoners were to be removed from the gaol into tents.

CEYLON.—The *Colombo Observer* of the 17th of August heads its summary in the following manner, and says that it thereby indicates very fairly the principal items of news:—"Opening of the Legislative Council—Financial prosperity of the colony—Surplus of £132,500—Progress of the railway—Unprecedented export of coffee: probable out-turn for the season 780,000 cwt."

CHINA.

By telegram from Suez we have news from Shanghai to Aug. 4. Major Gordon was victorious on the 27th ult., and captured Vaking (Nankin?) Burgevine, with 500 rowdies, has joined the insurgents.

JAPAN.

Lieutenant-Colonel Neale, the Chargé d'Affaires, since receiving the indemnity money, has obtained a written apology from the Japanese Government, which was, it appears, the more difficult matter of the two to achieve. The British fleet, with the Chargé on board the flagship, are now going southward to Kagoshima to demand redress from the redoubtable Prince of Satzuma in his own dominions, and, no doubt, the Prince will yield to all asked of him.

According to a telegram just received the Japanese Princes were giving trouble, and the Semiramis had landed a force at Negate (?), and engaged and defeated the Japanese troops.

News had been received at New York that the Japanese had fired into a British and also an American ship, whereupon an English and an American steamer proceeded to the scene of the outrage and destroyed the town forts and spiked the guns.

The Dutch papers state that news has been received from Japan to the effect that the Consul-General of Holland had been ordered by the Mikado to quit the empire immediately with all the Dutch. The Consul-General protested against such conduct as contrary to the right of nations and specific convocations. Orders have been issued for the dispatch of four vessels of war to Japan, to be employed as the Consul-General might deem advisable; or, if thought desirable, to act with them in concert with England.

AUSTRALIA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

We have received news from Melbourne, Adelaide, Sydney, and Brisbane to July 25.

VICTORIA.

The political crisis which existed when I wrote last month has resulted in the formation of one of the strongest, ablest, and most respectable Cabinets that has held office since the inauguration of responsible government in Victoria. The following is the list:—Mr. M'Culloch, Chief Secretary; Mr. Michie, Minister of Justice; Mr. Higinbotham, Attorney-General; Mr. Verdon, Treasurer; Mr. Heales, President of the Board of Lands and Survey; Mr. Hervey, Commissioner of Public Works; Mr. Grant, Commissioner of Railways; Mr. Francis, Commissioner of Customs; Mr. Sullivan, Minister of Mines; Mr. Fellows, without office. On appearing before their constituents for re-election all were returned unopposed. Mr. Michie has not been in Parliament for two years; but Mr. Nixon, the member for Polwarth, retired to make room for him. Although opposed, there is little fear of Mr. Michie's return. The House will meet on the 4th proximo, when the Ministry will have to face a strong Opposition, augmented by deserters from the Liberal cause, who, on the formation of the Cabinet without them, fancied their talents and their claims (or perhaps both) so signally overlooked that they can only show their sense of slighted patriotism by appearing in full fledge upon the Opposition benches. The Ministry, however, will meet Parliament backed by the goodwill and approval of the country. Should there be a strong and factious Opposition—as it is not improbable there will be—a dissolution will materially alter matters, and be the means of inducing some of our disappointed patriots to turn their attention to something else than politics for a livelihood.

The cause of acclimatisation is making rapid progress here. The Royal Park, a fine reserve of upwards of 500 acres, has been given up by the Government to the Acclimatisation Society, for the purpose of promoting the objects of the society. Between £3000 and £4000 has, within the last two years, been spent in the improvement of the grounds, which have hence become one of the most attractive and interesting spots in or around Melbourne. Whilst the beautiful and the ornamental have not been overlooked in the society's efforts at acclimatisation, yet their labours are essentially in the direction of the practical and the useful. At present attention is concentrated upon the acclimatisation of the Angora goat, the alpaca, the llama, and the Cashmere goat. The Société d'Acclimatation de France has sent to the Victorian society a valuable shipment of Angora goats, which are, indeed, very handsome animals. Experiments are being made in crossing these with the common goat; and, so far, the results are encouraging. An interesting sketch of the society's operations in the *Argus* of this day thus closes:—"Although there is much to be noted, the extent of the society's operations is not to be judged of from a visit to the Royal Park. At the Botanical Gardens, singing birds are being acclimatised at the old zoological reserve; fish are being propagated at Port Philip Island, where quietness and security can be obtained; game fowl are breeding, and hives of Ligurian bees are doing well about the city; while good accounts are continually being received of the increase and the healthy progress of the animals and birds liberated."

QUEENSLAND.

Parliament met on the 21st of July, after the elections.

Cotton cultivation was increasing, large blocks of land having been applied for within a few months.

NEW ZEALAND.

News from this colony to the 14th of July has been received. The Waikatos, one of the most formidable and warlike of the New Zealand tribes, have risen in arms and threatened to attack Auckland. All the troops that could be spared from Taranaki have been sent to defend Auckland. Outbreaks are apprehended in other parts of the island.

A disgraceful riot has occurred at Wellington by a band of the 14th Regiment, stationed at that town.

A steam-boat collision occurred near Port Chalmers, on the 4th of July, by which about twenty lives were lost, amongst them the Rev. Mr. Campbell, wife, five children, and servants. They had only arrived from England shortly before the accident, in the ship Matouka. Mr. Campbell was to take the position of head-master at the High School. An inquest was held on the bodies recovered, when a verdict of manslaughter was returned against the captain and mate of the steamer Favourite, which had run into and sunk the Pride of the Yarra—the captain of which was also censured. As a mark of respect to those who had met with such an untimely end, a public funeral was ordered by the Government. The procession extended nearly a mile in length. There was an evident feeling that a public calamity had happened.

DONCASTER RACES.

THE advent of the Sledmere sale portion of the visitors made Doncaster unusually full thirty-six hours before the modern orthodox time; and such was the additional influx that, when the Corporation Secretary cast up his Grand-Stand books on Tuesday night, they showed receipts to the amount of £3157, or £254 more than last year, which had by far the most lucrative opening day on record. The entries were this year taken, not behind a little saddler's shop, but in a lower chamber of the Guildhall; vast improvements had been made in the Grand-Stand inclosure, and the ladies' stand was worthy of the moor; and nothing remained of the worn-out *régime* except the old guy in scarlet. There was no great furore respecting any of the St. Leger favourites. Many thought Queen Bertha much of the Canezou stamp, "a good mare but not a smasher;" and it was known that the stable ran her untried, but considered her at least half a stone better than she was on the Oaks day, when a Goodwood Cup winner was fourth, and yet barely beat three parts of a length. Lord Clifden was "a man of mystery" still. "He has done no work," said the tonts, "for nearly a fortnight." "Why did he stop all night at Peterborough, and only walk since he came here?" "Will that line of business win a Leger?" &c. On the other hand, he had plenty of stanch friends, who considered that he was rather a delicate horse, and none the worse of being eased a little at last, and that Edwin Parr and his noble owner (who was described by one of the papers as watching his work for weeks, and dwelling for that purpose "in a cottage of almost Arcadian simplicity at Rottingdean") had succeeded in giving him gallops at unhallowed hours, when even "the horse watchers" were at rest.

Be this as it may, on Tuesday morning they took courage, and the horse, with a five-stone boy up, and in heavy bandages, went two miles well on "the moor" at last, and pulled up as fresh as when he started. Sim Templeman, the celebrated ex-jockey, had seen the performance, and was satisfied, and his opinion was confirmed by Captain White's assurance to his friends that he too had seen him in and out of the stable, and that, if looks and condition were any criterion, he was even fit to meet a Macaroni. Still there were sceptics to be found in plenty. In the rooms on Tuesday night, or rather midnight, neither he nor anything else among the favourites went like a positive winner. Ranger's position hardened, but there was no coming outsider. In fact, "there were no cards to handle;" and as Lord Stamford did not bear up for Avenger, as many expected he would after Dulcibella's victory, we seldom remember speculation more flat.

The night was only in keeping with the day. Even in the horse fair, where we sadly missed Sir Tatton (with his umbrella under his arm) from his old haunt on the left of Mr. Tattersall, things were dreadfully slack. It was said that Sledmere had drained all the loose coin: but, really, there was but little to bid for. Three yearlings had been too much injured in a fire the night before to make their appearance, and the only sales of importance were Raxer by Rataplan, from Newcastle's dam, for 360gs. to Count Batthyany, and Sir Charles by Newminster, from one of the old Sir Charles Monck's Cast Steel blood, for 500 gs., to Mr. Naylor.

Both the sheet-list for the week and the card of the day did not look especially promising, but still the Tuesday's sport turned up pretty well, and fifty-eight horses ran. In the Fitzwilliam Stakes, Carnival, a grand-looking Sweetmeat, whom Mr. Naylor purchased along with Macaroni, received only 12lb. from Johnny Armstrong for his year, and beat him cleverly by half a length; and it is worth noting that the first three were the only ones which carried winners' penalties. The Doncaster Plate gave us another winning peep of the ever-popular Kettledrum colours, and then the afternoon received a rare fillip in the turn up for the Champagne. The two "flying mares," Linda and Fille de l'Air, frightened everything save two out of the field, and, true to orders, they raced against each other till beyond the distance, where Ely's owner (who had only taken the odds to £20 about him) had the pleasure of seeing them compound, the moment Aldcroft took his colt by the head, and thus achieved the first "brilliant surprise" of the meeting by two lengths. It was one of the grandest coup de mains we ever witnessed, and the winner, who is the image of his truly-lamented sire, found some warm supporters for the Derby at 20 to 1. His defeat by Molly Carew and Hengist this year had caused him to be virtually overlooked, and even his trainer, Tom Oliver, the hero of many a hundred steeplechase and hurdlerace victories and tumbles, had no prophetic conception of such a triumph for his half-brother to Fairwater. After a good deal of trouble, there was a beautiful start for the Great Yorkshire Handicap: but the six-year-old Dulcibella, a whilom winner of the Cesarewitch, and with only 7 st. 8lb. on her, had made everything safe by the bend, and the St. Leger nags, Blondin and Dr. Syntax, toiled after her in vain. Lady Clifden won in her old form under 9 st. 9lb., over the Red House in, and the elegant Saragossa revived the failing fortunes of the Aske stable, whose training-bill for the year she must have nearly paid single-handed.

The afternoon of Tuesday was fine, though rather lowering, but still the glasses predicted a fine St. Leger Day, and a more pleasant or more crowded one has never been seen at Doncaster. The test is to watch how far the crowd extends towards the Intake turn, and this year they went right beyond it, half way down to the Red House, and the police fairly hewed the course for each race out of a solid, living mass. At one time we rather expected a repetition of the Voltigeur and Russboro' dead-heat scene at the turn; but the crowd was a Yorkshire one, and knew how to behave themselves at such a crisis, and the police force was thrice as strong as it was in '50. The sales in the horse fair were pretty good, but the attendance was far smaller than usual. The Rataplan blood was in some favour, as Scarboro' (340gs.), Wedding Peal (300gs.), and Christmas Carol (280gs.) were all by him: and Sloth, by Idle Boy (320gs.), a Trumpeter colt (360gs.), Pulsatilla, by Orlando (230gs.), and Sister to Musjid (160gs.) were also among Mr. Tattersall's other returns. Mr. Merry gave 930gs. for Zambesi by Saunterer. The racing opened with the Municipal Stakes and the Corporation Plate, both of which were won by Sir Joseph Hawley, with a son and daughter of Charleston, his American sire. It is seldom that a new trainer makes such a successful début for an owner. Twenty-eight were coloured on the card for the St. Leger, but Actæon, Fiancée, Stockowner, Cheerful, Woldga, Bonny Bell, Ecin-go-Bragh, Newmarket, and Seamander were deaf to the call of time: and Prince Le Boo's appearance from among the uncoloured ones brought up the number of starters to nineteen. Onesander and Avenger were the first to show—the latter a light corky horse, and looking more suited for Ascot hill work than the grand flat business now before him. Golden Pledge seemed rather leggy and not improved: and the little "light sherry bay" Borealis bore herself bravely, and looked all that training could make her. Lord Clifden was quiet and calm as ever, darker in his coat than when he won the Derby, and considerably thickened, but still a little light in his back ribs. Queen Bertha was, perhaps, in still brighter trim, but she had not the cut-and-come-again look of her antagonist. The Ranger had Prince Le Boo for his attendant; but he seemed very shelly and not "proppy" as well, and there was a pretty general impression that he would hardly get through the race without breaking down. Blue Mantle looked as handsome as ever, and was singularly quiet, although, of course, he bore his part in two or three breaks away. Serf galloped well, and National Guard's peacocky style convinced the tykes more than ever that his powers of staying would belie his name. Nothing went better than Queen Bertha, and those who wished to have seen Lord Clifden "act" with rather more freedom remembered for their consolation what an idle horse he has always been deemed, and grimly bided their time. This year the parade, which had been very foolishly given up, was renewed, and the scene as the nineteen filed solemnly past the Grand Stand—Borealis third, The Ranger fourth, Lord Clifden ninth, Avenger eleventh, and Queen Bertha twelfth—was one of the most impressive Corporation ceremonies (lacking the Mayor and mace at their head) that was ever enacted at Doncaster, and in the presence of a most silent and reverent assembly. The majority had backed "Scott's mare," but still they had a secret sympathy with Lord Clifden as a great hero in misfortune; they remembered how, like Don John, he had earned his preliminary St. Leger diploma by winning the Champagne and Two-year-old stakes, and they had a sneaking feeling that he might come out a great horse yet for his young owner's and his granddam's (old Beeswing's) sake. When the flag dropped it seemed all over with him. Dr. Syntax set the field their lesson at once, with Queen Bertha well forward; and there was Lord Clifden "dead last of all," with only one companion. Before they had got to the Neatherd's House he was left alone, the field going away from him like a flight of pigeons, farther and farther every stride, and hardly a betting man would have taken 100 to 1 about him. Over the hill they flew, the bay ten lengths behind, the very last horse of the ruck. At the T. Y. C. post it was still the same tale; people had almost ceased to think of him, when just at the Rifle Butts two horses came back to him; then another—then another—and then, like a shot from a rifle, he went right up, and the chocolate jacket and white cap were lost in the many-coloured mass, as they came sweeping round the Red House turn. There was a dead silence—not one name was shouted, a sort of shock seemed to paralyse the crowd for an instant—and then they burst out with the wild "Hurrah!" with "Lord Clifden wins!" And true enough he was winning, hands down. Round the Intake turn they came, and at the distance only Queen Bertha was left next the rails to fight it out with him; but the Scottites had no heart to shout. The long steady stride of the bay had got her into trouble like the other seventeen, and Johnny Osborne had only to sit and land him home an easy winner by half a length, and with his head well up this time, for Mr. Clarke's especial benefit. Borealis was third, beaten four lengths, and Golden Pledge as far behind her; but Lord Clifden was never even "extended." Since Voltigeur's year no winner has been received more rapturously on his return to scale, and the oldest racing men declared it was a "sensation race" such as they had never known. It was Mameluke and Matilda over again, with this little difference, that he caught the Whitewell mare cleverly, whereas Mameluke did not. However, no one spoke in higher terms of the performance than John Scott himself. Fifteen years ago his favourite mare, Canezou, had been beaten by Lord Clifden's horse, and now the horse, Lord Clifden, forced him into second honours again. Until he reached the Rifle Butts, about three quarters of a mile from home, the horse never seemed to get into his stride, and hence we can imagine what he must have suffered from the style in which he was driven in the front rank almost from end to end through the deep ground at Epsom. The patient way in which Johnny Osborne "suffered" on him, never oversetting him or trying to reach his horses till their pace began to weed them out, and then sending him out when he had fairly warmed to his work, with his "stride of vengeance" on the outside, and "getting" favourite after favourite, was a never-to-be-forgotten specimen of Yorkshire horsemanship. After a hard saddle experience of fourteen or fifteen seasons, Osborne has attained his St. Leger rank, and never did man deserve it more. The noble owner, who, it will be remembered, gave £6000 for the horse, and bore his Derby hard luck without a murmur, has well earned his honours. The stakes alone are only a thousand short of that sum, and it is said that he has won a very good stake into the bargain. No one has done his duty more efficiently than Edwin Parr by the horse; and here, on a course more suited to him, with sound ground, and a jockey carrying out his instructions to the letter, he showed that he was able to put the touts, and even "the Whitewall polish," at defiance. The Manchester men are said to be very hard hit. And so ended one of the most remarkable St. Leger Days on record, without a spot of rain. The Grand Stand receipts for the first two days of 1862 amounted to £5128, and this year they reached £5800!

DONCASTER MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Fitzwilliam Stakes.—Carnival, 1. Johnny Armstrong, 2. Lady of Caverham, 3.
Doncaster Plate.—Newchurch, 1. Despair, 2. Knave of Trumps, 3.
Champagne Stakes.—Ely, 1. Fille de l'Air, 2. Linda, 3.
Selling Stakes.—Folly, 1. Daniel, 2. Disdain, 3.
Great Yorkshire Handicap.—Dulcibella, 1. Drummer Boy, 2. Blithfield, 3.
Revival Plate.—Lady Clifden, 1.—Tattoo, 2. Mother Carey's Chicken, 3.
Filly Stakes.—Saragossa, 1. Gondola, 2. Syren, 3.
Glasgow Stakes.—Midnight Mass walked over.

WEDNESDAY.

Municipal Stakes.—Washington, 1. Clarissa f., 2.
Corporation Plate.—Columba, 1. Despair, 2. Man-at-Arms, 3.
ST. LEGER STAKES.—Lord Clifden, 1. Queen Bertha, 2. Borealis, 3.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Rose, 1. Kapunda, 2. Wild Thyme, 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Persuasion, 1. Light, 2. Livingstone, 3.
Her Majesty's Plate.—Jack of Hearts, 1. The Knave, 2.
Stand Plate.—Creole, 1. Stockowner, 2. Newmarket, 3.

THURSDAY.

Zetland Stakes.—Onesander, 1. Sauterelle, 2. Jarnicoton, 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Coast Guard, 1. Prince Arthur, 2. Fille de l'Air, 3.
Portland Plate.—Wellaud, 1. Bohemia, 2. Peignoir, 3.
Selling Stakes.—Usher, 1. Prescription, 2. Daniel, 3.
Cleveland Handicap.—Johnny Armstrong, 1. Polynesia, 2.
Eglinton Stakes.—Carnival, 1. Vanessa, 2.
Scarborough Stakes.—Newmarket walked over, and divided the stakes with Macaroni.

Accounts from Naples state that an adventurous youth, in exploring Vesuvius, advanced too close to the crater and fell into the abyss.

The annual meeting of the Warwickshire Agricultural Association was held in the neighbourhood of Leamington on Wednesday, and was attended by most of the gentry of the county. The show of every description of stock was large and fine, and was visited by a vast concourse of people. A flower and fruit show, in conjunction with the agricultural show, was held in the Jephson Gardens. The annual dinner was held in a spacious marquee on the ground, and was presided over by the Earl of Warwick.

The annual harvest home of the Philanthropic Society's institution, Redhill, was held on Wednesday at the Farm, Redhill, Surrey, and was attended by a large number of the friends and supporters of the school. At seven a public meeting was held in the large hall, Mr. S. Gurney, M.P., taking the chair. During the proceedings about fifty of the boys received prizes. An address was afterwards delivered by the Rev. Mr. Walters, resident Chaplain, who said that since the last harvest home they had sent out twenty-two boys as emigrants, sixteen to Australia, and six to Canada, from the whole of whom good accounts had been received from their employers. During the last three years forty-nine boys had gone to Canada, of whom, with three exceptions, good reports had been sent home.

The annual General Session for the county of Lancaster, under the presidency of Lord Stanley, was held at Preston on Thursday week. The attendance of magistrates was very large, and the noble Lord was re-elected.—In the evening Lord Stanley presided at the distribution of prizes to the Preston School of Art, and spoke at great length on the benefits of art-education. He noticed the recent great strides made in the introduction of art into our manufactures, so that the French dreaded their loss of pre-eminence in the domain of taste, while our private buildings might compete for splendour and purity of design with similar works in any part of the world—instances of the fact that England, in every branch of art, had made rapid progress in the present generation. Schools of design, therefore, intended for the better culture of art, supplied a real want

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NEW TELEGRAPH TO INDIA.

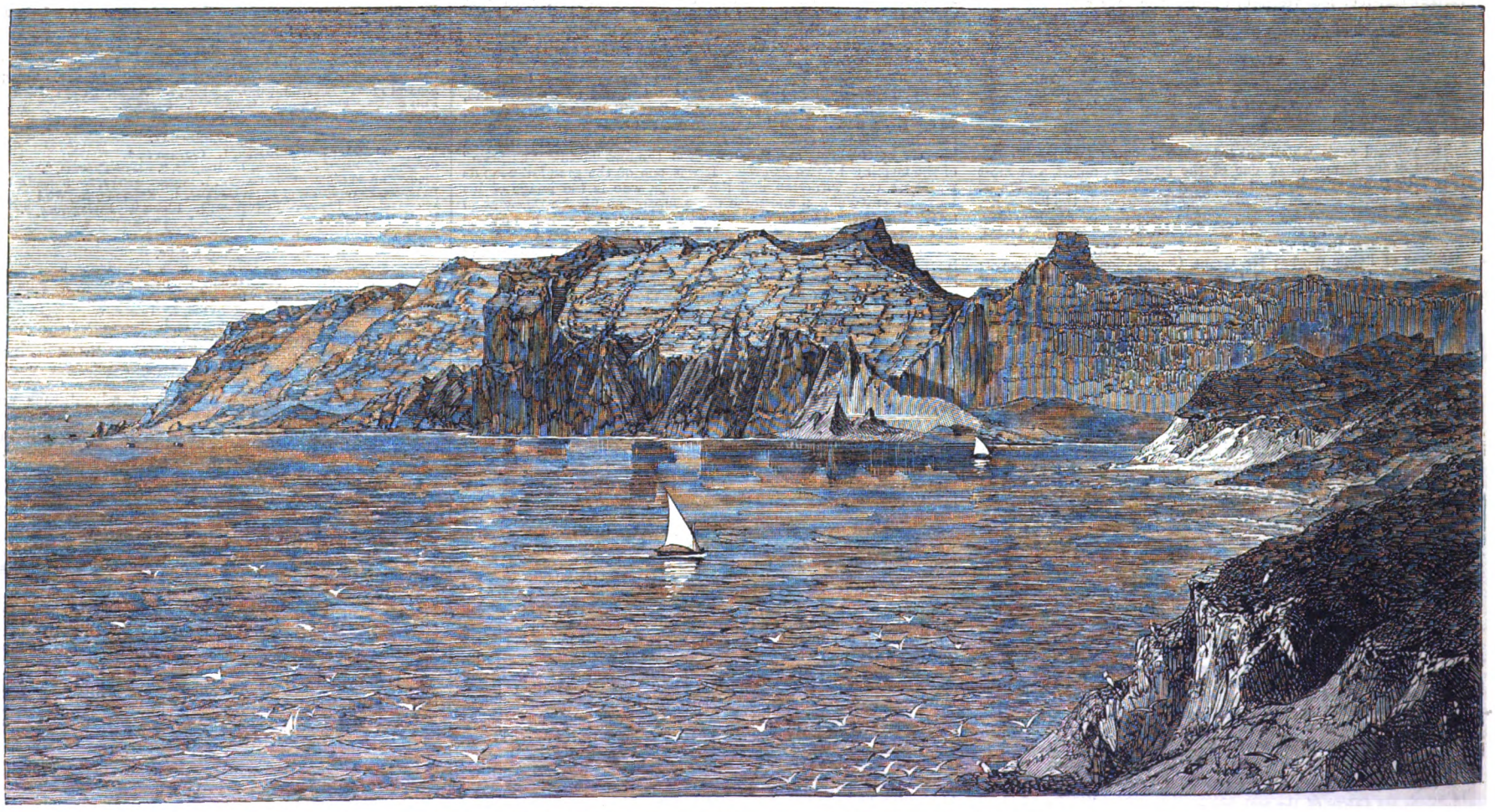
THE KIRKHAM AND THE ASSAYE TAKING IN TELEGRAPH CABLE AT MR. HENLEY'S WORKS, NORTH WOOLWICH.

THE failure of the attempt to establish electric communication with India viâ the Red Sea has induced the Government to take the construction of a line to India into their own hands. The India Board has placed the general superintendence and control of the line under Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Stewart, R.E., an officer as well known for his gallantry during the Indian mutiny as for the great services he rendered the Government by the construction and maintenance of the telegraph lines through the wildest districts of Central and Eastern India. For the immediate electrical and engineering superintendence of the line, and also for the arduous task of submerging it, the Indian Government have selected Sir Charles Bright and Mr. Latimer Clarke, and under such auspices and supervision its manufacture is approaching completion at Mr. Henley's telegraph-works, North Woolwich.

This line may be called the Persian Gulf line, as it is down that route it is to be laid to connect Kurrachee with the present land line to Constantinople. Colonel Stewart has himself during two years travelled through and examined the various overland routes which have been from time to time suggested for a part of this line across the Turkish portions of Asia Minor. One of these has been selected from the greater ease with which land lines are erected and kept in repair as compared with submarine wires, and also because along at least three fourths of the entire route the Turkish Government have already established and keep in admirable working order a telegraph from Constantinople to Bagdad. This land line runs from Scutari on the Bosphorus across Asia Minor to Diarbekir, thence to Mosul (the ancient Nineveh), and thence to Bagdad. It happens, however, that over the broad tract of country which intervenes between Bagdad and the head of the Persian Gulf, along which this submarine cable to India is to be laid, various predatory tribes of Arabs claim a sovereignty, and fight for it with more or less success; and over these lawless vagabonds of the desert the Porte has no manner of control. These people will require skilful handling, and the land line from Bagdad will probably be taken along the frontiers of Arabia, through the territories of the most powerful of the tribes, who are able to protect it against all comers, and whom a subsidy of £1000 a year will at once render most zealous. By this route, for a length of some 300 miles, it will pass to the head of the Persian Gulf at the estuary which marks the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates—a miserable Eastern township called Shat-el-Arab. It is not intended, however, to rely solely upon this land route. Another land line will probably be taken from Bagdad over the frontier of Persia to Teheran, thence to Ispahan, and so on by Shiraz down to the shore of the Persian Gulf at Bushire. Thus, even in case of the Arabs proving refractory, there will always be the land line through Persia to Bagdad, and so on to Constantinople and England. From the estuary at Shat-el-Arab the submarine portion of the line is to be laid in three sections; for, though the length of the whole is only 1250 nautical miles, yet the Government have most wisely determined to avoid the fatal dangers which always beset telegraphy through long deep-sea routes by making no less than three breaks at the stations at which the cable will be landed. The first length will be from the head of the Persian Gulf at Shat-el-Arab to Bushire, a distance of 170 miles, along which the cable will be submerged in from 20 to 25 fathoms of water. The next length will be from Bushire to Mussendom, a bold, desolate, stony headland on the coast of Arabia. This section will be 440 miles long, and submerged in from 30 to 35 fathoms of water. The third length will be from Mussendom to Guader, or Guaddel, a small city on the Mekran coast, on the frontier of the Kelat territory. This portion will be 400 miles long, and laid in from 40 to 50 fathoms of water. From Guader a short length of land line is now almost complete along the coast, giving direct communication with Kurrachee, and thence all over India, to the very frontiers of Burmah.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Our first Illustration shows the Kirkham and the Assaye lying off Mr. Henley's works, at North Woolwich, to receive the telegraph cable. Two vessels have left for the Persian Gulf with cable, their destination being Bagdad. The remaining lengths will be conveyed in three sailing-vessels and a steamer. The entire length required is more than 1200 miles, the weight of which will be about 5000 tons. The copper conducting-wire is composed of four segments, drawn into a hollow tube in such a manner as to appear like a solid wire. By this means all the advantages of a strand-wire are combined with the condensed bulk and small surface of a solid one. This wire, which is nearly $\frac{1}{8}$ in. in diameter, is then covered by the Gutta-Percha Company with four distinct coats of gutta-percha and four coats of Chatterton's compound, laid on alternately. This "core," as it is termed, is then tested in cold water, at a temperature of 90 deg., and then under a pressure of 600 lb. to the square inch. Before being sheathed at Mr. Henley's works the coils of gutta-percha core, which are in three-



VIEW OF THE GREAT MALAN, ON THE COAST OF MEKRAN.

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NEW TELEGRAPH TO INDIA

WORKING PARTY AT ARGORE: WAR-DANCE OF THE AFGHAN COOLIES.

mile lengths, are again tested under water for insulation and for resistance of conductor. The first coating outside the gutta-percha is twelve thick strands of wet hemp, and over these again comes twelve solid No. 7 gauge wires, which have been most carefully galvanized by Mr. Henley, at his works, North Woolwich. The outer covering of iron wire is generally the last which a cable receives, but in this instance, as the line is to be laid in comparatively shallow water, the wires themselves, though galvanized, are to be still further protected from their most formidable enemy—rust. The whole finished cable is thickly coated with two servings of tarred hemp yarn, overlaid with two coatings of a patent composition, invented by Sir Charles Bright and Mr. Latimer Clarke. The composition consists of mineral pitch or asphalt, Stockholm tar, and powdered silica, mixed in certain proportions, and laid on in a melted state. While yet warm it is passed between circular rollers, which give it a round, smooth surface. When cold this forms a massive covering of great strength and perfect flexibility, totally impervious to water, and incapable of being destroyed by the minute animalculæ which exist in such abundance in warm latitudes, and which, when the cable is not protected against their attacks, eat every atom of the hemp, as in the case of the cable laid between Toulon and Algiers. During the whole time the cable is at Mr. Henley's the current is always kept through it, so that the slightest possible defect in the wire can be detected. In addition to this the electrical staff test every portion regulary twice a day for insulation and resistance of conductor. When everything has been done which the most jealous care and the most fastidious scientific skill can suggest, it is passed out on the river side of Mr. Henley's factory and coiled away in tanks filled with water; and even here it is perpetually watched and tested. The total cost of the submarine section of the line will not exceed £350,000 including the expenses of laying it.

The Great Malan, on the coast of Mekran, forms the subject of our second Engraving. The telegraph wires are thrown over this moun-

THE TOWN OF GWADER, THE DEPOT OF THE MEKRAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

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tain, and have a fall of 1596 feet, whence they are carried down to the beach by another descent of 500 feet. Much difficulty was experienced here in overcoming the many obstacles in the way of the telegraph; but they were eventually surmounted, and the line is in good working order. The highest point of the Mal an is 3200 feet above the level of the sea. Mekran is the most extensive and westerly province of Beloochistan. It is bounded on the north by Afghanistan and the province of Sarawan, on the east by the provinces of Jhalawan and of Las, on the south by the Arabian Sea, and on the west by Persia.

The scene depicted in the third Engraving is the flying or advanced camp of No. 1 working party of the Mekran telegraph department at Argore, or the line to England, viâ the Persian Gulf and Bagdad, in Asia Minor. In the foreground the Pathan or Afghan coolies are engaged in their war dance. Argore is a flat plain, entered from a break in the hills, about three miles from Huddee. There are no habitations here: but an enterprising suttler has erected a sort of temporary verandah, where the Hindoo pilgrims on their way to Hinglaz stop and procure food and those other articles which are required by them. Hinglaz, the large mountain shown in the background, is considered by the Hindoo devotees, who come from all parts of India to make pooja or prayer, as holy, and is called by those people Nanee Par, or Holy Mountain. The river of Argore, or Hingol, is also considered holy, and to drink of its water is esteemed a blessing. The river runs through a gorge 200 yards in width, overhung by broken crags. The view here is magnificent. Beyond is a dark range of sandhills, and, towering above them, the blue mountains of Hinglaj, precipitous and wild. The holy mountain rises 1000 ft. in one sheer precipice from the bed of the river. It is estimated that 30,000 Hindoos visit the shrine at Hinglaj annually, paying to the Jain of Beylau two rupees each for permission to do so, as the Jain is lord of the country. The span across the River Hingol is not less than 1680 yards—i.e., from the Hara Hills to those of Dilloosh. The conical and funnel shaped hills are called the Shoors, or White. They are most fantastic in their appearance, running up to points as sharp as needles. The River Hingol ("vermilion") is full of alligators, which luxuriate in the pools along the bed of the river, and many a luckless pilgrim falls a victim to these monsters. The two tombs shown on the low hill in front of the gorge are of Moslem origin, and appear to be very ancient. All round that small hill are graves, said to be those of two gangs of robbers, who, in dividing their spoil, could not agree, and so settled the matter by the sword.

The fourth Engraving represents the town of Gwader, an important seaport in Mekran. It is the terminus of the aerial line from Kurrachee, and the dépôt of the Mekran telegraph department. The large hut on the beach is the office of the establishment. The other tents are occupied by the officials. Gwader is described as being a filthy place; the houses are composed chiefly of date-tree mats. The so-called fort is made of mud, and is protected (!) by a few old honeycombed cannons, more dangerous to the inhabitants than to an enemy. A political agency is established here, and iron barracks are being erected for the accommodation of a Lody of police sent from Kurrachee to protect the workmen. A few years will, in all probability, greatly alter the appearance and condition of Gwader. The climate for six months in the year is delightful; but during the other six months it is scarcely endurable on account of the intense heat. The trade of Gwader consists of salt fish, dates, and wool. Its population is about 3000.

The three last Illustrations are from sketches by Mr. C. H. Crowe, assistant inspector of the line.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The Bishop of Peterborough will commence his visitation on **Monday, Oct. 5.**

There is to be a choral festival in York Minster on the 13th **of next month.**

The second annual festival of parochial choirs of the diocese of Llandaff is to be held in Llandaff Cathedral on the 23rd inst. Fifty-one choirs intend taking part in the service, numbering altogether 1100 voices.

The Rev. W. Stuart, M.A., Curate of Maldon, has been unanimously elected Chaplain of the Union, Master of the Grammar School, and Hume Lecturer in that town, in room of the Rev. S. Dunn, A.M., deceased.

The local journals states that the drawings for the splendid east window which has just been inserted in St. Mary's Church, Nottingham, were prepared by Mr. George Maycock, formerly a pupil in the Nottingham School of Design.

A beautiful church recently erected at Cold Hanworth, Lincolnshire, by Commodore Cracroft, R.N., in memory of his father, Colonel Amcotts, has been consecrated by the Bishop of Lincoln. The church, dedicated to All Saints, consists of nave, chancel, vestry, tower, and spire.

On Wednesday the Archbishop of Canterbury consecrated a new church which has been erected at Plaistow, in the parish of Bromley, Kent, and which is now formed into an ecclesiastical district. The church will accommodate about 500 persons, and the Rev. Mr. Graham has been appointed Incumbent.

A great meeting of parish choirs was held on Thursday last in the cathedral church of Durham, with a view to the formation of a choral association on a large scale, for the general improvement of the musical portions of Divine service in the churches of this great northern diocese. About 100 choirs were present, numbering in the aggregate over 2000 voices.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has addressed a letter to the clergy of his diocese requesting them to set apart an early day for a harvest thanksgiving. He recommends them to have an offertory, and to devote the proceeds as a thank-offering to the Church Building Society. The Bishop of Winchester has issued a letter of like nature.——Harvest thanksgiving services have already been held in several churches; among others, at St. Peter's Chapel, Buckingham-gate. On Sunday last, special choral services were performed, and appropriate sermons delivered on the subject of the day by the Rev. E. Davideon, the Incumbent. Hymns were sung suitable to the occasion. The chapel was tastefully decorated with flowers and evergreens, together with barley and wheat, two small sheaves of the latter being upon the communion-table. This work was executed by several ladies connected with the congregation.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The *Dundee Advertiser* reports that Sir David Baxter has funded £3000 for the purpose of establishing two scholarships in the University of Edinburgh, of the value of £60 each per annum. They are for the encouragement of studies in mathematics and mental philosophy.

The long vacation at Eton College will terminate on Wednesday next, when the lower boys return to the College. On Thursday the fifth-form boys return; and on the following day the boys of the sixth form will return from their holidays, when the whole school, numbering upwards of eight hundred scholars, will have again assembled, after a vacation of about eight weeks' duration.

The Rev. S. T. Earles, late Master of the Commercial School, Cowley, nea Oxford, has been appointed Head Master of the Halstead Grammar School.

The Head Mastership of the Royal Asylum of St. Anne's Society's Schools has been conferred upon the Rev. William Lyster Cartwright, B.A., of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. S. Everard, Vicar of Swaffham; Rev. E. F. Hankinson, Rector of Lynn; Rev. C. Shorting, Rector of Stonham Aspal; and the Rev. J. L. Warner, St. John's College, Cambridge, Rural Dean, to be Honorary Canons in Norwich Cathedral. *Rectories:* The Rev. S. O. Cox to Glencolumbkill; Rev. V. P. Griffith to Tullirghobigby; Rev. R. G. Swayne to St. Edmund's, Salisbury. *Incumbency:* The Rev. J. Brandon to Castlerichard, Meath. *Perpetual Curacies:* The Rev. J. Bartlett to Milbrook Mather; Rev. J. B. Crowther to Longnor; Rev. G. Grey to Holy Trinity, Woodbury Salterton, Devon; Rev. F. Marsh to Stonehall, Westmeath; Rev. H. Stone to Cury and Ganwalloe, Cornwall; Rev. T. Wetherall to Kinnegal, Wesmeath.—*Guardian.*

Tuesday's *Gazette* contains an official announcement that Parliament is further prorogued from the 14th of October to the 1st day of December. Convocation is also further prorogued to the 2nd of December.

A thunderstorm broke over the city of Brussels and its suburbs yesterday week. The damage reported to be done to property in consequence is very considerable. At a quarter before four a flash of lightning struck the spire of the Hôtel de Ville of Brussels, and broke one of the turrets of St. Michael's Tower into pieces. This is the third time within the last few years that the Hôtel de Ville has been struck by lightning.

A paradise of a printing-office is thus described in the *Boston Daily Branch*, on which females are employed as compositors:—"Our rooms are well carpeted, and the girls do not come till nine or ten o'clock in the morning, retiring in good season, seldom making even seven or eight hours a day. Smart compositors can in that time earn £1 15s. a week. We have also one female clerk out of the three we employ. Added to this, one desk has been occupied by a female editor, as our assistant, at a salary of £250. She has spent seven hours a day in the office for five days a week. We generally have in our office an organ or a pianoforte, and have music at meal hours."

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 26.

SUNDAY, Sept. 20.—Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity. Battle of the Alma: defeat of the Russians by the allied English and French, 1854. Delhi taken from the insurgent sepoys, 1857. The thousandth anniversary of the foundation of the Russian monarchy by Ruric, kept at Novgorod, &c., 1862. Moon's first quarter, 1h. 33m. p.m.

MONDAY, 21.—St. Matthew, Apostle and Evangelist. Anniversary of Christ's Hospital, London, founded 1552. Sir Walter Scott died, 1832.

TUESDAY, 22.—The Persians defeated by the Greeks on the same day at Platæa and at Mycale, B.C. 479. The Hégira, or flight of Mahomet, A.D. 622.

WEDNESDAY, 23.—Battle of Assaye; Scindia, the Mahratta, defeated: Wellington's first great victory, 1803. The planet Neptune discovered by Galle, in conformity with the calculations of Le Verrier and Adams, 1846.

THURSDAY, 24.—Revival of the ancient Spanish Legislative Assembly, the Cortes, 1810.

FRIDAY, 25.—The Solemn League and Covenant between England and Scotland adopted by the Parliament, 1643. Death of Samuel Butler, author of "Hudibras," 1680.

SATURDAY, 26.—St. Cyprian, Archbishop of Carthage and martyr, 258. The "Holy Alliance" between the Sovereigns of Russia, Austria, and Prussia ratified, 1815.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 26.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6 12	6 39	7 7	7 44	8 27	9 13	9 57	10 40	11 29	11 56	—	0 24	0 59	1 13

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above sea, 34 feet.

DAY.		DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOMETER Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	RAIN in 24 hours Read at 10 A.M.
		Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°		Miles.	Inches
Sept.	9	29·747	55·8	43·0	·91	9	51·0	62·9	S. N.	115	·072
	10	29·941	54·0	44·6	·78	6	48·5	60·3	WNW. N. W.	191	·304
	11	30·198	53·2	41·6	·67	4	43·5	60·0	NW. W. WNW.	141	·000
	12	30·216	54·7	44·7	·71	7	48·9	61·1	SW.	165	·000
	13	..	..	..	..	..	49·0	64·1	..	195	·000
	14	30·331	52·4	43·8	·80	10	43·8	59·3	WSW.W.WNW.	115	·000
	15	30·136	56·3	46·6	·72	10	51·5	58·5	W. WSW.	204	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29·771	29·939	30·193	30·236	30·231	30·359	30·135
Temperature of Air	57·8°	54·0°	54·7°	56·7°	60·4°	52·5°	55·1°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	56·3°	50·4°	49·1°	50·8°	55·1°	50·2°	5·3°
Direction of Wind	S.	WNW.	NW.	SW.	W.	WSW.	W.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK

FOR 1864

will be published on the 28th inst., containing Fresh-Water Fish, from Paintings by H. L. Rolfe, with interesting descriptions, by James G. Bertram, printed in the highest style of the Chromatic Art by Leighton Brothers; Twelve Fine-Art Engravings; Astronomical Diagrams of Remarkable Phenomena, with Explanatory Notes; and Twelve Original Designs as Headings to the Calendar, by F. W. Keyl.

It contains also Lists of the Royal Family of Great Britain; the Queen's Household; her Majesty's Ministers; and Public Offices and Officers; Law and University Terms; Fixed and Movable Festivals; Anniversaries and Remarkable Events; Times of High Water at London and Liverpool; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Government Duties; the Christian, Jewish, and Mohammedan Calendars; Astronomical Symbols and Abbreviations; and a considerable amount of useful and interesting information, rendering the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK an acceptable and elegant companion to the library, boudoir, or drawing room; whilst, as regards price, it is the cheapest Almanack published.

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TO ADVERTISERS. — Advertisements for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK for 1864 must be received at the Office on or before the 22nd inst. Office, 198, Strand, Sept. 12, 1863.

On SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3rd, will be published

A DOUBLE NUMBER

OF THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

WITH WHICH WILL BE ISSUED

TWO PICTURES, PRINTED IN COLOURS,

ENTITLED

"THE VILLAGE OF ARGENIO, LAKE COMO, ITALY,"

From a Painting by G. PETTITT; and

"LITTLE LOVES,"

From a Painting by E. HAVELL.

The accompanying Number and Supplement will contain a variety of Fine-Art and News Illustrations.

Two Whole-Sheets and Coloured Supplement, price 10d; Stamped, 1s.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1863.

THE choice reading of the President of the United States is said to consist of two well-thumbed and well-worn books which he keeps in his pockets—"Joe Miller's Jests" and "Æsop's Fables." The last-mentioned is his particular favourite, as on all occasions of logical difficulty he draws his moralities from that source, to illustrate or enforce an argument, or to turn a laugh against an opponent. It would be interesting to know whether he has ever studied the well-known fable of the "Dog and the Shadow," so as to apply its teachings to the history of his own unhappy administration of Federal affairs. If he have done so, might not some useful reflections suggest themselves to his mind?

Like the dog of Æsop, he is doubtless convinced that the shadow at which he grasps—the subjugation of a proud, sensitive, valiant, and determined people, who ask nothing of him but to be let alone, to work out their own destiny unimpeded by the interference of pragmatical philosophists and theorists, who would free four millions of slaves and then leave them to starve or be exterminated—is no shadow, but a substance. But shadow or substance, as events may determine, he and the American people have already lost in pursuit of it more than any nation ever lost before that was not overrun by a foreign foe and held in the iron grasp of a military conqueror.

First and foremost, they have lost the Constitution—that complex, delicate, and finely-balanced instrument—which it took Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton, and their illustrious compeers such patient study, such consummate statesmanship, and such enlightened knowledge of human character to adapt to the wants as well as to the prejudices of a free and jealous people; a Constitution which guaranteed the right of local self-government; which found each component State of the Union a Sovereign within its own sphere, and left it so, and set bounds to all possible usurpation on the part of the Central Power. That Constitution is destroyed; every one of its wise provisions has been set at naught; the local authority has been denied and superseded; the State Judges have been arrested on the bench by armed men, for no other offence than an exposition of State law according to their consciences and their oaths, but which happened to be distasteful and inconvenient to the Central Government; the members of the Legislature of Sovereign States have been dragged from their homes and beds at the dead of night, and imprisoned in bastilles, subjected to disgusting indecencies and humiliations, and worse treatment than falls to the lot of convicted felons, not for anything that they had done, but for something which it was supposed they might do. Mr. Seward has rung a bell on his right hand, and ordered the imprisonment, by telegraphic message to a Provost Marshal, of a guiltless citizen of New York—guiltless of anything but hatred of the war and fidelity to the Constitution; and has rung a bell on his left and ordered by similar agency the imprisonment of another citizen in Ohio for the same offences. The privilege and right of the writ of habeas corpus have been overruled in thousands of instances, without other pretence or justification than the tyrant's plea of necessity. Forts Warren, Lafayette, and M'Henry have been crammed with prisoners of State, as ignorant for the most part of the grounds of their incarceration as any of the unhappy victims who were released from the Bastille of Paris on its destruction by the indignant French people in 1789. The right of free speech has been denied: and a gentleman, a scholar, a patriot, and a statesman—openly addressing twenty thousand of his countrymen in public meeting—for uttering words that not even the oaths of paid military spies could twist or pervert into anything worse than a want of confidence in the Administration, and of disbelief in war as an instrument for the restoration of a defunct Union, was seized two hours after midnight in his bedchamber and torn from the arms of his agonised wife and family by a mob of soldiers, tried by court-martial, found guilty of plain speaking, and sentenced to banishment from his native-land, in defiance of an express provision of the Constitution of the United States and of the State laws of Ohio. Military dictators like General Butler, at New Orleans; General Schenck, at Baltimore; and General Burnside, at Cincinnati, have rivalled in insolence, brutality, and lawlessness any Dey of Algiers or Pacha of Asia Minor that was ever appointed by the most ruthless Sultan that ever reigned in Constantinople. The liberties of the Americans over the whole length and breadth of the continent have been either abrogated by military proclamation, or allowed in some exceptional places, such as New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, to exist upon sufference, until such time as it should please the caprice or suit the supposed necessities of the Administration at Washington to supersede them by the stroke of the pen of a Major General or the dictum of a Provost Marshal. And, last degradation of all—degradation hitherto unknown among men of Anglo-Saxon blood and lineage—a ruthless and unnecessary conscription has converted a nation once proud of its free men into a horde of military slaves, and compelled every citizen within certain ages either to quit his home, his family, and his business, and serve as a private soldier against his own countrymen contending for their independence, or to buy his liberty—as a slave buys his freedom—by a money-payment. These are among the *substances* which the Americans have lost in the pursuit of what, as yet, is but a *shadow*, and which promises never to be anything more. The long list admits of a short summary:—Freedom of speech, freedom of writing, freedom from arbitrary arrest, freedom of the person—all these are gone. They may not, perhaps, be gone beyond recall; but, certainly, they are not to be re-obtained by the present generation without struggles as keen and as sanguinary as have always attended the conquest or reconquest of such priceless treasures in other civilised nations.

The second substance which President Lincoln and his people have lost for a shadow is the substance of two thousand millions of dollars, or £400,000,000 sterling, already expended; and of about half as much more, for which the Government and people are liable, on current and outstanding account. As the interest at which this vast sum has been, and will have to be, borrowed ranges between three-and-a-half and seven per cent, it will entail upon the Americans, if they do not repudiate it, as they threaten, a permanent annual tax of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars, and a consequent taxation such as no country in the world endures except Great Britain and France, who severally incurred their enormous liabilities in foreign and not domestic wars extending over a couple of centuries.

The third substance—lost for ever in the stream because the too greedy dog would snap at a shadow—is the labour of one million of men for upwards of two years of war—labour in agriculture, in mechanism, in commerce, in everything that enriches a nation, and the money value of which would be greatly under-estimated in such a teeming country as America at fifty millions sterling per annum.

The fourth loss of substance, which the Americans—drawing as they do upon the over-peopled regions of Europe for fresh supplies—are always inclined to undervalue, is the loss of at least 500,000 men, by death in battle, by diseases in the camp, and by all the fatigues, miseries, and privations incident to a state of war. The record is an awful one, but has no terror for the Americans. They make almost as little account of human life as the Chinese, and deal with the higher quantities of arithmetic as unconcernedly as Orientals, who

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talk of millions with as much nonchalance as sober Europeans talk of thousands. The whole scale of this war is gigantic—in its cost of treasure, of life, and of liberty; and all for a shadow, all for the desire of extended territory, for universal empire over the American continent, for pride, vainglory, and for the power hereafter to overawe and insult what they have the insolence to call such effete and decaying nations as England and France.

The longer their unhappy war continues the more conclusively events continue to prove that the attempted coercion of the Southern by the Northern States was the greatest blunder, if not the greatest crime, of our age. Themselves the product of a successful rebellion, they have fought what they call Southern rebellion with a vindictiveness and obstinacy which make poor George III. appear, in comparison with Abraham Lincoln, a mild, a conscientious, and a reasonable ruler. Asserting in their Declaration of Independence that Government could only and ought only to rest upon the consent of the governed, they denied their own principle the first time that their Southern countrymen endeavoured to put it into practice. Mr. Lincoln admitted, on assuming office, that the Constitution had put no power of coercion into his hands. Had he and his advisers remained true to that belief—had they recognised the dogma of the consent of the governed as essential to the existence of Government, and simply contented themselves with doing nothing, they would at all events have secured the substance which they have lost in pursuit of a shadow, and done more by their inactivity to prove that Southern independence was a dream than they have ever done or ever can do by war, however long continued and fiercely waged. Time, commercial intercourse, and the subsidence of angry passions might have operated together to restore the broken compact. But now it is too late. What has been never can be again. The "United States of America" is but the name of a thing that is past. It is consigned to the page of history, along with the Roman Empire, the Heptarchy, and the kingdom of Bryan Boroihme. It once was and never can be again; and these words are alike its history and its epitaph.

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Princess Beatrice, Prince Alfred, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold, left Windsor Castle for Balmoral on Monday evening. The suite in attendance upon her Majesty consisted of Lady Augusta Bruce, Lieutenant-General the Hon. C. Grey, Major-General Seymour, Major Cowell, Mr. Buff, and Dr. Jenner. Lady Churchill, who succeeded the Marchioness of Ely as Lady in Waiting, joined the Royal train at Oxford, and travelled with the Queen to Scotland. The Royal cortège arrived at the Windsor station of the Great Western Railway at ten minutes before seven o'clock p.m., and was received by Mr. Saunders, of the Great Western line, and Mr. Cawkwell, general manager of the London and North-Western line. The Royal train travelled over the Great Western line to Leamington, which place it reached at eighteen minutes past nine o'clock. Here a stoppage of ten minutes was made for refreshments. The train then continued its journey to the Bushbury junction, where it arrived at forty-two minutes past ten. Here the engine was changed, and the care of the Royal train was handed over to Mr. Cawkwell, who travelled with it northwards, over the London and North-Western line and the Lancaster and Carlisle section, to Carlisle. Thence the train continued its route along the Caledonian Railway to the Greenhill junction, and proceeded over the Scottish Central Railway to Perth, where it arrived at forty minutes past eight o'clock on Tuesday morning. The Queen, after partaking of breakfast, left Perth at 9.30 a.m., attended by a limited suite, for Blair Athole, to pay a visit to the Duke of Athole, who has for some weeks been rapidly declining in health. The members of the Royal family were left at Perth, and joined her Majesty at Stanley junction, on her return from Blair Castle. The Royal train then continued the journey north, viâ Aberdeen. While the Queen was at Blair Athole Princess Louisa and Princes Arthur and Leopold paid a visit to the Earl of Mansfield, at Scone Palace. The Duke of Athole accompanied the Queen from the castle to the railway station. Her Majesty took an affectionate farewell of the Duke and Duchess. The Royal train reached Aberdeen at 3.13, and her Majesty arrived at Balmoral at 6.15. The public were admitted to the railway station at Windsor to witness the departure of the Queen, who repeatedly bowed as the train slowly proceeded along the line. The remainder of her Majesty's journey was strictly private.

On Saturday the Queen held a Council, which was attended by Earl Granville, the Duke of Newcastle, Viscount Palmerston, and the Right Hon. Sir G. Grey. At the Council, Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued from the 14th of October to the 1st of December next. Earl Granville and Viscount Palmerston had audiences of the Queen. The Ministers left Windsor by a special train at four o'clock on their return to town. The Hon. H. Eliot was presented to her Majesty at an audience. Sir Andrew Buchanan also had an audience of the Queen.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Prince Alfred, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service in the private chapel.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales continue at the Castle of Abergeldie. On Sunday in last week their Royal Highnesses attended Divine service at Crathie in the morning. Dr. Fowler, of Ratho, was the officiating clergyman. In the afteanoon the Prince and Princess drove to the wood east from Corbieha', and took tea amongst the heather. On Tuesday the Prince was among the hills and brought down a fine stag, which was afterwards shown at the castle. The Princess and her attendants drove to the Garrawalt and took luncheon. On Wednesday the Prince and Princess and suite drove to Garmundie, a hill on the west side of Balmoral, and partook of luncheon, returning late in the afternoon. In the evening a ball was given to the servants and gillies of the Prince at the castle. On Friday, in the previous week, the Prince and Princess and suite drove by Ballater to Burn of Vat, commonly called Rob Roy's Cave. A few of the servants from Abergeldie having arrived previously with provisions, a fire was lighted, potatoes and other vegetables cooked, and an excellent luncheon was partaken of by the Royal party beside the cavern. Afterwards her Royal Highness was employed sketching Loch Kinnord, Loch Davon, and adjoining scenery. Their Royal Highnesses returned through Ballater in the afternoon, when they were warmly welcomed by the visitors assembled to greet them.

PRINCE AND PRINCESS LOUIS OF HESSE.

Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, with the infant Princess Victoria, attended by Baroness Schenck, Captain Westerweller, and Dr. Becker, landed at Dover on Tuesday morning, at half-past three o'clock, from the Continent. Colonel the Hon. A. Liddell received their Royal Highnesses upon their arrival. After partaking of a déjeûner at the Lord Warden Hotel, their Royal Highnesses proceeded to London by a special train, and arrived at Buckingham Palace at seven o'clock. The Prince and Princess and Princess Victoria, attended by their suite, left the palace at eight o'clock the same evening and proceeded to the Euston terminus of the London and North-Western Railway, en route for Scotland, on a visit to the Queen at Balmoral. Their Royal Highnesses will remain with her Majesty during her stay in the Highlands, and return with the Royal family to Windsor Castle.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge returned on Wednesday to Gloucester House from a tour in Germany.

His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Baden has arrived at Government House, Devonport, from Torquay.

The Marquis of Hartington has left Holkar Hall on a visit to Colonel Smyth, at Heath Hall, Yorkshire.

Earl Granville has arrived at his residence in Bruton-street from Germany.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—The marriage of Count Bonde of Björnö with Miss Ida Marryat, daughter of Horace Marryat, Esq., and granddaughter of the late General the Right Hon. Lord Edward Somerset, G.C.B., will take place this day (Saturday).——The marriage of Mr. Crawshay Bailey, only son of Mr. Crawshay Bailey, M.P., with the only daughter of Count and Countess Metaxa, will take place on the 29th inst. at Cheltenham.

MUSIC.

THE NORWICH MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—This great provincial music meeting—next to that of Birmingham the greatest of them all—began on Monday last, and has continued during this week, terminating yesterday. Our necessity for going early to press prevents us from saying more, this week, than that the festival began most auspiciously, and that its pecuniary results promise to be more than usually favourable. We have recently given an account of the preliminary arrangements and the names of the host of vocal and instrumental talent whose services have been called into action. We have now to add that the festival began, on Tuesday evening, with Handel's oratorio, "Judas Maccabeus," admirably performed, and received with enthusiasm by an audience principally composed (as is usual on the first evening) of the citizens of Norwich, for whose sake a reduced scale of prices was adopted. The first morning performance of sacred music took place on Wednesday, when M. Silas's new oratorio, "Joash," was given, together with a selection of miscellaneous pieces. Of the merits of this work, as well as of the proceedings of the festival down to its conclusion, we shall have something to say next week.

THE THEATRES.

DRURY LANE.—The reopening of this house, as the national theatre, is always at this season an interesting event. Embellished as it has been by Mr. Edmund Falconer, so that it presents one of the grandest interiors in Europe, all feel that the national honour is concerned in the manner in which it is conducted. The public have evidently faith in the present management, and on Saturday awaited the performance, with evident satisfaction, of the new piece announced for the commencement of the season. This drama, which is in three acts, is from the pen of Mr. Falconer, and is entitled "Nature's above Art; a Romance of the Nursery." Like all Mr. Falconer's dramas, there is in it much development of character, and that of the specific sort. The principal aim appears to have been to fit Mr. Belmore with a suitable part. The author has imagined a young man of humble birth, who has been imposed on an aristocratic family as the rightful heir instead of the true offspring, and brought up as such in the ancestral hall. But no "art" can "make a silk purse out of a sow's ear," and, accordingly, his courses are erratic. Sent by his supposed parents to travel in the East, he contrives to spend his time in the lowest haunts of London and waste it at Cremorne and other places, in company with a prize-fighter, Bill Puddick (Mr. Addison), and a man about town, Mr. Meander Wilderspoon (Mr. W. Lacy). The latter writes his letters for him, and with such effect as to gain frequent remittances from home. Mr. Mordaunt (Mr. Ryder), at the opening of the play, is expecting the return of the youth from his travels, when his mentor appears instead of him, apologising for Edgar's delay by describing the state of his feelings on arriving at the family hall. Edgar and Bill Puddick soon follow, and are announced by the screams of the servants, whom they have assaulted in their wish to make a forcible entrance. The chambermaid, too, Sally Stiggins, recognises Edgar as her hero of Cremorne, and throws the whole family into astonishment by her romantic exclamations. All these untoward events Wilderspoon succeeds in explaining; but his wiles are penetrated by Mrs. Confidence Caudle, the housekeeper (Mrs. E. Falconer), who comes to a private understanding with him. At length a Mr. Oldacre (Mr. Barrett) appears on the scene. This gentleman is the brother to Mr. Mordaunt's deceased wife, and is the bearer of some startling revelations. He communicates to the family that the child of Mrs. Mordaunt was changed at birth, and that Mrs. Caudle was privy to the transaction. This the wily woman confesses, and points to Sally Stiggins as the rightful heiress. But, as Edgar has refused to marry the lass in her poor estate, she, now that the tables have been turned, retaliates, though in the end she relents. Mrs. Caudle, however, has not secured her object; for Wilderspoon, pursuing his inquiries, discovers that he himself is the rightful heir, and Edgar only Mrs. Caudle's son, Sally being indeed the daughter of her reputed parents. In the endeavour to explain all this to the satisfaction of all parties, Bill Puddick is so perplexed that he communicates his difficulty to the audience, who so strongly sympathise that the curtain descends to mingled laughter and applause. There is some capital dialogue in this comedy; and the forensic ability with which Mr. Lacy delivers the long harangues of Wilderspoon is exceedingly creditable to him. The part of Mr. Mordaunt, too, is sustained with befitting state by Mr. Ryder. We could have wished, however, that Edgar and his prize-fighting friend had been more strongly drawn and more highly coloured. They are rather sketches than full-length portraits, and ought to have been more fully developed. Altogether, however, we judge that the public are likely to approve of the play, which, though not of the best of Mr. Falconer's productions, has specific merits. The scenery, by Mr. T. Grieve, which principally consists of the interior of an ancestral hall, is of remarkable excellence, and cannot fail of being universally appreciated.

SURREY.—Mr. Shepherd, having associated himself with Mr. James Anderson in the management of this theatre, has resolved on more ambitious aims than usually characterise the performances on the transpontine stages. The house re-opened on Saturday with an heroic play in five acts, entitled "The Scottish Chief; or, The Maid of Ellerslie." Mr. Anderson, it appears, has compiled his drama from Miss Porter's romance, Mr. Walker's tragedy, and Mr. Barrymore's theatrical adaptation of the story, formerly acted at the Coburg under the title of "Wallace, the hero of Scotland." In developing the meagre plot to the dimension of five acts, Mr. Anderson has shown much skill in providing tableaux for the end of each. That which concludes the third represents the escape of Wallace from his Southern pursuers by means of a rope which swings him from his chamber-window to a bridge that crosses a chasm, near to his mountain dwelling. In the next act, the death of the traitor Monteith makes a striking situation. The catastrophe, however, was not equally to the taste of the audience, who resented strongly the execution of Wallace, or rather the exhibition of his head after his decapitation. This termination has now been altered, the production of the hero's bleeding features being no longer held up to the horrified gaze. As this drama is capitally acted and illustrated with scenery of rare beauty, it will doubtless have a prolonged success. To be sure, the blank verse is rather bald, and the poetry commonplace; nevertheless, it is a move in the right direction. Mr. Anderson, as the representative of Wallace, and Mr. Fernandez, as Douglas, are as perfect as possible; while Miss Pauncefort, as Helen Mar, showed true passion in the trying perils to which she is exposed. We should, however, prefer a less declamatory style of delivery than that adapted by the performers in general.

SHAKSPEARE CELEBRATION.—On Monday the performance at the POLYGRAPHIC HALL in aid of the funds for the Shakspeare monument will take place, when Miss Edith Heraud and Herr Krueger will deliver their various recitations from Shakspeare's plays. The passages will be linked together by some original music, composed by G. C. Benthin, Esq., and sung by Miss Brent, Signor Nappi, and other solo singers.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Mr. Hanson, the barrister, has fixed Wednesday, the 23rd inst., to begin revising the list of voters for the City.

The Jewish new year commenced on Monday, and was strictly observed. The Jews resumed business on Tuesday evening. The day of atonement, or "white fast," will take place in about three weeks.

The jury lists for next year have been placed upon the church doors, and unless persons of sixty years and upwards at once send in their demands to have their names expunged they will be liable to serve another year.

The Baron Osy, which recently sank in the river at Limehouse Reach, has been raised and removed to the shore. Step will at once be taken to patch up the rent in her bottom, when she will be hauled into dry dock to undergo repair.

The citizens of London have been cited to attend at the Guildhall on the 29th inst., for the purpose of proceeding to the election of a Lord Mayor for the year 1863-4, in succession to Mr. William Anderson Rose, whose term of office will expire on the 8th of November.

Two hundred children belonging to the Clare-market Ragged School were on Thursday week taken by steam-boat to Greenwich, where they enjoyed themselves in the park until late in the afternoon. Through the exertions of the ladies interested in the school a substantial dinner had been provided for the children in the park.

At the weekly meeting of the City Commissioners of Sewers on Monday, Dr. Letheby reported that during the week the officers had condemned 766 lb. of meat as unfit for human food. It consisted of five sheep, four calves, two pigs, and fifty-five joints of meat. 434 lb. were diseased and 208 lb. were from animals that had died from natural causes.

Last week the births of 1923 children—938 boys and 985 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1853-62 the average number (corrected) was 1802.—— The deaths in London in the week that ended last Saturday were 1257. The average number of deaths in the thirty-seventh week of each of the ten years 1853-62 becomes 1158, when deaths from cholera in 1854 are excluded from the calculation and a correction made for increase of population. The mortality from smallpox is now greatly reduced; the deaths from it in the last three weeks having been 31, 29, and 28 respectively. The deaths from diarrhœa, which reached 233 in the third week of July, have fallen to 93. Scarlatina is at the present time the most formidable of the epidemic diseases; it was fatal in 124 cases in the week, while measles was returned in only seven cases.

COUNTRY NEWS.

At a public meeting held at Bacup, under the presidency of Mr. Joshua Lord, it has been decided to adopt the Local Government Act.

Lord Alfred Paget, M.P., has been elected chairman of the Harwich Harbour Conservancy Board, constituted under an Act of last Session.

The south side of the Southampton bar-gate is being restored. It is believed to have been built in the time of Edward III.

On Saturday last four men, named Benjamin Thomas, José Maria Alvarez, John Hughes, and James O'Brien, were hanged in front of Kirkdale Gaol for murder. O'Brien died defiantly; the others appeared penitent.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has promised, if his engagements permit, to lay the first stone of the Wedgwood Memorial at Burslem, on Oct. 20. The Committee of Council contribute £500 in aid of the building.

The total proceeds of the Worcester Musical Festival were £1064 11s., the largest sum ever realised at Worcester, except in 1860, when it was £1314 5s. 8½d. It is expected, however, that the receipts this year will be ultimately increased by about £200.

The freedom of the town of Inverness was on Thursday week presented to Mr. Matheson, M.P., and the Hon. T. C. Bruce—the former as chairman of the Inverness and Aberdeen, the latter as chairman of the Inverness and Perth Junction, Railway.

A woman has been committed for trial at Sible Hedingham, Essex, for causing the death of an aged Frenchman, named Dummy. She fancied herself bewitched by him, and therefore ducked him in a pond until he was so much exhausted that he died.

The annual examinations for science certificates for teachers in connection with the science and art department of the Committee of Council on Education are to take place in London, Dublin, and Edinburgh, in the month of November next.

Rendcombe Manor, which is one of the finest in the county of Gloucester, and comprises upwards of 4000 acres, has been sold to Sir. F. Goldsmid, Bart., Q.C., M.P., for £160,000. It was purchased of General Sir John Wright Guise, Bart.

A gentleman of Liverpool has offered to give the sum of £1000 towards a sum of £10,000, which he estimates will be required to purchase all the miserable and unhealthy courts which still disfigure that town, and which constantly generate fever and other infectious diseases.

Yesterday week Mrs. Hughes, the wife of W. Bulkeley Hughes, Esq., Plas Coch, Anglesea, cut the first sod of the Central Anglesea Railway. The spot selected for the operation was near Llangefni, which town was daily decorated, and a procession of the public bodies, &c., was formed.

Two female bathers at Penzance were carried out by the tide last week, when a tradesman named Drew and a bathing attendant went off to their aid. The latter became frightened and returned, but Mr. Drew persevered, and ultimately saved both lives. A woman who was looking on, however, died almost on the spot from excitement.

The *Oswestry Advertiser* says:—"The old romance of a rich uncle in India leaving a fabulous fortune has just become a pleasing reality to a Mr. George Legg, carpenter, Madeley. The uncle, Mr. Johnson, an East India merchant, has bequeathed £18,000 to this fortunate nephew, besides three sums of £10,000 and one of £5000 to other relatives, and £500 a year to his widow."

The greater part of the crew of the Florida have arrived at Liverpool. They seem to have been hardly used. For months they have seen no wages, and when they got to Brest they became clamorous for pay. Captain Maffitt gave them at first irons, and then their discharge, with an order on Fraser and Co., of Liverpool, for their wages. Messrs. Fraser and Co. refuse, it is said, to honour the order; and the men are penniless and full of anger.

St. Patrick's Church, Cork, commenced about twenty-five years since by the celebrated Father Mathew, and partially erected at an immense cost, is about to completed, from the designs of Messrs. Pugin and Ashlin. The original designs show a large tower and spire in the centre of the west end: this is to be entirely dispensed with, and replaced with a simple front, in conformity with the rules of the Capuchin order.

A public meeting was held on Monday evening, in the Lecture Hall, Strond, for the purpose of awarding the prizes to the successful pupils of the science classes held in connection with the Mutual Improvement Society. S. S. Dickenson, Esq., J.P., occupied the chair, and the meeting was addressed by the chairman, Mr. Buckmaster, the Rev. J. Sibree, the borough Coroner, and Dr. Paine. These classes were established in 1859, under the science minute of the Department of Science and Art.

Another fatal balloon accident has occurred at Halifax. Early in the ascent the machine became entangled in the telegraph wires, and finally lodged against a chimney a hundred feet high. By means of ropes and pulleys the aeronaut, a Mr. Young, descended safely, but the balloon remained all night on the chimney, and the next day some men made an attempt to recover it. One of them, a man named Charles Rawson, had reached the top, when, the rope snapping in two, he fell to the ground and was taken up dead.

TRAVELLING IN INDIA.

RECENT statistics, showing the increasing success of railways in India and their satisfactory effect on the budget of our great Eastern Empire have induced us to present to our readers a tableau exhibiting the principal modes of travelling in that country, which, existing from time immemorial, will have to give way before the great modern invention which has effected such important changes in Europe. From the pilgrim, travelling by the slow process of measuring his length every inch of a journey of many hundreds of miles, together with all the intermediate contrivances of getting over the hot, dusty roads of India—the Rajah on his elephant, or the Englishman in his dawk gharry—all classes alike are gladly availing themselves of the new method of travelling, thus settling a question which at the outset of the undertaking caused many forebodings and uneasy apprehensions, especially as to the question of caste, and its bearing upon the speculation. The statistics show that, on 700 miles of railroad now open, the number of passengers for the year 1861-2 were, first class, 61,817; second, 299,820; and no less than 6,477,055 of the third class. This, of course, is but a beginning; and as the lines extend we may confidently look for an enormous increase, for the natives, ever keenly alive to gain, in whatever shape it presents itself, feel the advantages of the new mode of travelling to be so immense that their conservative prejudices readily give way before it, and we may reasonably look forward to the result in changes most important to the character of the country and people.

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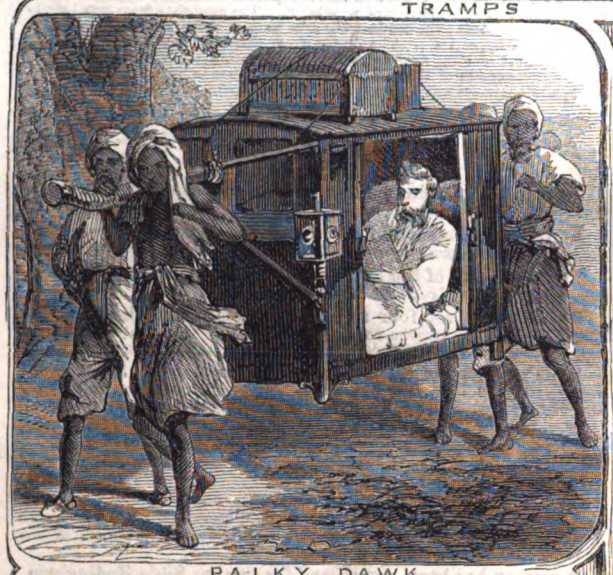
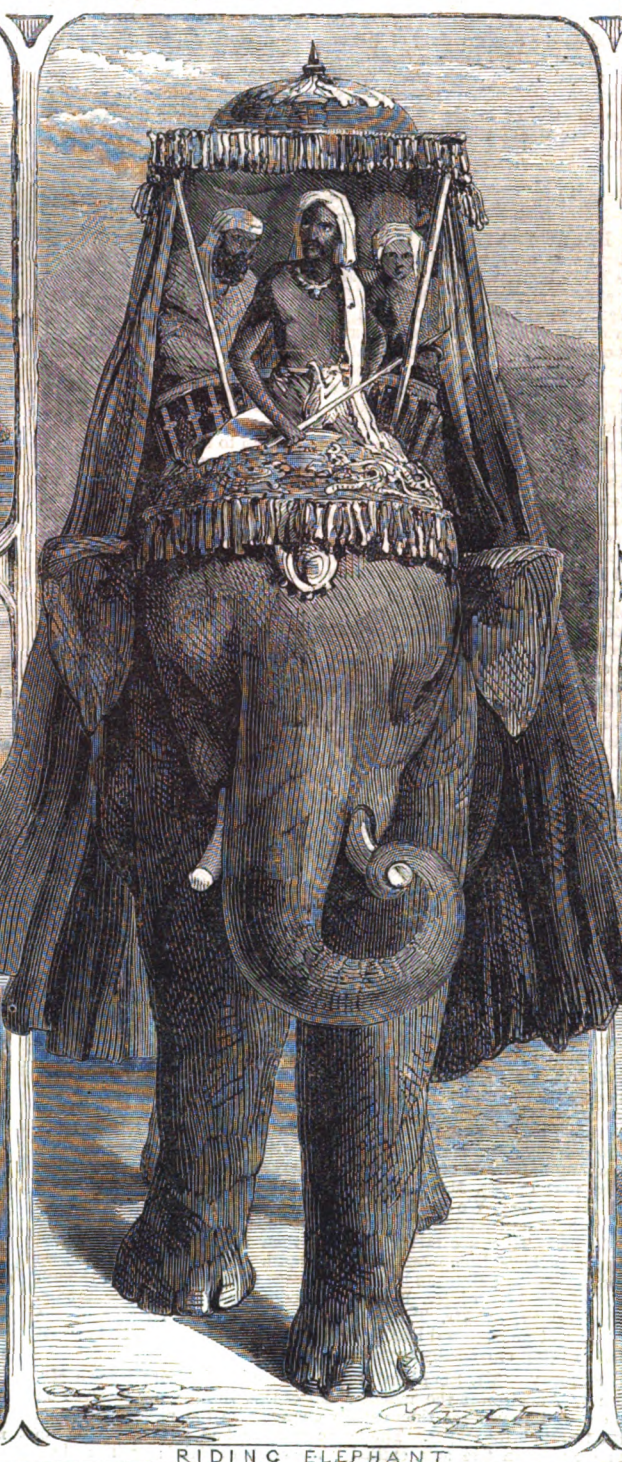
MODES OF TRAVELLING IN INDIA.

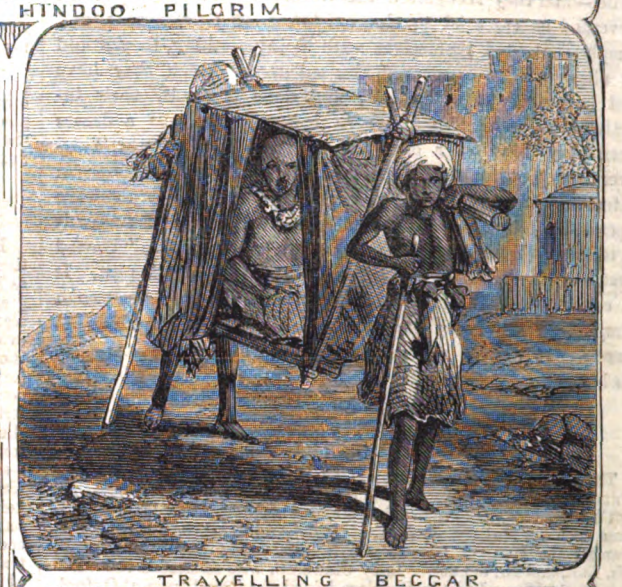
TRAMPS

HINDOO PILGRIM

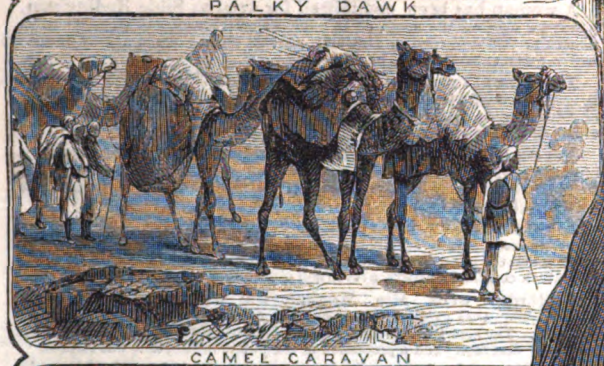


PALKY DAWK





TRAVELLING BEGGAR



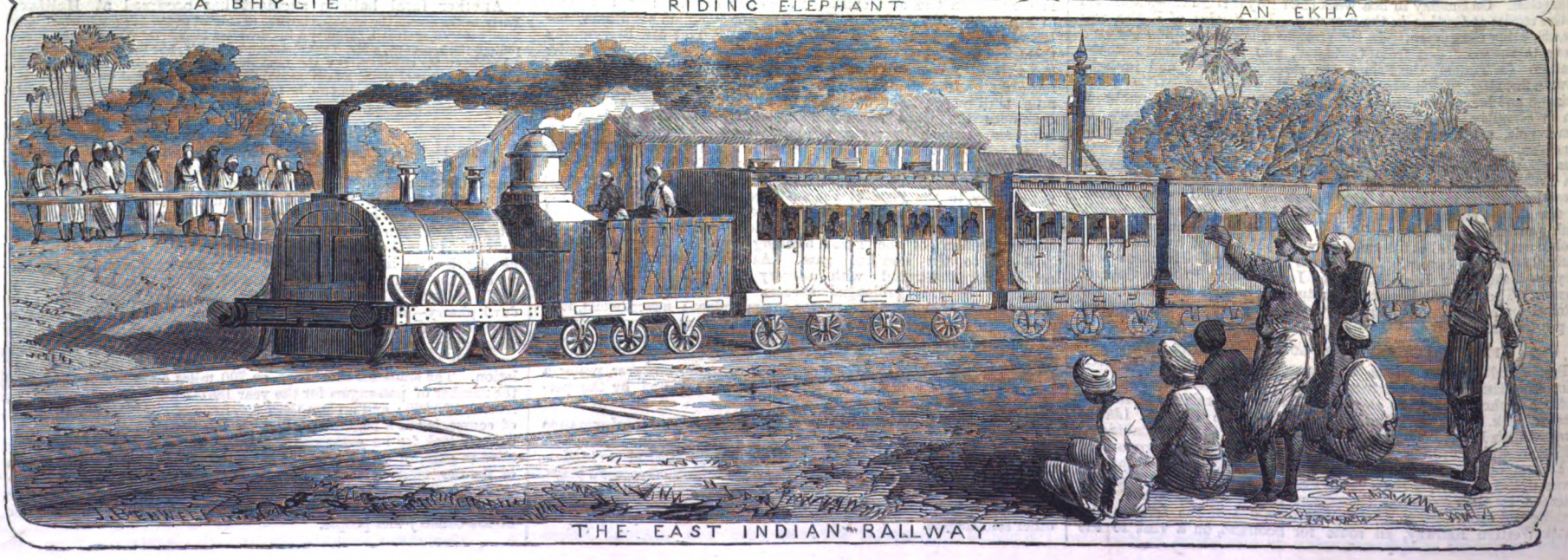
CAMEL CARAVAN

CHARRY DAWK

A BHYLIE

RIDING ELEPHANT

AN EKHA



THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY

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MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

A VERY moderate business has been transacted in all Home Securities this week. In prices, however, no change of importance has taken place. The quantity of Stock afloat is by no means extensive. Exchequer Bills have been firm, although the dealings in them have continued restricted.

There is a very large amount of capital on offer in the general discount market; but the demand for accommodation has been moderately active, at the annexed rates for the best commercial paper:—

Thirty days' bills	.. ..	3½ per cent.	Four months' bills	.. ..	4½ per cent.
Sixty days' bills	.. ..	4 ,,	Six months' bills	.. ..	4½ ,,
Three months' bills	.. ..	4½ ,,			

In the Stock Exchange the rates have varied from 2½ to 4½ per cent, for short periods.

The stock of bullion in the Bank of France having increased by over £500,000, the money market in Paris has become easy. On other parts of the Continent the rates are well supported. They are as follow:—

	Bank rate.	Open market. per cent.		Bank rate.	Open market.
Paris ..	4	.. 3½	Amsterdam ..	3	.. 3
Vienna ..	5	.. 5	Turin ..	5	.. 5
Berlin ..	4	.. 3½	Brussels ..	4	.. 3½
Frankfort ..	3	.. 2½	Hamburg ..	—	.. 2½
			St. Petersburg	6	.. 6

About £270,000 in bullion has arrived from various quarters, and several parcels have been disposed of to the Bank of England. The shipments to India have been somewhat heavy—viz. £146,250.

Nearly the whole of the Continental exchanges are favourable, and there is still a profit on the import of gold from America. Mexican dollars have sold briskly, at 63¾d. per ounce. Bar silver is held at 61¾d.

The Directors of the Ionian Bank have declared a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, and a bonus of 7s 6d. per share.

Very little change took place in the value of English Securities on Monday. Consols were done at 93¾; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92½; Long Annuities, 14⅛; Exchequer Bills, 2s. prem. On the following day Consols, for Transfer, were 93⅝; Ditto, for Account, 93¾; India Five per Cents, 104½; Ditto, Debentures, 99½ to 100. The Four per Cent Rupee Paper was 94½; the Five per Cent, 107½; and the Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 116¾. On Wednesday very little change took place in the position of the market. Consols closed at 93⅞ for Money, and 93¾ for Account. The Reduced and New Three per Cents marked ½ to 92½; India Five per Cents, 104½; and Exchequer Bills, par to 3s. prem. On Thursday prices ruled steady, at 93⅞ for Transfer, and 93¾ for Time. The Reduced and New Three per Cents remained at 92½. India Five per Cents marked 104½ to ½; and Exchequer Bills, par to 3s. prem.

The biddings for £400,000 in bills on India took place at the Bank on Wednesday. The minimum price declared was 1s. 11¾d. per rupee on Calcutta and Madras, and 1s. 11½d. on Bombay. The applications within the limits amounted to £2,230,000.

The Directors of the Bank of England have made no alterations in their discount regulations.

Greek, Spanish, Mexican, and Turkish Securities have continued firm:—Confederate Scrip, owing to the resistance to the Northern Army offered at Charleston, has advanced in price—the quotation being 25 to 25 dis.; but in the value of other Foreign Securities no material change has taken place. Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents have marked 71¼; Egyptian Seven per Cents, 101 ex div.; Greek, 28; Ditto, Coupons, 15½; Italian Railway, 80½; Mexican Three per Cents, 44½; Moorish Five per Cents, 96; Portuguese Three per Cents, 40½; Russian Old Five per Cents, 93¼ ex div.; Ditto, 1862, 93¾; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 90½; Spanish Deferred, 41½; Ditto, Passive, 3⅝; Ditto, Certificates, 14; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 96½; Ditto, 1858 7½; Venezuela Three per Cents, 25½; Ditto Six per Cents, 59; and Italian Five per Cents 72½.

A full average business has been transacted in Joint-Stock Bank Shares, and the quotations have further improved. Australasia have realised 81½; Ditto, New, 37; Bank of Egypt, 27½; Bank of Queensland, 14; British North American, 49½; City, 110; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 23; Hindostan, China, and Japan, 25½; Imperial Ottoman, 19½; Oriental, 89; Provincial of Ireland, 92; Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi, 6½; Standard of British South Africa, New, 16½; Union of Australia, 54½; and Union of London, 28½.

The market for Colonial Government Securities has ruled steady. The following are the leading quotations for the week:—Canada Six per Cents, 106; Ditto Five per Cents, 99; New South Wales Five per Cents, 102½; and Victoria Six per Cents, 114.

Miscellaneous Securities have been dealt in to a moderate extent:—Bombay Gas shares have realised 2½; General Credit and Finance of London, 4; Great Ship, ½; Ditto, Seventeen-and-a-Half per Cent Preference ½; Italian Irrigation, Six per Cent Bonds, 80½; Joint-Stock Discount 7; Madras Irrigation and Canal, 1; National Discount, 9½; Oriental Inland Steam 3; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 81½; Ditto, New, 49.

In Railway Shares a very moderate business has been transacted. Prices, however, have, in most instances, ruled firm, and no material change has taken place in them, compared with last week. Annexed are Thursday's closing prices:—

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Caledonian, 120½; Cornwall, 7¾; Great Eastern, 51¾; Great Northern, A Stock, 127½; Great Western, 66¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 114; London and Blackwall, 7¾; London and Brighton, 113½; London, Chatham, and Dover, 13½; London and North-Western, 101¾; London and South-Western, 109½; Metropolitan, 122½; Midland, 127½; Ditto, New, 114 prem.; North British, 55½; Ditto, York, 84½; North Staffordshire, 81; South-Eastern, 90½; Staines, Wokingham, and Woking, 10½; Stockton and Darlington, 37; West Midland—Oxford, 44½.

British Possessions.—Great Western Four-and-a-Half per Cent Preference, 101½; Ditto Five per Cent, 103½; Lancaster and Carlisle, 104½; London, Chatham, and Dover, 10½; Midland—Bristol and Birmingham, 139; Ditto, Leicester and Hitchin, 99½; North Staffordshire, 22¾; South Wales, 99¾.

Lines Leased at Fixed Rentals.—Birkenhead, 91½; Buckinghamshire, 96½; London and Chatham, 94; Midland—Bradford, 96; Nottingham and Grantham, 96½; Wilts and Somerset, 95.

British Possessions.—Atlantic and St. Lawrence, 61 ex div.; East Indian, 109; Grand Trunk of Canada, 23½; Ditto, 1st Pref., 75¾; Great Indian Peninsular, 1 0; Great Western of Canada, New, 8; Madras Four and Three Quarters per Cent, 102½; Scinde, 110.

Foreign.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 9½; Bahia and San Francisco, 20½; Dutch Rhenish, 14; Recife and San Francisco, 19½; Sambre and Meuse, Five and a Half per Cent Pref., 10; San Paulo, 9½; Turin and Savona, 3½; Western and North Western of France, 21½.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending Sept. 16 shows the following results, when compared with the previous statement:—

A decrease of circulation of ..	£159,700	An increase of bullion of	116,078
An increase of public deposits of ..	274,108	An increase of rest of	8,618
An increase of other deposits of ..	575,455	An increase of reserve of	258,933
An increase of securities of	682,397		

The total circulation is £21,487,105; public deposits amount to £7 371,510; and private deposits to £13,484,039; securities are £20,901,940; and the stock of bullion is £15,401,568.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Sept. 14.—Only moderate supplies of English wheat have been on offer this week; nevertheless, all kinds have moved off heavily, and prices have given way 1s per quarter. Foreign wheats have changed hands slowly, and the currencies have had a drooping tendency. Floating cargoes of grain have ruled heavy, and rather cheaper. Malting barley has sold freely, at extreme rates; but grinding and distilling sorts have moved off slowly. The malt trade has continued healthy, at full currencies. Good sound oats have sold at quite late currencies; but heated samples have commanded very little attention. No change has taken place in the value of either beans or peas. The flour trade has been inactive. Prices, however, have been supported.

Sept. 16.—The inquiry for wheat and flour to-day was somewhat restricted, at Monday's currency. Spring corn commanded full prices.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, new, 41s. to 48s.; ditto, white, 43s. to 50s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 41s. to 47s.; rye, 34s. to 37s.; grinding barley, 26s. to 24s.; distilling ditto, 29s. to 31s.; malting ditto, 39s. to 40s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s. to 66s.; brown ditto, 50s. to 55s.; Kingston and Ware, 60s. to 66s.; Chevalier, 66s. to 68s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s. to 23s.; potato ditto, 23s. to 27s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 17s. to 22s.; ditto, white, 18s. to 23s.; tick beans, 30s. to 32s.; grey peas, 35s. to 36s.; maple, 38s. to 40s.; white, 37s. to 38s.; boilers, 38s. to 39s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 37s. to 43s.; town households, 20s. to 32s.; country marks 28s. to 32s. per 280lb; French, 35s. to 38s. per sack. American, 19s. to 23s. per barrel.

Seeds.—Mustard, rape, and linseed have been in fair request, at full prices. Otherwise the seed trade has continued in a most inactive state. Cakes are a dull inquiry.

Linseed, English, crushing, 63s. to 68s.; Calcutta, 66s. to 68s.; hempseed, 44s. to 48s. per quarter; coriander, 14s. to 16s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 9s. to 12s.; white ditto, 7s. to 8s.; tares, old, 4s. to 5s. per bushel; English rapeseed, 62s. to 65s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £9 10s. to £10 10s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £10 10s.; rape cakes, £5 to £6 per ton; canary, 45s. to 52s. per quarter; red clover seed, 38s. to 48s.; white ditto, 54s. to 58s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6½d. per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 44s. 1d.; barley, 34s. 7d.; oats, 21s. 8d.; rye, 31s.; beans, 39s. 10d.; peas, 35s. 10d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 45s. 5d.; barley, 32s. 10d.; oats, 22s. 8d.; rye, 33s. 1d.; beans, 39s. 8d.; peas, 36s. 8d.

English Grain Sold last Week.—Wheat, 100,030; barley, 11,615; oats, 8640; rye, 651; beans, 1301; peas, 639 quarters.

Tea.—The public sales have gone off slowly, at about previous rates. Privately the demand is inactive.

Sugar.—Most raw qualities have changed hands steadily, and the quotations have been supported. Refined goods are inactive, at 44s. 6d. per cwt. for common brown lumps. The stock is now 113,962 tons, against 86,712 tons at the corresponding period in 1862.

Coffee.—There is a fair average business doing in all kinds, at full currencies. Stock, 10,861 tons, against 9875 tons last year.

Rice.—This article is in moderate request, on former terms. Stock, 42,336 tons, against (0,570 tons in 1862.

Provisions.—There is about an average business doing in most kinds of butter, at about stationary prices. Bacon supports late rates, but the demand for it is by no means active. Hams and lard are firm in price.

Tallow.—The demand is inactive. P.Y.C., on the spot, 42s. 6d. to 43s., and for delivery during the last three months, 43s. per cwt. The stock consists of 42,060 casks, against 35,454 ditto last year.

Oils.—The market generally is steady, at about stationary prices. Turpentine has rather advanced.

Spirits.—Most kinds of rum move off slowly, at 1s. 6d. per gallon for proof Leewards, and 1s. 8d. for East India. No change has taken place in the value of either brandy or grain spirits.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 10s. to £4 10s.; clover, £3 10s. to £6; and straw, £1 8s. to £1 16s. per load.

Coals.—Best house coals, 17s. 9d. to 18s. 6d.; seconds, 16s. 3d. to 17s. 3d.; Hartley's, 15s. to 16s.; and manufacturers', 13s. to 15s. per ton.

Hops.—New qualities are in fair request, at from 90s. to 140s. per cwt. All other kinds are inactive, but not cheaper.

Wool.—The market is in a healthy state, and the quotations are well supported.

Potatoes.—The supplies are on the increase, and the demand may be considered steady, at from 60s. to 100s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, Sept. 17.)—About an average supply of beasts was on sale here to-day, in but middling condition. Good and prime breeds moved off steadily, at fully Monday's currency; otherwise, the beef trade ruled inactive, at that day's rates. The supply of sheep was only moderate. However, the trade was less active than on Monday, but previous quotations were well supported. The show of calves was moderately good, and the demand ruled inactive, at about previous rates. Suckling calves changed hands at very full prices. Pigs met a slow sale, on former terms. The top price of beef was 5s.; of mutton, 5s. 4d.; of veal, 4s. 8d.; and of pork, 4s. 6d. per 8lb. Per 8lb to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; second quality ditto, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 10d. to 5s.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s. 10d. to 5s.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 6d to 4s. 2d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; neat small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; suckling calves, 15s. to 40s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 15s to 25s. each.

Head of Cattle on Sale.—Total supply:—Beasts, 1100; cows, 130; sheep 6700; calves, 365; and pigs, 270. Foreign: Beasts, 404; sheep, 1120; and calves, 210.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The supply of meat is moderate, and the trade rules steady, as follows:—Beef, from 2s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; veal, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; and pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per 8lb. by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT.

The Presidents and Vice-Presidents of Departments of the Social Science Association have now been appointed as follows:—First Department—Jurisprudence: President, the Hon. Lord Curriehill; Vice-Presidents, the Hon. Lord Mackenzie, Sir Christopher Rawlinson, the Solicitor-General, and Mr. James Hope, D.K.S. Second Department—Education: President, Mr. Nassau W. Senior; Vice-Presidents, Professor Pillans, Professor Kelland, Dr. Schmitz, and Mr. Campbell Swinton. Third Department—Punishment and Reformation: President, the Hon. Lord Neaves; Vice-Presidents, Sir Walter Crofton; Mr. M. Dunlop, M.P.; Rev. Dr. Lee, Rev. Dr. Guthrie. Fourth Department—Public Health: President, Professor Christison; Vice-Presidents, Dr. Craigie, P.R.C.P.; Dr. Newbigging, P.R.C.S.; and Provost Lindsay, Leith. Fifth Department—Social Economy: President, the Right Hon. Sir John M'Neill, G.C.B.; Vice-Presidents, Mr. E. Chadwick; Professor Playfair, C.B.; Mr. W. Chambers, and Rev. Dr. Alexander. Sixth Department—Trade and International Law: President, Mr. Collier, Q.C., M.P.; Vice-Presidents, the Master of the Merchant Company, the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. James Richardson, and Mr. C. Cowan. The reception committee have prepared a list of expected visitors, from which we observe that Lord Brougham, the president of the society, has been invited to become the guest of the Lord Provost during his stay.—*Edinburgh Courant.*

The *Sport* publishes an extract of a letter from Gérard, the lion-killer, who, it may be remembered, started last spring for the purpose of discovering a communication between the west coast of Africa and Algiers, via Timbuctoo. This letter, which is dated from Whydah, on the coast of Upper Guinea, June 24, contradicts a rumour that Gérard had been unsuccessful in his attempt. He says:—"I discovered, not without great difficulty, a road through the interior. In a few days I shall leave Polo-Popo, situated at a short distance west of Whydah. If nothing stops me, I shall reach the mountains of Kong in September, in three months after the sources of the Niger; Timbuctoo in the beginning of the spring, and Algiers at the end of the summer. I start full of confidence in the success of my undertaking."

INVERNESS AND PERTH RAILWAY.

IT is not recorded that Banquo received an answer to his question, "How far is't called to Forres?" But we learn in these latter days, from railway time-tables, that it is within a fraction of five-and-twenty miles of Inverness, the capital of the Highlands. It is a pleasantly-situated little town, near the River Findhorn, rich in gardens and orchards. The "blasted heath" that chilled the soul of Banquo and Macbeth, if it was near Forres at all, has long since been converted into smiling cornfields, as rich and productive as almost any in England; and the only "hurly-burly" now associated with the district is the arrival and departure of the Perth train. Forres is the point at which we quit the East Coast line of railway, on the new route from Inverness to Perth. Thence it proceeds in a south-westerly direction, threading the valley through which some of the tributaries of the Findhorn find their way to the Laigh (or low ground) of Moray, thence to Strathspey and across the Grampian Hills, and finally, following the downward course of the Garry, the Tummel, and the Tay, to the fair city of Perth. A line of more varied Highland scenery it would be difficult to name; and, from the utter change it presents to ordinary railway travelling, it is sure to become popular with tourists. Here are miles and miles of wild barren solitude, a great part of it the bleakest bit of moorland in the Highlands, with vast mountain ranges, scarcely ever without snow, stretching as far as the eye can reach on every side, and no sound to be heard but the brawling of cataracts and the cackling of grouse. At some of the stations not a house is to be seen except the little wooden bothie appropriated by the station-master, whose ponderous bell rings out a loud but most unnecessary injunction to passengers to take their seats. A quiet word to Donald or Evan and his collie-dog, telling him that the engine had taken in water, which was the sole object for stopping, would serve all the purposes of the company, and spare the neighbouring rocky corries the necessity of echoing the noisy clatter of the bell. The Kensington barracks would probably accommodate comfortably the whole population dwelling along some fifty or sixty miles of the line.

It may well be asked how it could have entered the mind of prudent Scotchmen to construct a line of railway through so desolate a land? The answer is easy. Beyond this cheerless desert, along the shores of the Moray Firth, and away through the counties of Inverness, Ross, Sutherland, and Caithness, there is a large and prosperous population, to whom speedy and convenient access to the markets of the south is a matter of the utmost importance. Just as, in the first days of railway construction, it was obvious that Liverpool and Manchester ought to be united by such a line of communication, although Chatsworth Moss intervened, so, on a more diffusive scale, ought the productive districts of the North to be brought into direct communication with the cities and markets of the Lowlands, in spite of the natural barrier which the Grampians interpose. The necessity was long obvious; but it is, perhaps, fortunate that it was not yielded to at first. During the railway mania of 1845 a bill was brought into Parliament for the construction of this line, but was rejected on account of the length of some of the gradients. Steeper ascents had been sanctioned before, but none so long; and, as the old story tells us that little boys should not be allowed to bathe till they have learned to swim, so it pleased Parliament in its wisdom to reject long ascents by railway until they were tested by experience. The delay has probably saved the shareholders all the difference between a paying and a losing line. At that time railways were made comparatively reckless of expense—in defiance of proprietors of land and irrespective of engineering difficulties. The process of time has taught wisdom, and this line of railway, which actually scales the Grampian Hills, the highest range in Scotland, has been made at an expense of less than £8000 per mile. The landed proprietors, instead of opposing, have been the most active promoters of the line; and the scrip is held, not in Capel-court, but by the landowners, farmers, shopkeepers, and tradesmen of the Highlands.

Another cause has promoted the construction of this line. When the Inverness and Perth line was rejected by the House of Commons, permission was given to an Aberdeen company to construct a railway to Inverness. They failed to make it even half way. Inverness completed the communication years afterwards, but it was found impossible to induce the Aberdonians to cultivate quick travelling. Their own line from Aberdeen to Keith was yielding a high dividend (latterly 7 per cent), and they had no object in hurrying northern travellers and goods through the country. The rate of transit by this line averages from sixteen to eighteen miles an hour; and, as the detour by Aberdeen is fully sixty miles between Forres and Perth, it was not very agreeable to tourists to make it at so slow a rate. At the banquet given at Inverness last week, celebrating the opening of the direct route to Perth, there was great cheering and laughter when Mr. Henry Baillie, M.P., said:—"We have had some experience of slow railroad communication in this country, and I need not say that it has not given very general satisfaction." We are now promised that next spring the journey from Perth to Inverness will be performed in five hours, whereas hitherto it has taken six hours to travel from Aberdeen to Inverness, besides the journey from Perth to Aberdeen.

The engineer of the line is Mr. Joseph Mitchell, C.E., of whom it has been justly said that for carrying an iron road through the Highlands no engineer in Britain was so well qualified, no other person having such a knowledge of the country or such a staff of well-qualified assistants for carrying out the undertaking.

The country through which the railway passes is, as we have said, peculiarly mountainous in its character. Shortly after leaving Forres we commence a steady and severe ascent, which continues with little intermission for twenty miles. The lowest pass of the Monagh Liagh range of hills is here attained, at an elevation of about 1100 ft. above the level of the sea. We soon leave the cultivated land. After passing over an enormous embankment, more than half a mile in length and 52 ft. high, the line enters the pleasure grounds of Sir Alexander Gordon-Cumming, of Altyre, the representative of a family that once played a remarkable part in the history of Scotland. One of his ancestors was the Wolf of Badenoch, who burned the Cathedral of Elgin, in 1390; and another was the Red Comyn, stabbed by King Robert Bruce in the Greyfriars' Church of Dumfries. The roving spirit of the race does not seem to have died out. The present Baronet is a keen sportsman, the intimate friend and companion of the late Mr. Charles St. John, author of the "Wild Sports of the Highlands;" and his brother, Ronaleyn Gordon-Cumming, is the famous African lion-hunter, whose adventures in Cape Colony and Natal created so much talk some years ago. The Altyre woods contain some noble specimens of the native Scottish pine; but that portion which the railway passes through is a mixed plantation, in which oak and larch preponderate. Not far away is the Castle of Darnaway, the seat of the Earls of Moray, built originally by that grand old hero Randolph, the friend and faithful follower of the Bruce. Some interesting geological formations are revealed in the cuttings, which sometimes penetrate through sixty feet of gravel, clay, and rock, exhibiting the stratified old red sandstone, reposing unconformably on the ends of crystalline quartzite and gneiss. At other points the line cuts through deep beds of peat moss, through which project the roots of gigantic oak and fir trees that once formed the great Caledonian forest of which we read in "Tacitus." At one part of the ascent no less than 40,000 yards of solid rock had to be removed.

Near the Dunphail station we enter the property of Major Cumming Bruce, M.P., whose residence is situated, in a charming wilderness of natural birch-wood, on the banks of the river Divie. This stream is crossed on a viaduct 550 ft. long, consisting of seven splendid arches, each of 45 ft. span, founded upon solid rock, and rising from the river to the height of 108 ft. It is built of dark grey micaceous gneiss, from quarries opened in the neighbourhood, the turrets and arches being ornamented with light-coloured, hard freestone. The structure, of which we furnish an Engraving, forms an imposing feature of the landscape. Immediately beyond it we pass through another heavy rock cutting, 20 ft. to 50 ft. deep, whence 63,000 cubic yards of hard crystalline rock had to be taken away, and thence the railway fairly opens in the upland moors. The gradient here is 1 in 70 and 1 in 75; the line passes through moss and moor, unrelieved by almost a single tree, till we enter the district of Strathspey.

Now comes a great change of scenery. The last extensive view we had in ascending from Forres was to the north, embracing the Moray Firth and the distant hills of Ross and Sutherland. At the summit level of the first rise, we look southwards into the very heart of the highlands of Inverness-shire. In the centre of a great valley of purple moorland, in which here and there appear a few patches of corn and turnips, quite insufficient to give character to the landscape, runs the great river Spey. On the left are long ranges of low hills covered with pine woods, sloping towards the line of railway, near which the forest assumes a mixed character, and Castle Grant, the seat of the Earl of Seafield, head of a great highland clan, appears among a wide expanse of oak and elm. In front is the little village of Grantown; and beyond, stretching to the right as far as the eye can reach, are the Grampian Hills. We have given an Illustration of this wide panorama, from near the river Dulnain, a tributary of the Spey. Hope is entertained that the railway will be the means of working a great improvement in this part of the country. Hitherto the land has been abandoned to natural pasture, chiefly because of the difficulty and cost of importing those artificial manures and feeding-cakes which are essential to high farming. Hitherto these things have had to be carted from Inverness, a distance of more than thirty miles, at an expense which made their use unremunerative; but now it is expected that farmers will find it profitable to bring into cultivation thousands of acres that are comparatively worthless. Judging from appearances, this great section of Strathspey seems to be a very suitable subject for giving a fair trial to a system recommended in a very practical little work on the management of Highland property, published by Blackwood, which says that there is a great deal of land in the north, yielding only 4d. or 6d. per acre at present, which, if leased to industrious peasants at the same rate, would, at the end of nineteen years, prove to be worth from £1 to 30s. per acre per annum.

Shortly after passing Dulnain Bridge, the railway traverses what in Scotland must be held to be classic ground—the farms which give name to the reel of Tulloch and the song of Tullochgorum. Of this latter Burns says that it is the best song Scotland ever saw. It was written by a Jacobite Bishop of the Scotti sh Episcopal Church, and, though few admirers of Burns will endorse the criticism of the great national poet, everyone must sympathise with the genial, hearty sympathy of the poem, the burden of which is that Whig and Tory should all agree and join in dancing the reel of Tullochgorum. This district was the scene of about the last battle fought in Britain on behalf of King William. The Highlanders of that day knew nothing of the constitutional questions for which England was prepared to make the gravest sacrifices. They recognised Morayshire and the Lothians to be, as Lochiel expressed it, "all men's prey;" but political matters were left implicitly to the chiefs of the clan. On this occasion the tribes of Maclean, Macdonald, Macpherson, Cameron, and the Grants of Glen Moriston were gathered together on the Haughs of Cromdale; they were surprised by the partizans of King William at early dawn and utterly routed. The battle has been made the subject of a spirited ballad, called "The Haughs of Cromdale."

From Strathspey we pass into Badenoch, the district of the Macphersons. Between the two is the rock of Craigellachie, which has become the crest and motto of the clan Grant:—"Stand fast, Craigellachie." Mr. Ruskin makes eloquent reference to this picturesque crag in his "Two Paths," where he contrasts the peasantry of India, from none of whom are the knowledge and practice of art far distant, with the Scottish Highlander, to whom even the carving of a rude shepherd's crook is a matter of the utmost difficulty. He says:—"In one of the loneliest districts of Scotland, where the peat cottages are darkest, just at the western foot of the great mass of the Grampians, which encircles the sources of the Spey and the Dee, the main road, which traverses the chain, winds round the foot of a broken rock, called the Cray or Craig Ellachie. There is nothing remarkable in either its height or form. It is darkened with a few scattered pines and birch-trees, and touched along the summit with a flush of heather; but it constitutes a kind of headland or leading promontory in the group of hills to which it belongs—a sort of initial letter of the mountains, and thus stands in the mind of the inhabitants of the district—the Clan Grant—for a type of the country upon themselves. Their sense of this is beautifully indicated in the war cry of the clan, 'Stand fast, Craigellachie!' You may think long over these few words without exhausting the deep wells of feeling and thought contained in them—the love of the native land and the assurance of faithfulness to it. You could not but have felt if you passed beneath it at the time when so many of England's dearest children were being defended by the strength of heart of men born at its foot, how often among the delicate Indian palaces, whose marble was pallid with horror, and whose vermilion was darkened with blood, the remembrance of its rough grey rocks and purple heaths must have risen before the sight of the Highland soldiers—how often the hailing of the shot and the shrieking of the battle, would pass away from his hearing, and leave only the whisper of the old pine branches, 'Stand fast, Craigellachie!'"

The country opens out from this point southwards; the valley of the Spey becomes more cultivated, and between Loch Inch and Kingussie there are fields of oats and turnips that would do no discredit to any district of Scotland. It was here that the translator of Ossian, James Macpherson, took up his abode, and built a mansion which would have been handsome in another place, but here it is out of keeping with the character and traditions of the country.

Macpherson seemed determined to keep up the mystery of his translations after his death as well as during his lifetime, and we suspect had a secret pride in hearing the authenticity of Ossian broadly called in question, for, of course, what was not translation was original, and whatever merit was taken from Ossian necessarily became due to Macpherson. All traces of the Gaelic MSS. were destroyed. A good many years ago his venerable son-in-law, Sir David Brewster, and Mr. Carruthers, of Inverness, spent some days in searching through his papers, but nothing was found tending in the least to throw light upon the vexed question of the translations. Until the country was opened up by roads, the district of Badenoch was peculiarly the seat of Highland lawlessness. It is further removed than any part of Scotland from the seacoast. Great natural mountain passes guard it on every side, and within the amphitheatre formed by the Grampians and Monagh Laigh is a great district, well suited for maintaining a population in the rude style of living which prevailed in former times among the people of the Highlands. The Lords of Badenoch were long a dominant family in Scottish history. The country is now chiefly in possession of the Macphersons and Macintoshes, the chief constituents of the powerful clan Chattan. In nearly all the rebellions and revolutions in Britain they had a part, and often distinguished themselves by rare hardihood and fidelity. One of the most gallant friends of Prince Charles Edward was the chief of the Macphersons. They "skulked" together for a long time among the caves of Craig Dhu, and for no less than nine years Cluny was concealed by his people after the rebellion of '45, though a troop of redcoats occupied the country and a reward of £1000 was upon his head.

Beyond Kingussie, until we reach Blair Athole, the country is singularly bleak and uninteresting. The River Garry tumbles along gaily in an interminable succession of cascades. It rises near the summit level of the railway, which is about 1500 ft. above the sea, and is the constant companion of the traveller until it falls into the Tummel, a little above the junction of the latter with the Tay. When we saw it, a week or two ago, the river was in great flood, and it would have been difficult to single out along

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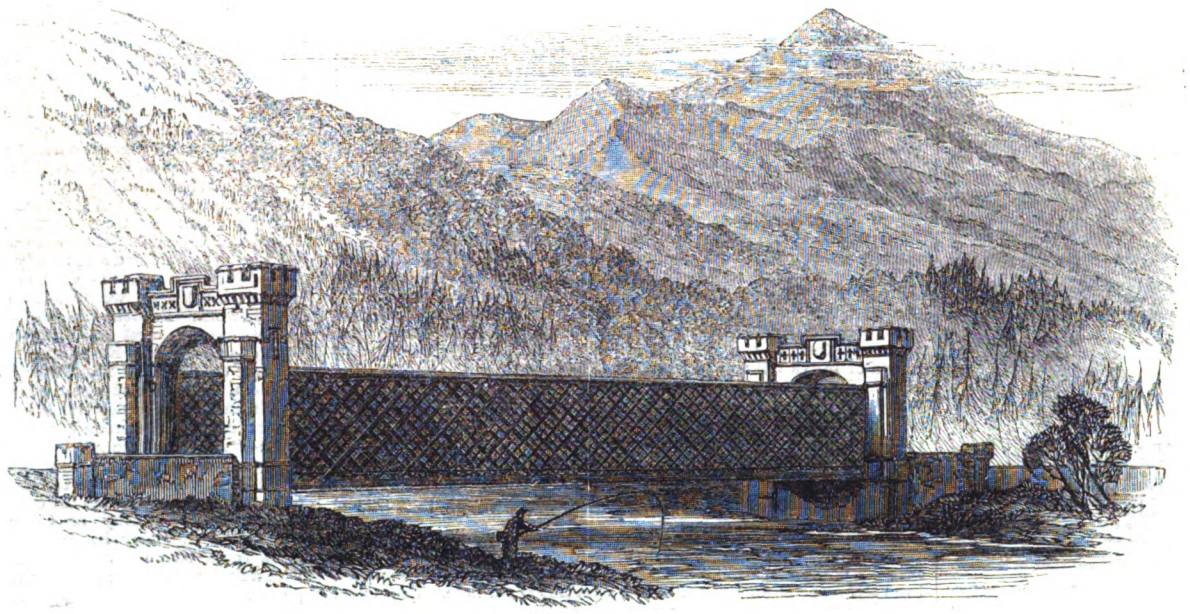
INVERNESS AND PERTH RAILWAY.

DIVIE VIADUCT.

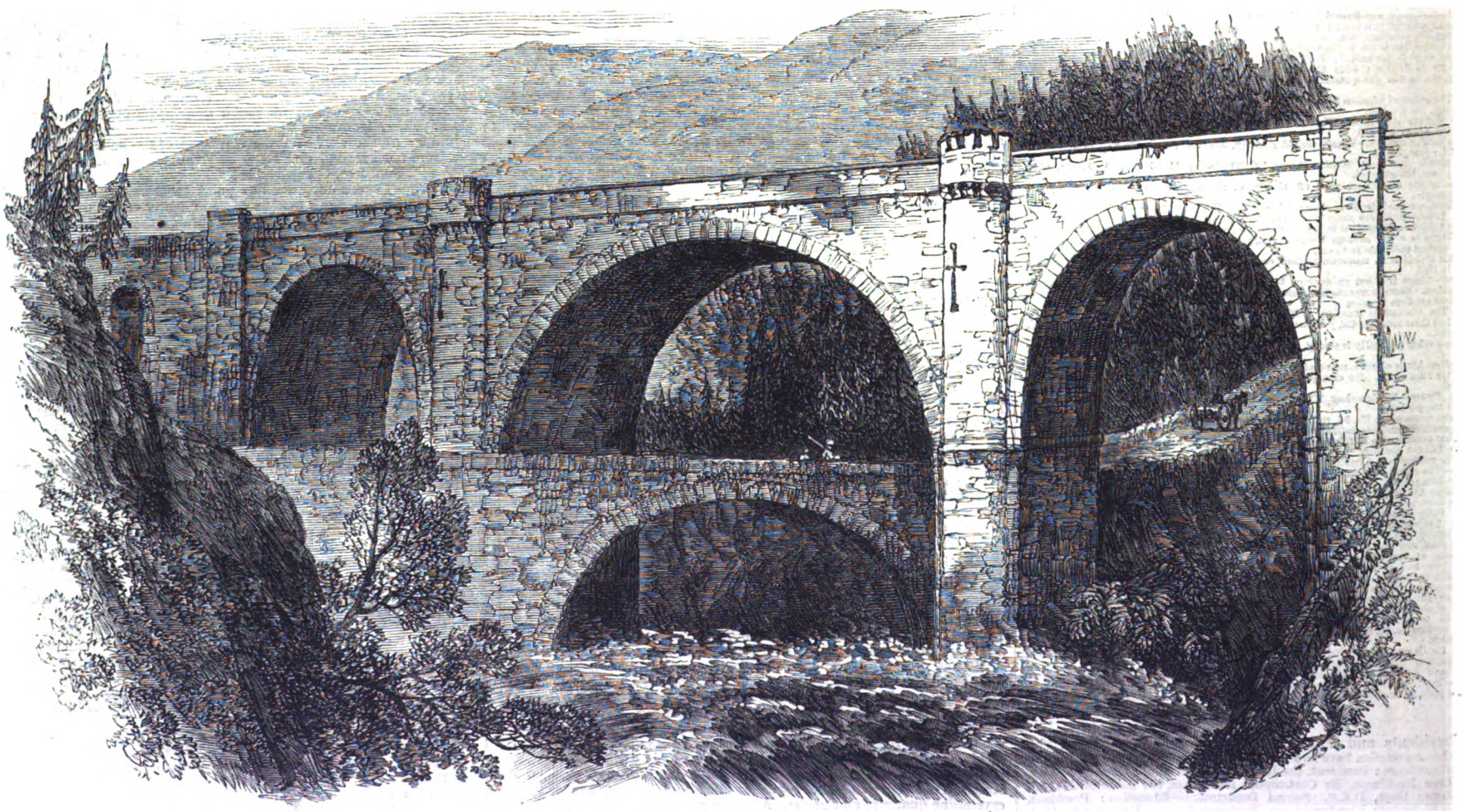
the route a more impressive sight than the Garry rushing beneath the double bridge by which it is spanned at Calvine. We subjoin an Engraving which shows the peculiar construction of this part of the railway—the viaduct crossing the stream, and embracing in one of its arches the old bridge of the roadway. Beneath both the river rushes with fearful impetuosity. Some of the huge planks used in the scaffolding were still planted firmly in the stream, and the water rushed up their sides to a height of 8 ft. or 10 ft., spreading out like a fan and falling from the crest in brilliant clouds of spray. The banks of the river are covered with birch-trees, which droop in graceful festoons to the water's edge; and the Duke of Athole has made miles of pathway, opening up the intricacies of this picturesque ravine.

It is with a sense of relief that one reaches the comfortable little station of Blair Athole. Here are smiling cornfields, breadth of fine woodland, and unexceptionable inns; the long dreary miles of stony moor and mountain through which we have passed—places to



TILT VIADUCT.

dream of and shudder in on a winter's night—prepare one to enjoy the substantial comforts of this Lowland resting-place. It is a centre of pretty excursions, including the Falls of Bruar, the Falls of Tummel, Glen Tilt, &c. But, if time is limited, the tourist had better forego the temptation to remain at Blair Athole and push on with the train to Dunkeld, one of the most charming little spots in Scotland. Immediately beyond the Blair station the train crosses the river Tilt on a handsome iron bridge of open ironwork, whence there is a fine view of the well-formed and richly-tinted hills of this part of Perthshire. The incline is now all down hill, and the train speeds rapidly along towards an ever-narrowing gorge. In a moment it is plunged into the darkness of a tunnel, on issuing from which the whole romantic beauty of the famous Pass of Killiecrankie stands revealed. It was at the entrance to this mountain fastness, in the cause of King James, that Viscount Dundee, variously styled "The Bloody Claverhouse" and "Bonnie Dundee," was slain in the moment of victory. He allowed King



BRIDGE OVER THE GARRY AT CALVINE.

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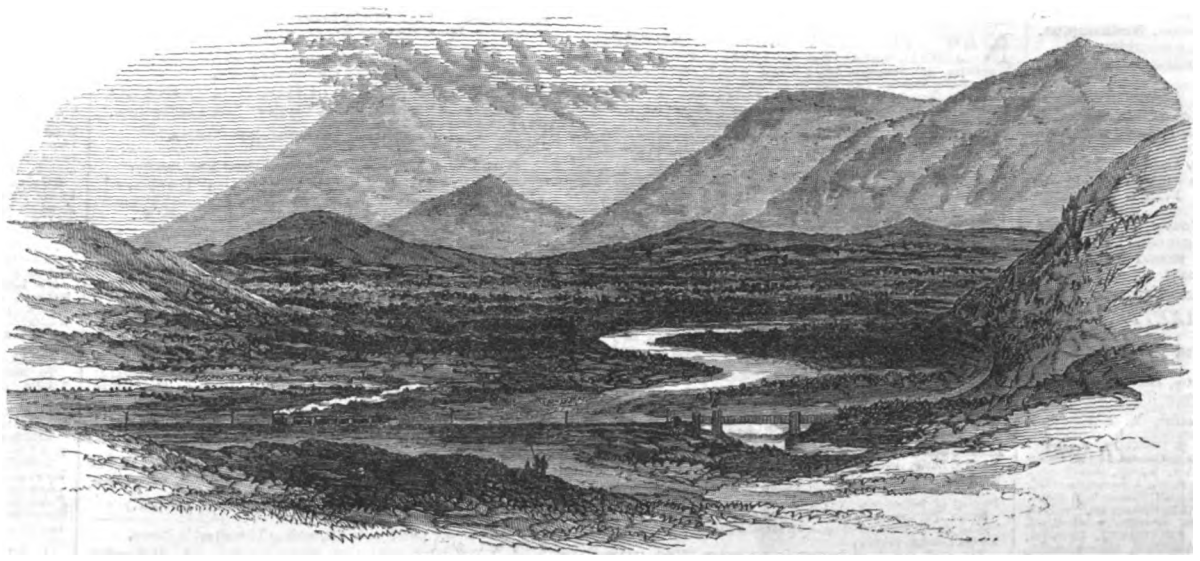
INVERNESS AND PERTH RAILWAY.

William's troops to pass through the narrow rocky defile in order that their destruction might be the more complete when routed. The Highlanders fell upon them with great impetuosity. They reserved their fire till at close quarters, and then, throwing away their guns, made savage use of the native broadsword. The Royalists were completely routed, and their destruction in the narrow gorge of Killiecrankie was great. But the death of Dundee rendered the victory abortive: the Highlanders scattered to their homes, and the remnant of the host was put to flight at the Haughs of Cromdale. A long viaduct runs along the foot of the pass, beside the rushing waters of the Garry; but one has scarcely time to admire the crags, the varied foliage, the precipitous sides of the ravine, and the black abysses through which the river cleaves a way, when the train issues in peace upon the wide-spread fertile valleys and distant hills of transparent blue that stretch away to the Lowlands

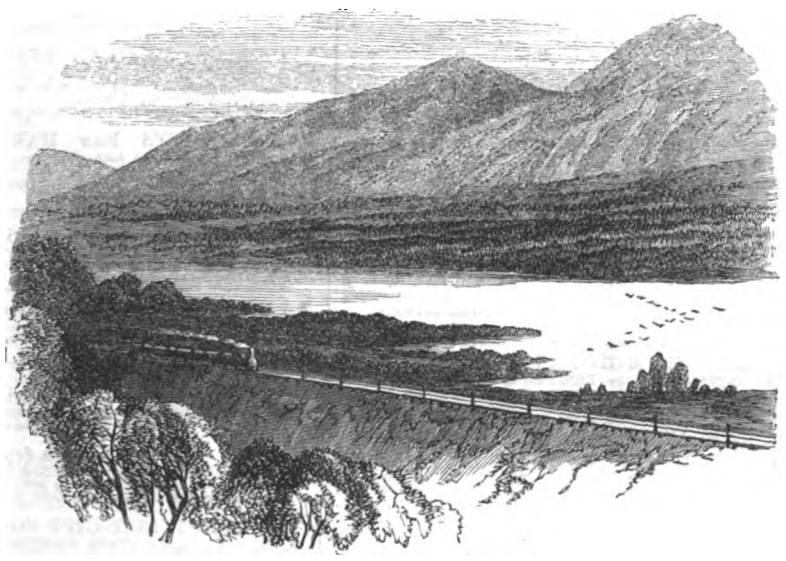


STRATHSPEY.

from the banks of the beautiful river Tay.

The rest of the journey is through comparatively well-known ground. The beauties of the venerable little cathedral town of Dunkeld have been celebrated a hundred times. The whole district is one of surpassing beauty, and its rich soft aspect is all the more agreeable by the contrast with Drumochter and Dalwhinnie, which have been left behind. The whole distance from Inverness to Perth is 144 miles, and the saving effected, as compared with the détour by Aberdeen, is just sixty miles.

The carriages are new and comfortable, the officials have been trained under the Inverness and Aberdeen Junction Company, who work the Perth line, so that this new railway will speedily settle down as one of the recognised institutions of the country, destined, we trust, to enjoy the same immunity from accidents and misfortunes that has characterised the other lines under the same able management.



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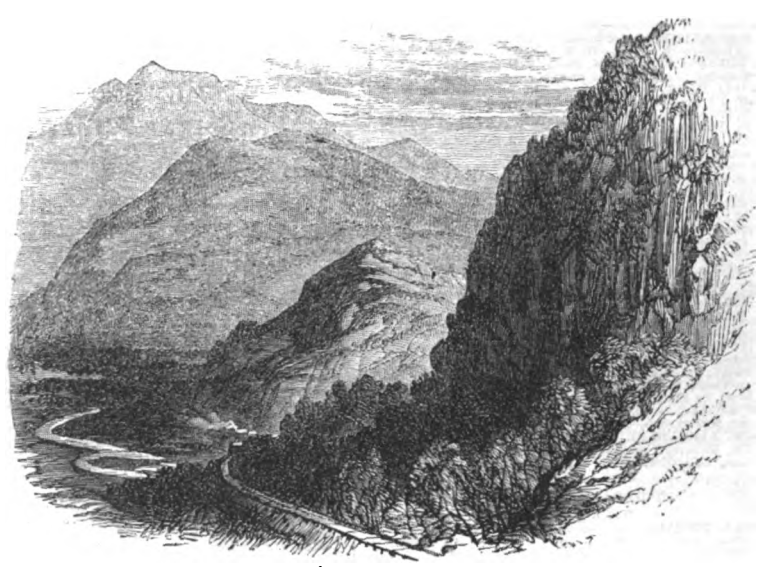

CRAIGELLACHIE.

KILLIECRANKIE.

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**** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 13th inst., at 8, Ely-place, Dublin, the wife of Frederick H. Henry, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 13th inst., at 7, Bellevue-place, Southampton, the wife of Charles G. Weller, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 13th, at Warwick-square, the Hon. Mrs. Vereker, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 16th inst., at the residence of his sisters, 4, Clapton-square, Lower Clapton, James Crampton, Esq., late of Shanghai, China, in his 48th year.

On the 16th inst., at his residence, Oak-hill, Surbiton, Kingston-*on*-Thames, Surrey, George Peters Price, of the Stock Exchange, London, aged 60. Friends will accept this intimation.

On the 9th inst., at Upper Holloway, of diphtheria, Thomas Stephen, aged 3 years, youngest child; and on the 13th, aged 11 years, Annie Mary, second daughter of Thomas Stone, Esq., of Wellclose-square.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11.

BANKRUPTS.

T. and E. MELLADEW, Mark-lane, City, and Liverpool, merchants.—E. BAKER, Roman-road, Islington, smith.—C. THEEDAM, Stow Maries, Essex, farmer.—G. CORTEST, Whitechapel, confectioner.—J. MASH, Oxford, licensed victualler.—W. T. PALMER, Manor-street, Old Kent-road, commercial traveller.—I. LAKEMAN, Wilmott-street, Bloomsbury, printer.—L. S. DICKSON, *Stanhope-terrace, Hyde Park-gardens West*, Lieutenant Colonel in the Tower Hamlets Militia.—T. LAMBERT, Anerley, Surrey, wharfinger's clerk.—ANN WILDEN, Upper Chapman-street, Commercial-road, grocer.—C. KING, Stratford, grocer.—F. GREEN, Cumberland-street, Pimlico, lodging-house keeper.—R. RUSSELL, Notting-hill, builder.—J. GAMBELL, Camberwell, ship store merchant's clerk.—J. MURPHY, Minories, auctioneer.—R. T. PRITCHETT, Chiswick, gun and rifle manufacturer.—F. J. ARCHER, Hammersmith, professor of music.—D. HUTCHISON, Southwark, stonemason.—J. HEBBLOCKS Edgware-road, cheesemonger.—T. L. CALVERT, City-road, wholesale milliner.—A. KURTON, Sheerness, baker.—J. K. RITCHIE, Fleet-street, publisher.—T. SANDERS, Shoreditch, confectioner.—T. D. PROTHERO, Newington, clerk.—A. GORTON, Haymarket, butcher.—G. A. OYLER, Brighton, licensed victualler.—J. SIDDENS, Tipton, Staffordshire, commission agent.—H. HAND, Pelsall, Staffordshire, carpenter.—M. T. COOKE, Clerkenwell-green, jeweller.—P. MORRIS, Handsworth, Staffordshire, coal merchant.—H. MATTFY, Leominster, painter.—H. HALL, Walsall, Staffordshire, grocer.—J. COLLBOURN, Shirland, Derbyshire, farmer and butcher.—J. MEE, Sharpley, Leicestershire, gardener and seedsman.—J. H. SMITH, Isle of Wight, clerk.—ANN BOWS, Kingston-upon-Hull, milliner.—T. BITTLER, Llanbeblig, in, Carnarvonshire, farmer.—H. GODDARD, Hathersage, Derbyshire, grocer and beerhouse keeper.—J. LEE, St. Helen's, Lancashire, ale and porter dealer.—J. W. CHALWICK, Liverpool, licensed victualler.—J. COOPER, Macclesfield, silk manufacturer.—H. H. HAGUE, Ashton-under-Lyne, wine and spirit merchant.—C. F. WHITE, Durham, grocer and provision dealer.—J. S. RILEY, Birmingham, powder flask manufacturer.—A. JENNINGS, Birmingham, electro-plate manufacturer.—H. S. ANSELL, Coventry, *clothier*.—C. CROSS, St. Albans, tinplate-worker.—G. RODWELL, Watford, boot and shoe dealer.—C. TITTERINGTON, Great Marton, Lancashire, wheelwright.—T. H. DRUMMOND, Birkenhead, stationer.—J. STEPHENSON, Derby, draper's assistant.—P. DICKINSON, Kingston-upon-Hull, cab proprietor.—AMELIA COOMBS, Bristol, assistant to a bookseller.—C. W. LAWRENCE, Keynsham, Somersetshire, dealer in jewellery.—J. CROCKER, Bristol, carpenter and undertaker.—J. GASKELL, Manchester, hairdresser.—R. COLTON, Caistor, Lincolnshire, grocer.—E. LEACH, Waterbeach, Cambridgeshire, builder.—C. WOODWARD, Clown, Derbyshire, farmer.—H. H. SHAW, Nottingham, auctioneer.—J. TURTON, Sheffield, moulder.—J. GREAVES, Sheffield, razor-blade forger.—J. SCHOFIELD, Holm, Yorkshire, manufacturer.—J. SKIDMORE, Ambleside, Worcestershire, puddler.—N. PICKEN, Stoke-upon-Trent, packer.—W. CORRALL Leicester, baker and publican.—W. S. SHARP, Fremantle, Southampton, clerk.—H. FILLEW, East Stonehouse, Devonshire, greengrocer.—W. TILLEY, Manchester, ropemaker.—J. HYDE, Glossop, Derbyshire, milk-dealer.—W. KIMBERLEY, Old Broad street, share dealer.—W. WAREING, *Monlton*, Northamptonshire, maltster.—R. DAVIS, Birmingham, milkseller.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 15.

BANKRUPTS.

REBECCA THOMAS, Walthamstow, Essex.—ELLEN CURNIN, Plough Hotel, Lewisham, Kent, late boarding-school keeper.—J. BOREHAM, Roman-road, Barnsbury, carpenter.—W. H. BELL, Calthorpe-street, Gray's-inn-lane, warehouseman.—J. F. PARIS, Ipswich, Berlin-wool dealer.—REBECCA FISHER, Devonshire-place, Edgware-road.—E. PRICE, Warminster, Wiltshire, grocer.—T. SCOTT, Roupell-street, Blackfriars, and New Milford, Pembrokeshire, master mariner.—G. SMITH, Nottingham, painter.—J. E. WATKINS, Hampden-street, Harrow-road, baker.—W. TUCK, Holt, Norfolk, linkeeper.—J. HARPER, New Romney, Kent, farmer.—J. SPEELEY, Ponsonby-place, Pimlico, tobacconist.—F. G. WILLIAMS, Rose-lane, Ratcliffe; and Exmouth-street, Commercial-road East, wine-cooper.—V. H. OLDFIELD, Connaught-terrace, Edgware-road, beer-retailer.—J. H. QUINLEY, Forest-hill, Kent, teacher.—H. B. RUSSELL, Gloucester-terrace, New-road, Commercial-road East, carpenter.—W. B. WILLMOTT, Bishop's Hatfield, Hertfordshire, coal-merchant.—A. SHINGFIELD, Jubilee-street, *Commercial-road East, carpenter*.—A. S. SHACKLETON, Grace-church-street, upholsterer.—C. EARP and R. BOSTOCK, Hinckley, Leicestershire, hosiery manufacturers.—G. LANGMAN, Wolverhampton, auctioneer.—J. LEE, Leicester, engineer.—C. H. WARING, *Ystrad and Glyn Neath, Glamorganshire*, mining engineer.—W. A. MINTY, Cinderford, Gloucestershire, grocer.—H. ANDREW, St. Ives, Cornwall, master mariner.—W. HEAP, Huddersfield, cotton waste dealer.—E. TAYLOR, Gedcar, Yorkshire, manufacturer.—D. NEWTON, Sheffield, joiner.—T. PHILLIPS, Blackburn, licensed victualler.—D. NORCROFT, Stockport, butcher.—J. MORRIS, Birmingham, carpenter.—J. BUBB, Birmingham, coal dealer.—T. DARBYSHIRE, Birmingham, jeweller.—W. MORGAN, Birmingham, general dealer in skins.—W. MALTBY, Nottingham, lace dealer.—W. ROCK, Abbots Bromley, Staffordshire, bootmaker.—A. G. MONTAGU, Milford Haven, Pembrokeshire, Assistant Paymaster in the Royal Navy.—C. S. GORTON, Oldham, painter.—J. BARTON and J. BARTON, jun., Crickhowell, Breconshire, cattle salesmen.—H. S. GARFORTH, Bradford, Yorkshire, butcher.—T. ROGERS, Portsea, Hants, baker.—J. SAPH, Swansea, Glamorganshire, licensed victualler.—A. DRAGE, *Northampton*, baker.—D. SHAW, Wednesbury, Staffordshire, boat-builder.—F. KENDRICK, Stone, Staffordshire, timber-keeper.—J. YARDLEY, Bilston, Staffordshire, butcher.—T. MEDDINGS, Sheffield, Yorkshire, late licensed victualler.—S. BROOKES, Leek, Staffordshire, timber dealer.—W. WATKINS, Swansea, Glamorganshire, late licensed victualler.—J. KINGHORN, jun., Ponselwood, Somersetshire, innkeeper.—H. BUTLER, Darlaston, Staffordshire, late schoolmaster.—J. SHAUL, Bath, *grocer*.

FOR FAMILY ARMS—the LINCOLN'S INN HERALDIC OFFICE—send Name and County. Arms Painted, Impaled, and Quartered. Sketch, 3s. 6d., or stamps. The Pedigrees of Families, 21s.—H. SALT, Gt. Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn.

LINCOLN'S-INN HERALDIC OFFICE. The established office of authority in England for furnishing Arms, Crests, &c., authentically. "The Lincoln's-Inn Manual of Heraldry," 3s. or stamps.—H. SALT, Great Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn.

SIGNET CREST RINGS, 18-carat, Hall-marked, Solid fine Gold, 30s.; Ditto, handsome, for Arms and Crest, 50s. Ditto, large for Arms, Crest, and Motto, £3 15s.—H. SALT (observe), Heraldic Office, Great Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn.

LINCOLN'S-INN HERALDIC OFFICE. Engraving by the Laws of Garter King-at-Arms. Crest on Seals or Rings, 8s. 6d.; Arms on ditto, 14s.; Solid Gold Signet Rings for Crest, 21s.; a Book-Plate, Arms, and Crest, with Name, 21s.

FAMILY ARMS.—All Persons desirous of having a correct copy of their armorial bearings should send name and county to CULLETON'S HERALDIC LIBRARY. No fee for search. Plain sketch, 3s. 6d.; in heraldic colours, 6s.; large size Arms, Crest, and Motto, with heraldic description, beautifully painted in rich colours, 12s. Family Pedigrees Traced and Arms quartered and impaled by T. Culleton, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane), London, W.C.

YOUR ARMS, CREST, MONOGRAM, or Address Stamped on Paper Free of Charge, and no charge for engraving die if an order is given for a ream of best diver and 500 envelopes to match at 21s., carriage paid, by T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

WEDDING-CARDS and ENVELOPES Stamped in Silver with Arms, Crest, or Monogram. 50 Cards for lady and gentleman, 50 choice envelopes, maiden name printed on flap, all complete, 13s. 6d., carriage paid. A Cardplate engraved in any style, and 50 best Ivory Cards, 2s., post-free.—T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

FAMILY ARMS Engraved on Seals, Rings, and steel Dies in artistic style. Crest on Seals, 7s. 6d.; solid Gold Ring, 18-carat, Hall-marked, engraved with any crest, 32s.; ditto, very massive, 42s.; *ditto* for Arms, Crest, and Motto, 60s. The *Hall* mark is the only guarantee for pure gold.—T. CULLETON, Engraver to her Majesty and the Board of Trade, by appointment, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

MARK YOUR LINEN with CULLETON'S PATENT ELECTRO-SILVER PLATES.—*By* means of this invention the difficulty of writing on linen with the pen is entirely superseded. Initial Plate, 1s.; Name, 2s. 6d.; Set of Numbers, 2s. 6d.; Crest, 5s. Post-free for stamps. Any one can use them.—T. Culleton, Patentee, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

H. WALKER'S PATENT RIDGED-EYED NEEDLES extend the cloth so that the thread may pass through it quickly and without the slightest drag. For ease in threading they surpass all others. Samples at 1s. per 100, of any dealer.—H. Walker, Patentee, Alcester; and 47, Gresham-st., London.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE. Managers, Messrs. EDMUND FALCONER and F. B. CHATTERTON.—On MONDAY, and during the Week, the New Comedy, NATURE'S ABOVE ART. To conclude with a New and Original Drama, entitled THE DEAL BOATMAN. Prices as usual. Commence at Seven.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI. ANNUAL BENEFIT of Mr. BENJAMIN WEBSTER, Sole Proprietor and Manager. SATURDAY NEXT, SEPT 26, and last night of the season, when will be revived, for this night only, the celebrated Comedy of MASKS AND FACES, with Mr. Benjamin Webster and Mrs. Stirling in their original characters of Triplet and Peg Woffington; with other Entertainments.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI. Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. WEBSTER. Last Six Nights of the Season. On Monday and during the Week, THE TRAGEDY QUEEN—Mrs. Stirling; THE HEN AND CHICKENS—Messrs. Billington, R. Phillips, Stephenson, Mrs. Stirling, and Miss H. Simms; THE HAUNTED MAN—Messrs. R. Phillips, Billington, A. Wood, Miss Woolgar, and Miss H. Simms; and CATCHING AN HEIRESS. Commence at Seven.

POLYGRAPHIC HALL.—Miss HERAUD and Herr KRUEGER'S celebrated SHAKSPEAREAN ENTERTAINMENT illustrative of the PASSIONS, interspersed with Descriptive Music on TUESDAY, SEPT. 22, and every Evening, at Eight; Saturdays, at Three. Music by J. C. Beuthin, Esq. Solos, Miss Mabel Brent, Mrs. Beuthin, Herr Boan, Mr Page, and Signor Napoli. An efficient Chorus. Booking at the Hall, King William-street, Strand, from Ten to Five; or Tickets of the Musicsellers.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Week ending SEPT. 26.—Open, Monday at 9; other days at 10. Admission, Saturday, Half-a-crown; other days, One Shilling; Children under Twelve, Half-price.

Mons. Lotto, the great Polish Violinist, will perform daily during the week.

Orchestral Band, Great Organ and Pianoforte Performances, and Display of Fountains.

Great Picture Gallery, and Desanges' Victoria Cross Gallery. Novelty Exhibition of articles manufactured and for sale, at the lowest London prices.

The Park and Gardens now in perfection. Most extraordinary Display of Flowers.

MONS. LOTTO, of Warsaw, the great Polish VIOLINIST, whose performances at the Crystal Palace last July excited so much enthusiasm, will appear DAILY NEXT WEEK, at Half-past Four o'Clock, and perform some of his most popular pieces.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The GREAT FOUNTAINS will be displayed at Four o'Clock on MONDAY NEXT, the 21st inst.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Mr. MANN'S BENEFIT CONCERT will take place on SATURDAY NEXT, SEPT. 26. Admission, Half-a-Crown. Full particulars will be duly announced.

MINERALOGY.—King's College, London. Professor TENNANT, F.G.S., will commence a COURSE OF LECTURES on Mineralogy, with a view to facilitate the study of Geology and of the application of Mineral Substances in the Arts. The Lectures begin on FRIDAY, OCT. 2, at Nine o'Clock a.m. They will be continued on each succeeding Wednesday and Friday, at the same hour. Fee, £2 2s. R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

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Receipt and Expenditure of the year ending 24th June, 1863.

Dr.	
Balance on the 24th June, 1862	£1225 17 7
Interest on Investments—namely, £200 South Australian Bond, £48,000 New Three per Cents, £1000 Consols	1436 8 6
	£2653 6 1
Cr.	
1. Expenses of training hospital nurses at St. Thomas's Hospital	£518 10 5
2. Expenses of training midwifery nurses for the poor at Kings's College Hospital	42 0 0
3. Advertisements, *printing*, &c.	41 17 0
Secretary	50 0 0
Balance on the 24th of June, 1863	1642 18 8
	£2653 6 1

Applications from candidates desirous of being trained as hospital nurses, or from institutions in want of trained hospital nurses, should be made to the Matron, St. Thomas's Hospital, Newington.

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Arriving in Boulogne	11.30 "
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London, King's-cross Station, September, 1863.

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12 Table Forks	20	11	0	0	12 Table Forks	40	15	0	0
12 Dessert Ditto	20	7	6	8	12 Dessert ditto	25	9	7	6
2 Gravy Spoons	10	3	13	4	2 Gravy Spoons	12	4	0	0
1 Soup Ladle	10	3	13	4	1 Soup Ladle	11	4	2	6
4 Sauce Ditto	10	3	18	4	4 Sauce ditto	12	4	16	0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt)		1	0	0	4 Salt Spoons (gilt)		2	2	0
1 Fish Slice (pierced)		2	10	0	1 Fish Slice (pierced)		3	5	0
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6 Tea spoons	0	8	0	1 Butter knife	0	3	6
2 Egg spoons	0	5	0	6 Table knives	0	11	0
1 Soup ladle	0	12	0	6 Cheese knives	0	8	0
1 Pair fish carvers ..	0	14	0	Pair of meat carvers ..	0	7	6
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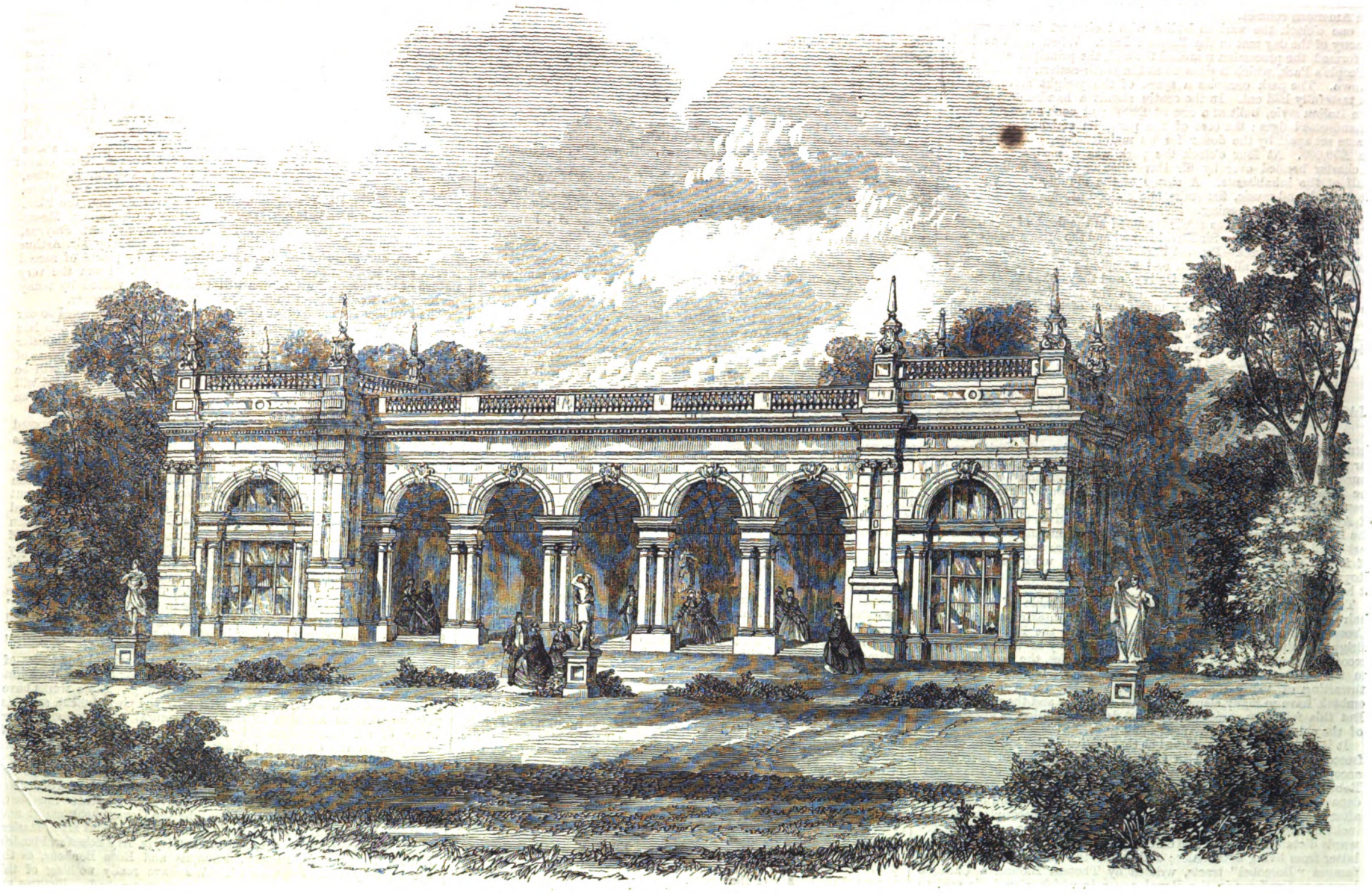
OPENING OF THE PEOPLE'S PARK, DUNDEE.



THE PAVILION IN BAXTER PARK.

THE magnificent park presented by Sir David Baxter and the Misses Baxter to the people of Dundee was formally handed over to the trustees on Wednesday week. The day was kept as a close holiday, and the town was completely *en fête*.

In the forenoon Earl Russell met the Town Council in the Corn Exchange, and was presented with the freedom of the burgh and created a guild brother. His Lordship was accompanied to the platform by Countess Russell, Lady Georgiana Russell, the Earl of Dalhousie, Sir J. Ogilvy, and Sir D. Baxter. The Corn Exchange was crowded by the influential citizens of Dundee, who gave the noble Earl a most cordial welcome. The formal presentations having been made, his Lordship returned thanks, saying that in the course of his

PRESENTATION OF THE FREEDOM OF DUNDEE TO EARL RUSSELL IN THE CORN EXCHANGE.

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Parliamentary life he had "been studious to build upon the ancient foundations." He concluded with a declaration of the intention of the Government to maintain strict neutrality between the parties engaged in the American conflict.

At one o'clock the various bodies who took part in the grand ceremony of the day met in the Barrack Park. When the line had been formed, the procession marched through the principal streets to the People's Park, which is situated at the north-eastern extremity of the town. The park occupies a space of thirty-eight acres, and is most tastefully laid out. In the centre stands a handsome pavilion in the Italian style, built at a cost of £6000; at each entrance there are handsome lodges; the cost of the park, its embellishment, and the sum set apart by the donor for its maintenance, cannot be less than £50,000. At four o'clock the park was opened, and the keys and charter handed over by Sir David Baxter to Lord Dalhousie in behalf of the inhabitants. A statue of the munificent donor was inaugurated, and music, fireworks, and balloon ascents contributed to the festivities of the evening.

The first meeting of the trustees named in the deed of gift of the public park to Dundee by Sir David Baxter and the Misses Baxter was held on Thursday week—Provost Parker in the chair. The trustees named were nearly all present, and accepted office. A remit was made to the chairman, Sir John Ogilvy, and the clerk, Mr. D. Small, to draw up a resolution to be inserted in the minutes expressive of the trustees' appreciation of the munificence of Sir David and the Misses Baxter. It was unanimously resolved to name the park "The Baxter Park." A committee was appointed to frame rules and regulations, and arrangements were made for investing the £10,000 given by Sir David Baxter for the maintenance of the park.

"JANE LANE ASSISTING CHARLES II. TO ESCAPE AFTER THE BATTLE OF WORCESTER."

THE fresco by Mr. E. M. Ward, R.A. (engraved on the first page of our present Number), is one of the series of eight paintings now in course of being executed by this artist in the Commons' corridor of the Palace of Westminster. Three besides the present have already been painted—viz., "The Execution of Montrose," "The Last Sleep of Argyll," and "Alice Lisle Assisting the Fugitives to Escape after the Battle of Sedgmoor." The fresco engraved having been finished last—and probably still more because the artist has not, as in the case of former frescoes, exhibited a duplicate of the work in oil at the Royal Academy—it is the least known of the popular series to which it belongs.

The incident represented is the most remarkable of the many hair-breadth escapes of Charles II. after his disastrous defeat by Cromwell at Worcester till his embarkation for the French coast at Brighton—then Brighthelmstone. Not even any of the unguarded recognitions of friends, the suspicions of enemies, the concealments in the "Royal oak" at Boscobel and other hiding-places, the thwarting of many plans of escape, and the foiled attempts to embark have so many elements of the dramatic and the picturesque. But this felicitous choice of the most dramatic subject is always one of the chief merits of Mr. Ward's paintings.

It is not much to be wondered at that the particular incident of this fresco is not to be found in Clarendon's imperfect and inaccurate account of the King's escape, given in "The History of the Great Rebellion." Sir Walter Scott, in "Woodstock," has, it is well known, departed from his usual historical accuracy in describing the events after the battle of Worcester. Perfectly authentic descriptions of the incident exist, however:—First, in the King's own narrative, afterwards dictated to Pepys, and carefully corrected and completed by the latter from living authorities; and then in the long-neglected but now famous "Boscobel" tracts, written by Thomas Blount, a Catholic lawyer and sufferer in the Royal cause, in which, also, he is said to have borne arms, and the general accuracy of whose narrative is proved by much collateral evidence. The idea of Charles's assumption of the disguise represented in the fresco originated in the following circumstance:—The Royalist Lord Wilmot, who had been informed of the King's concealment at Boscobel in the house of the Penderel family, had found means of communication with Colonel Lane, another sure Royalist, whose house, Bentley Hall, in Staffordshire, was at no great distance. The sister of the Colonel, Mrs. Jane Lane, was on the point of setting out on a visit to her friend, Mrs. Norton, of Abbotsleigh, near Bristol, under a pass available for herself and one male attendant; and it was resolved that Lord Wilmot, disguised in that capacity, should convey her to this place in order that he should arrange some plan for the King's escape from the port of Bristol or its neighbourhood. This purpose was frustrated, however, by the King's inability to pass the Severn; and it was then decided that Charles himself, upon his arrival at Bentley Hall, should assume the disguise proposed to be taken by Wilmot. This he did; Colonel Lane supplying him with the suit of ordinary grey cloth which was to convert him from Will Jones, the woodman of Boscobel, into William Jackson, a neighbouring tenant's son. The King certainly played his part with remarkable tact and self-possession—equally distinct from overcaution and temerity—and with that easy goodhumour which was his best characteristic in after life. His whole conduct through his great peril showed, indeed, the best side of the King's character; and the story of his escape is one of the most romantic episodes in our language and history. We cannot do better than give the adventure represented in the fresco in the King's own words, as dictated to Pepys:—"But a mile," says Charles, "before we [i.e., himself and Mrs. Lane, and also Mrs. Lane's sister and her husband who rode another "double-horse"] came to Stratford-upon-Avon [where they would have to cross the river and separate], we espied upon the way a troop of horse whose riders were alighted, and the horses, eating some grass by the wayside, staying there as I thought while their muster-master was providing their quarters. Mrs. Lane's sister's husband, who went along with her as far as Stratford, seeing this troop of horse just in our way, said, that for his part he would not go by them; for he had been once or twice beaten by some of the Parliament soldiers, and he would not run the venture again. I, hearing him say so, begged Mrs. Lane softly in her ear that we might not turn back, but go on, if they should see us turn. But all she could say in the world would not do, but her brother-in-law turned quite round and went into Stratford another way. The troop of horse being then just getting on horseback, about twice twelve score off, and, as I told her, we did meet the troop just but in the town of Stratford."

Mr. Ward has properly placed the King and Mrs. Lane most prominently in his fresco; the roundhead soldiers are sufficiently conspicuous to indicate the imminent peril he is escaping. The horse is about to ford the Avon, and the spire of Stratford Church—Shakspeare's Stratford—is seen in the distance. The King smiles quite collectedly at his escape; but Mrs. Lane cannot conceal her terror now that the danger is almost past. Yet Jane Lane proved herself a heroine to bear comparison with Flora Macdonald. The painter, doubtless, intends, by her instinctive effort to cling to and conceal the King, that her apprehension was more on his account than her own; though the risk she ran was extreme, for one thousand pounds had been offered for the arrest of the Royal fugitive, and all who concealed him were pronounced guilty of high treason. The portrait of Jane Lane, attributed to Lely, and bearing strong marks of his style, greatly resembles the portraits of Anne Boleyn in its thoughtful expression, as well as in the features and the colour of the hair. Part of this work has been executed in stereochrome, or water-glass, and this more durable method is to be employed in Mr. Ward's future paintings at Westminster. The artist is now engaged painting "The Landing of Charles II. at Dover" in the next compartment of the corridor; and there are still to follow, "The Trial of the Bishops," "William and Mary Receiving the Lords and Commons at the Banqueting House, Whitehall," and "Monk Declaring for a Free Parliament."

There are in England and Wales 19,352 blind persons, and 12,230 deaf and dumb persons.

It appears from the sixteen population tables just issued that when the census was taken there were 73,434 foreigners in England and Wales.

More than 12,000,000 cockchafers have been destroyed this year in the canton of Bâle, in Switzerland. The authorities paid large premiums for their destruction.

"SCENE ON BOARD A FRENCH STEAMER FROM HAVRE TO HONFLEUR." PAINTED BY M. BIARD.

SEA sickness, a cold in the head, and the toothache—not to speak of gout, nervousness, and disordered liver—have ever been held to be most legitimate sources of amusement for all but their immediate victims. Yet, selecting sea sickness, and running over "all the ills that flesh is heir to," is there one that renders us more utterly miserable (while it lasts) than this same *mal-de-mer*, the various stages of which M. Biard has depicted with such singular gusto and irresistible humour in the picture, exhibited not long since at Paris, and engraved on page 285. Why, we ourselves, only a little time ago, were reduced to such a dire extremity while hanging over the side of a ship that we wished—with all the force of volition left—some humane person would kindly hoist us overboard, that we might become bodily (and not by agonising instalments) food for the fishes. We have a remarkably athletic friend, "bearded like the pard," whose terror of sea sickness is so great that the very smell of a Thames penny-boat will give him the most alarming premonitory symptoms. As, however, probably many of our readers have quite recently enjoyed this *agrément de voyage*, further to insist on its delightfulness would be supererogatory. Laugh, then, we all—now that we are safe on terra firma—at the Hogarthian fun before us; and, as a climax to our malice, let us hope that many unwary travellers bound for the Continent may provide themselves with a copy of our present Number to read on board!

The run from Havre to Honfleur is often an ugly one at the mouth of the Seine; and, as we see here, in a "sou-wester," and with the swell up La Manche from the Atlantic, the steamer rolls heavily. This "rolling," too, is far more trying than the "pitching" movement to one's power of preserving the equilibrium, as well as one's digestive organs. Several of these passengers have plainly not yet got their "sea-legs" for such a trip. An officer on the right, who doubtless finds jack-boots as little advantageous on the slippery deck as for climbing a tree, has either "sat down," as Lord Dundreary expressed himself, "before he was down;" or else, by a lurch of the steamer, has been capsized over an unsteady pile of luggage—the drollery of distress attending such a disaster to a courteous Frenchman being heightened by his bruising a poor fellow's shins behind him, crushing an irate old lady's bandboxes, and liberating a mischievous monkey. The music on the left—which, by-the-way, is not improbably of the sort proverbial for its unsoothing influence on the abdominal region — is brought to an abrupt, violently-staccatoed finale, harp and harper being dragged under the guitar-player's legs by apparently some unhappy passenger, whose arm alone is visible from beneath the mêlée, and who must be in imminent danger of suffocation. The only personage, however, who, being involuntarily prostrated (in his case in more senses than one), yet seems to have no intention whatever of getting up, is the grave and reverend gentleman, the ancient dandy on the right, with closed eyes and hand placed sentimentally upon a still simmering volcano. Sea sickness, as the painter represents, is quite impartial towards the sexes. Of the couple seated in the centre—and whom the impertinent painter intended, we suspect, for English—the lady is again the better half. The poor gentleman she props is nearly *in extremis*; his cigar has been "out" for perhaps the last half hour, though still held mechanically between his teeth; his hat is nearly off; and, while grasping with both hands the seat, helpless and aghast, we fancy him mentally ejaculating, "Heugh! what can the child mean by asking for *sous* at such a moment!" To their right, however, the old moon-faced, snuff-taking Curé, together with gendarmes, bourgeois, and other males in various parts of the boat, maintain a manly hardihood. One administers a cordial to a middle-aged dame, another gentleman descants on the beauty of the view to a youth whose aching head and wistful eye show that his emotions point in another direction. Turn where we will, we see, or find suggested, indeed, the effect of the cruel instability of the vessel.

A word or two more on the subject of this picture—a subject we have never seen ventured on by any English artists except those contributing to *Punch*. The general absence of squeamishness among the polished and, as we consider, artificial French, is often noted as a phenomenon by the English. Now, whether this does or does not arise from greater naturalness and the absence of false delicacy, this is not the place to decide. And this much we must concede to the French—namely, that, whether they introduce, for instance, such a riskful subject as sea sickness, either in a picture or on the stage, they contrive to present it comparatively free—as in the work before us, and as all will remember who saw Levassor's sea-sick Englishman in his "En Visite" entertainment—from an indefinable vulgarity too common among ourselves. We may add, in conclusion, that M. Biard is already favourably known in this country by a very amusing picture, exhibited at the French Gallery some years back, in which was represented the deck of a pirate-vessel with the crew disguised as female passengers, &c., in order to get as near as possible without exciting suspicion to another vessel they were about to attack.

The Portuguese Government has built a gun-boat, which was launched recently. It carries only a single gun, but bears the imposing name of the Terror of the Sea.

Advices from St. Petersburg regarding the Nishny fair state that it has been characterised by great flatness. *Kiachta teas*, it is said, are falling considerably; for instance, teas that sold at the beginning of the fair at 108 silver roubles per chest came down to 90 silver roubles, and are now at 80 silver roubles.

A singular disturbance took place a few days back at Taragona, in Spain, on the occasion of a bull-fight. In place of one of the bulls inscribed on the programme a harmless bullock was introduced into the arena. A storm of indignation arose. The public pelted bullock and toreadors, and finally broke into the ring and stoned the animal to death.

Mr. M. H. Foster, Assistant Paymaster-General, and Mr. H. W. S. Whiffin, one of the Assistant Accountants-General of the War Department, have been appointed by the Indian Government to proceed to India as special commissioners, to inquire into and rearrange the accounts of the Public Works Department in that country.

The fifteenth annual report of the Poor-law Board has lately been issued to the public. It appears that during the year which ended with the 25th of March, 1862, the sum of £6,077,927 was expended for the relief of the poor, being an increase of £298,984, as compared with the sum expended during the preceding year. The only union counties which exhibit decreased expenditure during the period are Suffolk, 0·5 per cent; Sussex, 0·6; Cambridge, 0·7; Berks, 0·8; Huntingdon, 1·5. The total amount of the expenditure for the relief of the poor in England and Wales for the year ending at Lady Day, 1862, exceeded by £298,984 that of the previous year. The principal increase has been in the counties of Warwick, Nottingham, and Derby, and the West Riding of Yorkshire. In the county of Lancaster the rate of increase has been 9·0 per cent, the serious distress which has prevailed in the population connected with the cotton manufacture in that county having only partially commenced at the date to which the statement of the expenditure is made up. The returns of the number of persons in receipt of relief being made up to a later period, and therefore being more affected by the distress referred to, exhibit a larger amount of increase. The returns for the whole kingdom on the 1st of July, 1862, and the 1st of January, 1863, show, as compared with the similar returns for the previous year, an increase in the total number of persons receiving relief on the former date of 73,736 persons, or 8·7 per cent, and on the latter date of 194,120, or 20·5 per cent. The Poor-law Commissioners add:—"It is satisfactory to state that, notwithstanding the large number of persons who have been thrown out of employment, and the serious and sudden pressure which has thus been cast upon those who were charged with the administration of the poor rates, no cases have been brought under our notice of a failure to supply all destitute persons with adequate relief; and although complaints have in some few instances been made of the conditions on which the guardians have afforded the relief, as regards the hours of work or the amount of work required, no well-founded complaints have been substantiated. We have much pleasure in adding that the working classes in the cotton-manufacturing district have conducted themselves generally with admirable patience under their privations. Some slight and temporary disturbances, which occurred at Hyde, Ashton, and Stalybridge, in which, however, the great body of the operatives took no part, were promptly repressed without any serious mischief having been perpetrated." The number vaccinated by the public vaccinator during the year is 442,395; the number of cases reported as successful is 437,623; the births during the same period were 702,181. The commissioners say:—"We believe that a considerable number of children are vaccinated by private medical practitioners, who omit to register them; and many infants die before they are three months old, the age at which vaccination is usually performed. These cases are not included in the vaccination returns made to the board, and in some measure account for the total number of children vaccinated being much less than the number of births. There can be no doubt, however, that, partly from carelessness and partly from prejudice against vaccination, the provisions which the law has made with the object of extending the practice of vaccination have not been so effectual as might be desired."

FINE ARTS.

Mr. Telbin's diorama of the Holy Land, which formed a novel attraction in the evening's entertainment at the Haymarket Theatre some time since, has been enlarged by the addition of five new views, and is now exhibited in the large room of the Egyptian Hall, where the late Mr. Albert Smith so long administered to the mirth of the public. The diorama was originally brought out soon after the Prince of Wales's tour had roused a new interest in the historic sites and scenes of the East; and the merit of the paintings (one of which we engraved) we recorded at the time in terms of well-deserved praise. The new views are equally remarkable for vraisemblance, for colouring scientifically calculated to convey the proper effect in artificial light, and, altogether, for a degree of artistic excellence far above the average of similar works. The pictures are from sketches made by Mr. Telbin and his son, who travelled to Egypt, Syria, Palestine, &c., for the purpose of making them, and comprise views of Cairo, Philæ, Jerusalem, the Holy Sepulchre, the River Jordan, the Plain of Jericho, the Dead Sea, Nazareth, the Sea of Galilee, Mount Hermon, Damascus, a Turkish Interior, Baalbec, Beyrout, Smyrna, and Constantinople. A descriptive lecture is read by Mr. Arthur Matthison, and some of the views are illustrated by pieces of sacred music, sung by Miss Fosbrooke and other vocalists. From the very nature of the scenes the diorama will probably be visited by many persons who would object to attend a theatre for the purpose.

The problem for most of us of how to get a statue erected to our memory has, it is said, been just solved. In the will of the late Mr. J. W. Gilbart, head manager of the London and Westminster Bank, is, it is stated, a provision of £3000 to meet the expense of erecting a statue to himself. The direction of the testator will be carried out in strict accordance with his wishes, and the statue will be placed in Norwood Cemetery. The sum named is sufficient for an heroic—nay, for a colossal statue.

The memorial to Mr. Mulready, alluded to in our last, is proposed to consist of a statue in the National Gallery, and a tablet on his tomb at Kensal-green.

A memorial, consisting of an obelisk eight feet high, surmounted by a Maltese cross, is to be erected by public subscription to John Hampden, in the field at Stoke Mandeville, where the first assessment for ship-money was made. An inscription, as follows, will be placed on the cross:—"For these lands, in Stoke Mandeville, John Hampden was assessed in twenty shillings, ship-money, levied by command of the King without authority of law, the 4th of August, 1635. By resisting the claim of the King in legal strife he upheld the rights of the people under the law, and became entitled to grateful remembrance. His works on earth ended after the conflict in Chalgrove Field, the 18th of June, 1643, and he rests in Great Hampden Church." This is infinitely better taste than the digging up, by several professed admirers of Hampden, of a body believed to be his, and mutilating it, in order to decide how he was killed.

No less than twenty-six new paintings and several fine pieces of sculpture, some of which were exhibited this year at Paris, have just been placed in the Museum of the Luxembourg. These works have been purchased direct from the artists by the Government, and this patronage is in addition to the many mural paintings and other works of art commissioned by the State, and now in course of execution in the churches, palaces, and public buildings of France. The Museum of the Luxembourg is considered a kind of probationary place of deposit for modern works until they are removed to the museums of the Louvre, or Versailles, or the Imperial residences. Within the last thirteen years it has received the greater number of the paintings and statues purchased by the Government, and it now contains such a national collection of contemparaneous art in masterpieces by Ingres, Delaroche, Delacroix, Gleyre, Ary Scheffer, Flandrin Hébert, Bouguereau, Baudry, Français and Rosa Bonheur, as the French may well be proud of. We have really nothing of this kind in England, though it is surely time we had. Pictures are never purchased from the living artist by our Government. A few works by deceased British artists have been bought, but the great mass of British pictures in our so-called National Gallery have been given by private individuals. Compared to the public encouragement of art in France, the few commissions given to British artists for the decoration of the Palace of Westminster sinks into insignificance. Is it not time to ask whether, if a portion only of the immense sums expended at South Kensington had been diverted to procure some such a collection as that of the Luxembourg, we should not have as successfully promoted the development of art and the diffusion of refining pleasure among the people?

We stated recently that the project for obtaining a duplicate of Mr. Foley's equestrian statue of Lord Hardinge had failed from the requisite funds not being forthcoming. We would now ask if an effort could not be made to acquire a duplicate of the equally-fine and less-expensive statue of Goldsmith, as we suggested on engraving the work a few weeks back? The memory of Goldsmith should be as dear to English as to Irish. We believe it is a public loss that so many of Mr. Foley's works should leave this metropolis—most of them this country. The Goldsmith has gone to Dublin, a singularly fine statue of a Parsee gentleman, which we are engraving, has been sent after the Lord Hardinge to India; a colossal equestrian statue of the late Sir James Outram, upon which the sculptor is now engaged, will follow to Calcutta as a companion to the Hardinge; the statue of Lord Elphinstone (the model of which is far advanced) goes to Bombay; the statue of Father Mathew is to be set up in Cork; the statue of Fielding, the cotton lord, is destined for Todmorden; and an altar-monument to General Bruce, the late Governor to the Prince of Wales (with a weeping figure over the recumbent figure), is to be placed in Dunfermline Cathedral. It is, we think, little to the credit of this country after the various efforts which have been made, that sufficient funds cannot be obtained for a repetition for London of the Lord Hardinge statue. We are glad to know, however, that the sculptor's statue of Sir Charles Barry is to be added to his fine statues of Selden and Hampden, in the Palace of Westminster. We have seen the model of the seated statue of Sir Charles, and the head especially is a most remarkable success. Our readers may not be aware, also, that Mr. Cowper has given permission for Mr. Foley's statue of Lord Herbert of Lea to be placed in Westminster Hall, as the first of an intended series of statues of eminent statesmen. Finally, Mr. Foley is designated as the sculptor for the proposed statue to the memory of General (Stonewall) Jackson, and he has been commissioned by the Horticultural Society to execute in marble his exquisite plaster statue of "A Youth at a Stream," now in the society's gardens—this being the only commission for an ideal work the sculptor has received, besides the group of "Ino and Bacchus," executed for the late Earl of Ellesmere, some twenty years ago!

The island of Monte Christo has just been chosen by the Italian Government as a penal settlement.

The Emigration Commissioners have chartered the Ocean Empress, 1068 tons, belonging to Messrs. James Baines and Co., Liverpool, Captain Macdonald, master, for the conveyance of emigrants to Sydney, New South Wales, at £13 19s. 5d. per statute adult. The ship is to be ready to receive her passengers at Birkenhead on the 26th of October.

About five years ago a Mr. Wallace purchased an estate in Roscommon on which was a lake called Corkip, or Keoghville, covering 137 acres and containing several islands, with a depth of water varying from 5ft. to 16ft. Some attempts had been made by former proprietors to drain this lake, but they were frustrated by the obstinacy of other landlords and the superstition of the peasantry. Nothing daunted, however, Mr. Wallace employed forty or fifty men and made an arterial cut two miles and a half long connecting the lake with the river at Milltown Pass. This cut is 4ft. wide at bottom and 15ft. at top, and in some places 18ft. deep. For a mile it passes through solid rock, which had to be blasted. The result is that the lake has disappeared, and in its place is a large tract of rich alluvial soil, giving every promise of luxuriant vegetation. A correspondent of the *Western Star* thus describes the metamorphosis:—"I had the pleasure of walking across the valley which was once the bottom of the lake, and inspecting the drainage works by which such a large extent of valuable land has been successfully reclaimed. Where, six months ago, the wildfowl congregated in myriads, and where fish were captured last year, not only cattle, but sheep were grazing on excellent pasture! There are portions of the soil in rents from the drought, but in every case it is rich and friable and easily pulverised. Where the water was deepest the soil partakes somewhat of a peaty property, and is not as yet clothed with anything like verdure, but where rape and grass seeds have been sown by way of experiment they have vegetated sufficiently well. What were at one time islands, and are so defined on the Ordnance map, look now like so many raths or hills dotted over the valley, and lend rather pleasingly to diversify its appearance."

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CURRENT LITERATURE.

A Lady's Visit to Manilla and Japan. By Anna d'A. (1 vol Hurst and Blackett.) Mrs. d'A. has written a readable book. There is not much that is new, or instructive, or exciting; the moral and religious reflections do not remind one very forcibly of Solomon; and the originality is not so striking as to startle; but the secret is that people like to know anything they possibly can just now, if not about Manilla, at any rate about Japan. Of course, there is a great deal of personal detail, relating chiefly to discomforts; the reader of travels must make up his mind to this. One traveller discourses plaintively about the martyrdom he suffers from mosquitoes; another laments that fleas are partial to him; a third is the victim of a larger species of domestic nuisance; and Mrs. d'A. is haunted by cockroaches. This is her *crux*; and the reader who can bear a rather liberal infliction of secondhand cockroach will find few other stumbling-blocks, whilst the reader who cannot had better supply himself with a little moral camphor before setting out upon his cruise through Mrs. d'A.'s book. It has been said that novelty is not a characteristic of the work; but, in one respect, that assertion must be modified, for Mrs. d'A. does not travel as an "unprotected female," but in company with her husband and her little girl, so that we are spared, for the most part, the stale querimonies as well as the romantic nonsense which make up half the diaries of our Hon. Misses Gushington. It must be confessed that absence of "gush" from the narrative is the more welcome as it is unexpected from the dedication, which runs in this high-flown strain:—"To thee, who hast aided me in my toils, and so kindly smoothed every difficult and rugged step, is dedicated this little work, by thy loving and faithful wife, Anna." The little party started from Singapore for Hong-Kong on March 2, 1862; from Hong-Kong they go to Manilla, then back again from Manilla to Hong-Kong; thence to Macao, return once more to Hong-Kong, sail thence to Shanghai, and thence, after a short stay, for Japan. They did not have an opportunity of visiting Jeddo, in consequence of the English Minister's illness; but Nagasaki and Yokohama they spent some time in. However, as has already been hinted, Mrs. d'A. has little to say of the Japanese which has not been said before, and the visit she herself received from some Japanese ladies did not result in any fresh revelations concerning them. The witness she bears to the readiness which the Japanese show to punish those who commit offences against Europeans is the most important part of her narrative, though that readiness does not appear to satisfy the requirements of our Government. There are the usual accounts of earthquakes and suicide for honour's sake, and "tea-house" girls, a portrait of one of whom faces the frontispiece. And herein we are led to reflect how strange a difference it makes whether an evil be foreign or native; for the "tea-house" girls are the Japanese "social evil," yet it is considered no breach of propriety to parade the portrait of one; but who would dream of enhancing (or otherwise) the value of a book upon English life and manners with a similar portrait? Censors would cry aloud. In respect of jokes, there is great variety of opinion, and one is quite ready to defer to a lady in matters of delicacy; we suppose, therefore, we are wrong in imagining that the funny hardly compensates for the nasty in the following anecdote:—"The Chinese experience considerable difficulty in the pronunciation of the letter R. On one occasion the boy of the house in some part of China which we were visiting appeared before me with the following message (*sic*): 'Mem, want catchee lice for Missy Losy dinner?' which, being interpreted, signifies, 'Mem, want rice for Miss Rose's dinner?' As may be well imagined, I could scarcely suppress a smile as I replied in the affirmative;" but we put it to the reader.

Eleanor's Victory. By M. E. Braddon. (3 vols. Tinsley Brothers.) The plot is briefly this:—George Mowbray Vandeleur Vane, having spent three fortunes like a gentleman and an idiot, is represented as living in Paris at the date of August, 1853, upon six pounds a month, allowed him by one of his daughters, Mrs. Bannister. The same lady also forwards, upon a day, to her father a hundred pounds, to be expended by him in finishing the education of his youngest daughter, Mrs. Bannister's half-sister, who has just arrived in the French capital. The old gentleman, who is exceedingly aristocratic in his manners but loose in his pecuniary dealings, smarting under the effect of some strong remarks in the letter which accompanies Mrs. Bannister's remittance, reflecting anything but slightly upon his character for honesty, and plainly hinting her suspicion that the hundred pounds will not find their way to the person and to the purpose for which they were intended, sets out at the very earliest opportunity with his youngest daughter to call upon and pay over the money to the lady who is to "finish" her. Unfortunately, the lady is out and the money cannot be paid; and on that very evening it finds its way, by means of a game at écarté, into the hands of one of the old gentleman's unscrupulous acquaintances. The poor old man is thus dishonoured, and feels bound, as a gentleman, to poison himself, which he does, after writing to his youngest daughter a letter full of self-reproach, incoherent assertions of having been cheated and robbed, and entreaties to his daughter to undertake the Christian duty of avenging his death upon what he is pleased to consider his murderer. Only a fragment of this letter, but enough to make its purport plain, falls into his daughter's—Eleanor's—hands. She, taking the same strange view of the matter as her father, and refusing to listen to the wise and Christian advice of friends, commences her orphan life with "a terrible oath upon her girlish lips;" and, with a singular forgetfulness of the doctrine of Scripture, offers up "a prayer that Providence would set her in the way of bringing vengeance upon her father's destroyer;" just as in French novels those who are about to break the seventh commandment expect the assistance of *le bon Dieu*. The vengeance she pursues, however, is not of the "ghastly" stamp; she merely strives that she may deprive the object of her hatred of a fortune which he is supposed to be in the way of inheriting. He gains that fortune by forgery; she detects the forgery; and just as she is on the point of satiating her revengeful soul by exposing the forger to public indignation and condign punishment, she falters, overcome by the prayers of the forger's mother. And this is Eleanor's victory; the motherly feeling which is inborn in woman triumphed over the vengeful purpose which was but an exotic planted in uncongenial soil. To say that the novel is clever; that it abounds in surprises; that it is full of contrasts, beginning with the vengeful young lady herself, whose golden hair, gray eyes, elegant figure, and virgin innocence are united with the spirit of a baleful Nemesis; that it is essentially wordly; that it is slightly vulgar; that its tone is harsh; that sweet domesticity is banished from its pages; that our poor old relative (pronoun) is occasionally abused, like his fellow in adversity, the neuter verb "lie;" and that it is altogether very interesting, is only to say that it is written by the author of "Aurora Floyd."

Subtle Brains and Lissom Fingers. By A. Wynter, M.D. (1 vol. Hardwicke.) Titles often require explanation; and it will therefore be as well to explain that Dr. Wynter has collected and published a series of papers, to a great extent relating to inventions and the application of them, which originally appeared in *Once a Week* and the *London Review*. He has thereby conferred a boon upon the public, for it is just the kind of book which can be taken up at any time with a certainty of finding information and entertainment. The insight which he gives us into the mysteries of breadmaking lead one to wish that some other staff of life could be discovered, and the paper called "Early Warnings" is likely to render the nervous extremely uncomfortable, for it appears that you may have had a blow from a cricket ball ten or eleven years ago, have suffered no inconvenience meanwhile, and to-morrow be seized with epilepsy from that remote cause. The paper called "Air Traction," which treats of the Pneumatic Despatch Railway, is particularly interesting. It is more from his facts and occasional acute remarks than from his literary style that Dr. Wynter attracts attention. We do not mean that his style is not quite good enough, but we wish the reader to understand that the contents of the volume are matter-of-fact, requiring little of the arts of composition to recommend them.

Poems and Songs. By Hugh Macdonald. (1 vol. Glasgow: William Love.) A mournful train of "three hundred men of mind and merit" followed three years ago, through cutting wind and pelting rain, the coffin which contained the mortal remains of the late Hugh Macdonald. That fact speaks volumes for the worth of the departed poet. For ourselves, we cannot better express our sense of his poetical merits than by quoting, as our indorsement of the truthfulness of his assertion, the lines which run:—

And though the kittle A B C
Of music's been unlearned by me,
Yet in my heart a soul of glee
Deep hidden dwells;
And weel I ken the melodie
True passion swells.

No one can read "My ain hearthstane" and the "Wee, wee man" without acknowledging that the writer had music, and tenderness, and manliness, and purity in his soul.

Lancashire Songs. By Edwin Waugh (1 vol. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.) There is stuff in these songs: they are manly, quaint, and characteristic. There is a simple plaintiveness in one or two which is really touching; but the following lines are worthy of the lads who held out and, alas! that we should have to say it, hold out so bravely in their sore distress:—

While takin' a wift o' my pipe tother neet,
A thowt trickled into my pate,
That sulkin', because everything isn't sweet,
Is nobbut a foolish consate;
Iv man had bin made for a bit of a spree,
An' th' world were a marlockin' schoo',
Wi' nought nobbut heytin', an' drinkin', an' glee,
An' holiday gam' to go through,
He'd sicken afore
His frolic were o'er,
An' feel he'd been born for a foo'.

We don't pretend to understand all the "Lancashire;" but the spirit is evident to all.

The Bride of Messina. With an Essay on the Tragical Chorus. By Schiller. Translated by Adam Lodge, Esq., M.A. Third Edition, with other Poems. (T. F. A. Day.) Mr. Lodge's popular translation of the famous "Bride of Messina," of which this is the third edition, well deserves its standard reputation. It combines much poetic power and a skilful rendering of the German with no little classic taste and erudition. Mr. Lodge is evidently an enthusiast as to the beauties and dramatic force of this great tragedy by Schiller, and he is certainly borne out in his views by the fact that "The Bride of Messina" (whatever may be the question as to its introduction of a chorus) is frequently performed throughout Germany and never fails to create a sensation. Mr. Lodge's version might be safely tried on the English stage. It reads well, and could, no doubt, be acted with effect. Mr. Lodge, in this edition, introduces the play and Schiller's essay on the chorus, with an interesting preface of his own. The volume contains some other poems, not only in English, but in French, Italian, German, and even Greek. Among these smaller pieces of verse, we would call particular attention to Mr. Lodge's forcible translation of Müller's terrible ballad, "The Bell-founder of Breslau."

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

IF any proof were needed of the neutralisation of party and the fining away of political difference it would be found in the speeches which plentifully stud the journals of members "en voyage." With scarcely one exception, their talk and their doings are about anything but politics; and it is obvious that our legislative functionaries are all in the curious condition of public men without measures, even in prospect. Mr. Bright is pensively bobbing for trout in the Spey. In this case, of course, the Johnsonian dictum on those who fish for sport does not hold, so far as the antithesis to the worm at one end of the line is concerned; but there does seem something suggestive of a smile, to those who know him, in a mental picture of Mr. Bright in perfect silence, and with the necessary patience, bent on circumventing the wily denizens of the gentle streams; and there rises involuntarily in one's mind some idea about "a Triton amongst the minnows," which is too fanciful, and, perhaps, far-fetched, to set down with strict intelligibility. Then there is the excellent Mr. White, M.P. for Brighton, whose politics and opinions generally are as robust as his large and manly form;—why, even he, instead of splashing vigorously in one of these "baths of liberty," which he states, now and then, that he has been taking in his watering-place, has been piping softly about art, and lisping out dilettantisms on "sympathetic associations," in a way which forbids his mere Parliamentary acquaintances from recognising him in the least! It may have been fancy, but it struck us that during last Session Mr. White was not in his usual health or spirits; indeed, there were times when he seemed positively ill. It is to be hoped not, for we could better spare a better man in the House. But if he is physically weaker than he was, that may account for his lapsing into sentiment, and speaking pretty, well-turned sentences on the proper effect of good pictures on the human mind.

It is, of course, nothing extraordinary that Mr. Bass should discourse about beer; and that he has been doing at Manchester, having got—there being nothing remarkable in that—amongst the licensed victuallers, and there set up Mr. Somes's defunct teetotal bill of last Session for the purpose of giving it a few extra stabs. A revelation which he made in the way in which voting is carried on in the House of Commons is worth noting. He told how a member who was counteracting the drying process of tobacco by moistening his system with pleasant drinks in the smoking-room delivered his opinion as to the absurdity of Mr. Somes's measure with such intensity as to grace it with a Shandean expletive; but, lo! at the division he went into the lobby with Mr. Somes, and voted for what he designated a mass of nonsense, most entirely and utterly to be condemned, according to the short but expressive phrase which he had previously used. It is probably because in Nottingham, as in most boroughs, the beer interest is potent in elections, that Sir Robert Clifton also has lately got amongst the victuallers—so called because they never sell anything to eat, and deal solely in drink. Sir Robert is a singular compound of the swell and the Radical. In his appearance and in his outward demeanour he is of the class which parts its hair in the middle, and has everything else about him in keeping with that distinctive mark of personal adornment; but when he speaks parliamentarily the spirit of Feargus O'Connor, his once predecessor in the representation of Nottingham, might well be invoked to listen. A trifle sententious, and a little too apt to speak oracularly for a young member, is Sir Robert; and as he does not possess, or, possessing, despises to exhibit, any of the graces of oratory, he is not exactly taken by the House into its complete confidence, nor does he command its rapt attention. His opinions on strong liquors, as delivered at Nottingham, are doubtless satisfactory to most persons, except the fraternity to which George Cruikshank is now artist-in-chief.

Probably no member of Parliament has enjoyed such a notoriety this autumn as Mr. Laird, the representative of Birkenhead. He has been, and will be, as well abused and as well defended a gentleman as could possibly be found. If, when he appeared at the feast of an agricultural society which was held, oddly enough, in the strictly commercial town of Birkenhead, he was expected to say anything to clear up the mystery of the steam-rams which are being built in his yard, there must have been a serious disappointment; for he made a speech of the merest commonplaces. In truth, this Mr. Laird is technically not in the indictment which has been laid against the shipbuilders of Birkenhead; for he is no longer a member of the firm which he created, and so he cannot be called upon to plead directly to the offence imputed. But in his place in Parliament he argued this question of supplying the Confederates with vessels of war from an abstract point of view, and the sum of his reasoning was that his successors in his business were curiously impartial, and were quite ready to settle the question in dispute by accepting orders for the construction of ironclads for the Federals, which, on the whole, seems to be the common-sense view of the matter. In the House Mr. Laird has taken an excellent position; for the simple reason that he always speaks on matters which he thoroughly understands, and therefore delivers himself with authority. Besides which he is thoroughly gentlemanly in his manner, and, by consequence, not in the least pretentious. On the occasion which did not bring out Mr. Laird the festivities were presided over by Mr. Wilbraham Egerton. Of this gentleman's position in the House we can only say that, according to authentic records, he succeeded to the representation of North Cheshire on his father's accession to the Peerage.

Almost the only formal communion, in a Parliamentary or political sense, that has yet taken place between a member and his constituents is that which took place at Elgin last week, when Mr. Grant Duff reviewed the Session, and was himself reviewed by the electors. On reading his speech one could not but exclaim, "What would not Mr. Duff have given to have been allowed to speak at such length in the house?" But, unfortunately, he does not get the opportunity. The fact is, that his style is partly epigrammatic, partly made up of fine sentences, is full of recondite allusions and illustrations, and bristles with quotations; while his manner, though not excited, is pronounced and emphatic, and his voice pitched high. Now, impartial lookers-on will readily believe that in Mr. Duff this is not the result of elaborate preparation, but only the product of cultivation of natural tendencies and impulses; and in proper times and places, Mr. Duff would be, and doubtless is, very effective, and could deliver very interesting speeches. But the House will not believe in this style; they deny that it can have any spontaneity about it, and they persist in supposing that they are called on to listen to diluted Ossian, and this because they take in only sound without giving themselves the trouble to search for sense. They hardly endure some of Mr. Bright's genuine bursts of sentiment and pathos, and they will not countenance eloquence which rises above the standard which they have set up for themselves. So long as you argue and converse, well; but a speech composed of rounded periods and antithetical sentences invariably sounds with that peculiar hollowness which informs Mr. Speaker that his powers of discipline will not be strained for awhile.

Amongst other things insisted on by Mr. Grant Duff, in his zeal for political and religious liberty, was a steady resistance to Mr. Walpole and Mr. Henley. It may, perhaps, be gratifying to the member for Elgin to know that one of his representative adversaries, Mr. Henley, told his constituents in Oxfordshire, a few days ago, that he is growing old, and that they cannot hope for his vigorous Parliamentary services for any very indefinite period. This may be so; but, on the whole, Mr. Henley showed no falling off in his critical qualities last Session. Once, indeed, he showed symptoms of senility, when he, the man of shrewd commonsense and plain-speaking *par excellence*, suddenly broke out into a turgid and semi-scriptural denunciation of national sins, and talked sentimental morality with curious infelicity. No one exactly knew what it all meant, nor was this peculiar outburst logically connected with anything that was going on, and therefore it was rather alarming. Nothing of the kind appeared afterwards, and, as he talked pure, good Henleyism at Oxford the other day, no doubt he is all right. Colonel North, his colleague, was also present, and very judiciously confined himself to "ditto to Mr. Henley." Talking of growing old, one wonders whether the gallant Colonel, who has all his life been a "beau garçon," is conscious that there are symptoms that Time is setting its mark slightly upon his head; but really this is too bad, and we pause. Colonel Fane has been too recently made a member of the House for us to have anything to say of him; and Mr. Bernard, who also was at this gathering, though living in Oxfordshire, is member for a Buckinghamshire borough, and this may serve as a reason for saying nothing of him when there is nothing to be said.

The Right Hon. Edward Ellice is the Nestor of the House of Commons. He never rises now but to give advice, and he always speaks as one having authority. Although there is a tinge of roughness in his countenance, taken physically altogether, he comes up to one's idea of a grand old man—stalwart in spite of years, massive even in decay. He is almost the last of the old Whigs proper, and though never very prominent, he would be missed in the house. He has been saying a few curt, sensible sentences at Inverness on the occasion of the opening of a railway to Perth; and as he is in some sort connected with that part of the country, his presence might have been expected. But what on earth was the Right Hon. Robert Lowe, Vice-President of the Committee of the Privy Council for Education doing there? Being there, he returned thanks for the toast of her Majesty's Ministers, but did not mention any of his own disappointments in not yet being a Cabinet Minister.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

A MAGNETIC MOUNTAIN has been discovered in Swedish Lapland. It is traversed by a vein of magnetic iron, several feet in thickness, and said to be the richest hitherto known. M. Berg, the owner of the mountain, has opened up the mine, with the hope of supplying all the world with loadstones of great power. One of these, weighing 68 Swedish pounds, has been already acquired by the eminent electrician, Professor Dove, of Berlin.

THE MINOR PLANETS.—At a meeting of the Academy of Sciences at Vienna during this season M. De Littrow reported the relative position of these bodies during 1863. He stated that in the first days of August Pales and Pandora would approach to about a million of miles' distance from each other, and that they would remain for about four months at a distance from each other not exceeding two million miles; but, as these planets are the smallest hitherto known, it is not probable that they exercised any perceptible influence on each other. The conjunction of Metis and Polyhymnia took place at too considerable a distance to be worth noticing. The orbits of Concordia, Angelina, Maia, Leto, Panopea, Danaë, and Asia are as yet too imperfectly known to have their conjunctions considered in detail. In the beginning of the year Concordia and Panopea approached each other at distances relatively inconsiderable, and Egeria and Leto did the same about the end of June.

ANALYSIS OF THE BREAD DISCOVERED AT POMPEII.—During the excavations made on Aug. 9, 1862, under the direction of M. Fiorelli, a baker's shop was discovered. In the interior of the oven were found eighty-one loaves of bread, of which seventy-six weighed from 500 to 600 grammes; four weighed from 700 to 800 grammes; and one weighed 1204 grammes (100 grammes = about 3½ oz. avoirdupois). All were nearly of the same form, but some had a depression in the centre, which appeared to have been a sort of trade-mark. Their edges were raised and rounded, and separated by eight lines proceeding to the centre, so that the upper part of the loaf could be divided into eight parts. The largest loaf appeared to have been destined for division into four parts. All the loaves measured at the raised part from 6 to 7 centimetres, and the central depressed part of some was between 3 to 4 centimetres (centimetre = 0·39371 in.). The shape of these loaves is that to be seen in the bread used at Palermo, Catania, and the interior of Sicily. The analysis of the above-mentioned loaves was made by M. De Luca, who has presented a memoir on the subject to the Academy of Sciences at Paris. He states that all the loaves have a blackish brown exterior, which tint becomes weaker in the central parts. The crust is hard and compact, while the crumb is porous, having cavities like our own bread. The bread contains moisture, unequally distributed, which it gives up at 110 to 120 deg. cent. The nitrogen is unequally distributed in it. The following table shows the variability of the composition of five of the loaves analysed:—

Water	20·3	23·0	21·1	—	19·6
Carbon	34·3	27·2	30·0	—	—
Hydrogen	5·4	6·5	4·3	—	—
Nitrogen	2·6	2·8	2·8	—	—
Oxygen	2·4	30·0	10·2	—	—
Ashes	7·2	13·2	16·6	16·9	11·8

with a small qantity of matters soluble in water and alcohol.

FORMOSAN TORTOISES.—A list of fifteen species of reptilia has been contributed to the *Annals of Natural History* by Mr. R. Swinhoe, her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Formosa. Three living tortoises (Emys Sinensis, of Gray) have been presented to the Zoological Society, and are now exhibited in their gardens. Other dead specimens have been deposited in the British Museum. We give a few notes respecting them. The Trionyx Sinensis is a tortoise with a long projectile neck and very sharp teeth. When once it seizes an object it is with the utmost difficulty that it can be prevailed upon to let it go. The Chinese boil it into soup, and esteem it a great delicacy. Another tortoise, the Cisto Clemmys Flavomarginata, is the prevailing species about Tamsuy, north-west of Formosa. Mr. Swinhoe frequently observed it in ponds about the rice-fields, with its round back showing above the surface of the water and its head peering out. At times several might be seen together on the tops of stones in the water, basking motionless with limbs extended. On being alarmed they would shuffle off the stones with all the energy in their power, and, plumping into the water, sink immediately. If the observer kept quite still, after the lapse of a few seconds they would again reappear at the surface. The green turtle of Europeans (Chelonia Virgata) is of frequent occurrence in the warm waters of the Gulf Stream, east of Florida. The fishermen regard it with great reverence as an emblem of longevity. When accidentally entangled in the fishing-nets, it is carried to the nearest large town and exhibited for a short time. It is then usually purchased from its captors by some well-to-do native, who has a few "good words" carved on its back, in company with his own name and the date, and fills in the inscription with vermilion. The animal is then decked with ribbons, and carried in a boat with much ceremony out to sea, where it is consigned with state into its native element. Some very large specimens were brought from Sawo to Tamsuy. They were kept in a boat filled with water during the day; in the evening they were brought out on the deck of a vessel. One of them for several consecutive evenings at eight o'clock precisely would commence scratching the deck with her fore flappers, and then set to laying eggs, usually twelve in number. She would then turn round, and commence pushing and scraping with her hind flappers—evidently the manœuvre she was in the habit of going through on the sandy beach; first scratching a hole for the reception of the eggs, then filling it up. Mr. Swinhoe had one alive for some time in the yard of his house. It used to lie motionless in the rain puddles, with only the tip of its head uncovered. When the thermometer fell below 50 deg. it would sally out of the water and not return till it grew warmer.

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OPENING OF THE PEOPLE'S PARK, DUNDEE: THE PROCESSION ENTERING BAXTER PARK.—SEE PAGE 292.

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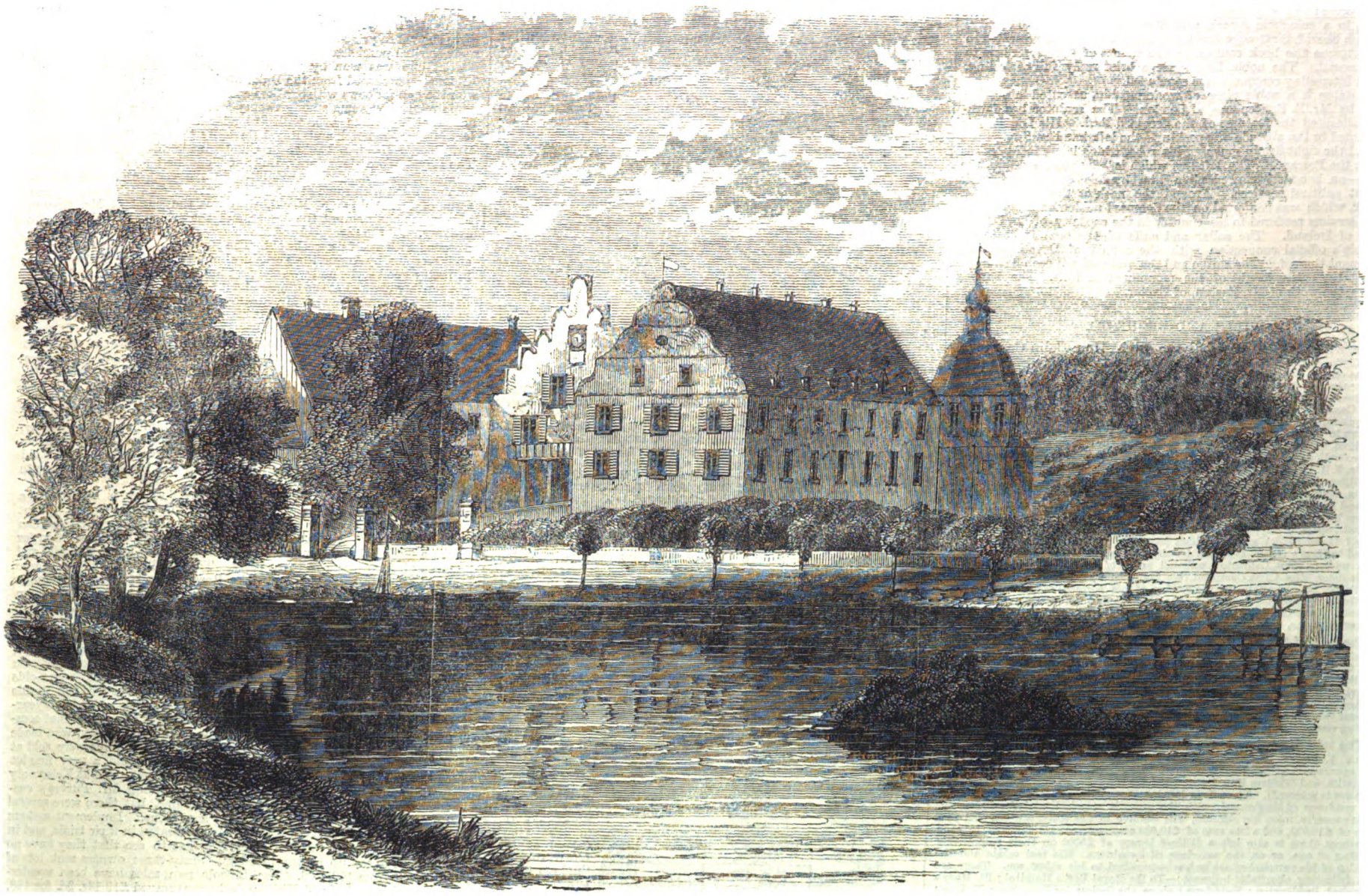


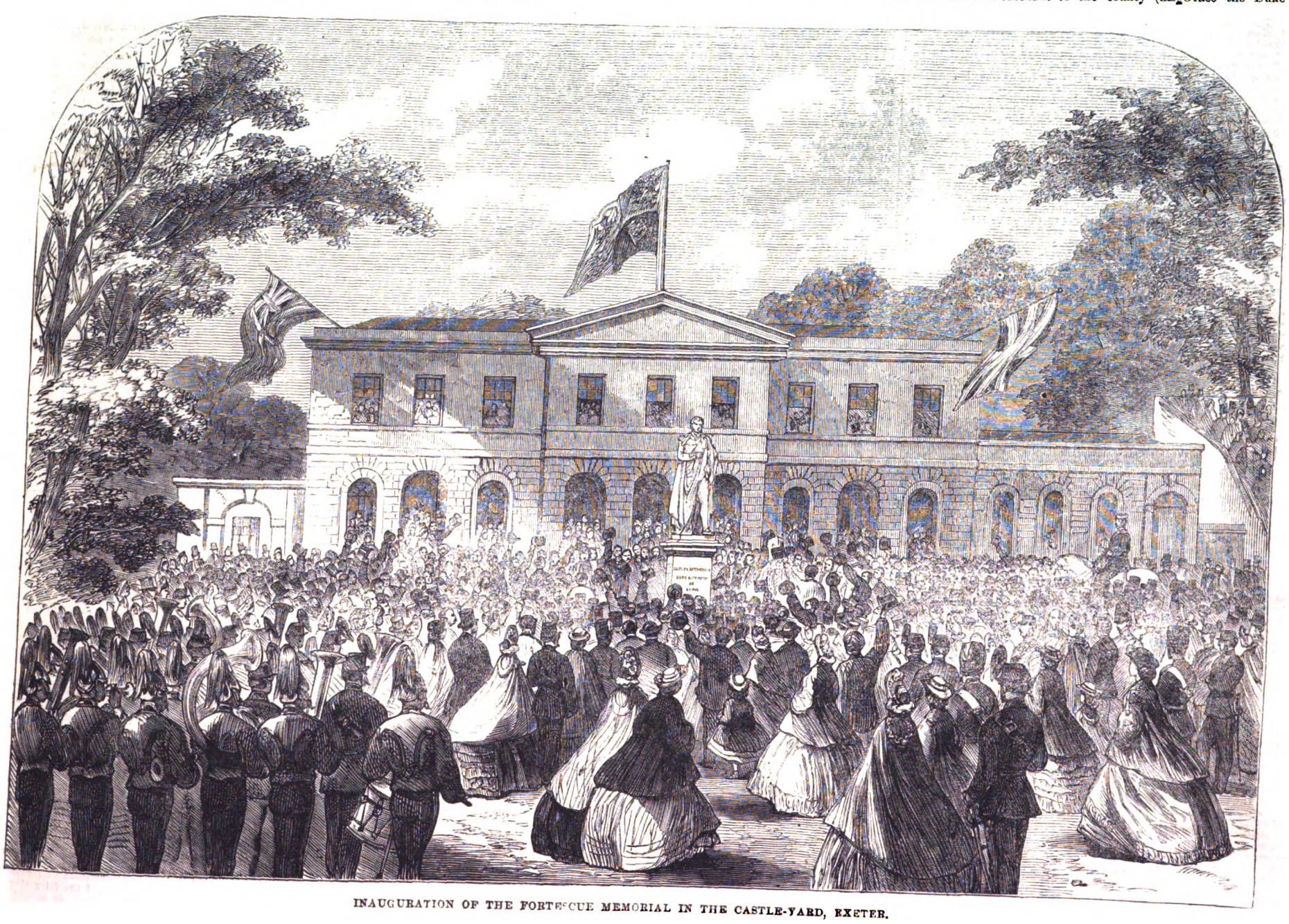
KRANICHSTEIN, NEAR DARMSTADT, THE HUNTING-SEAT OF PRINCE AND PRINCESS LOUIS OF HESSE.

KRANICHSTEIN.

THIS hunting-seat of Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse is situated about three miles from Darmstadt. Their Royal Highnesses have been residing at this charming abode; and Queen Victoria, shortly before her return from Germany, spent a day here on a strictly private visit to her daughter Princess Alice. Kranichstein is surrounded by a dense forest, full of wild boar, deer, and other game. Long avenues are, however, cut through it, so that from the windows of the house the eye can traverse these thick woods for miles. Our View of Kranichstein, showing the garden and park front, is from a sketch by Mr. T. L. Busch.

INAUGURATION OF THE FORTESCUE MEMORIAL.

YESTERDAY week the statue erected in the Castle-yard at Exeter by subscription to the memory of the late Hugh, Earl Fortescue, K.G., was publicly uncovered, and handed over by Lord Clifford to the care of the Lord Lieutenant of the county (his Grace the Duke of



INAUGURATION OF THE FORTESCUE MEMORIAL IN THE CASTLE-YARD, EXETER.

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Somerset), who received it on behalf of the county. The ceremony was performed in the presence of a vast multitude of persons. Lord Clifford, in a eulogistic speech, presented the statue to the county. The High Sheriff, Sir George Stucley Stucley, Bart., then presented to Earl Fortescue the book containing the names of the subscribers to the memorial. The noble Earl made a brief reply full of feeling, and the interesting ceremony was concluded.

The statue is a noble piece of workmanship, executed in Sicilian marble by Mr. E. B. Stephens, of London. The sculptor has faithfully delineated the features of the deceased Earl. His Lordship is represented in the attitude of speaking—the left hand resting on the hip, and the right firmly grasping his robe, which latter indicates his rank in the Peerage. The left leg, which is advanced, exhibits the Garter—an honour bestowed upon him by his Sovereign for his eminent political services. Around the neck is the order of St. Patrick, which was conferred on the deceased nobleman for eminent public services rendered to his country in the capacity of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The collar and cuffs of the coat indicate his Lordship's official connection with the county of Devon, as Lord Lieutenant thereof. The statue and the pedestal are each 8 ft. high, so that the entire height of the monument is 16 ft. The base is granite, the work of Mr. Easton, of Exeter.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Field Marshal the Right Hon. Colin Campbell, Lord Clyde, G.C.B., K.S.I., D.C.L., was proved in her Majesty's Court of Probate on the 7th inst. The executors and trustees are thus described:—"Major-General Henry Eyre, 98th, now commanding Governor, Chatham; Lieutenant-Colonel Archibald Alison, C.B., formerly my military secretary while Commander-in-Chief in India, and now Assistant Adjutant-General, head-quarters, London; Colonel William Montagu Scott M'Murdo, C.B., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen; and Lieutenant-General Duncan Alexander Cameron, C.B., 42nd, now commanding her Majesty's troops in New Zealand." The will and two codicils are dated May 23, 1863, and a third codicil July 11 last, signed "Clyde, F.M." There are many legacies to officers and personal friends. To Sir William Mansfield he leaves the sword presented to him by the city of London, together with the document conferring upon him the freedom of the city, and that Sir William (whom he wished to have appointed as an executor had not his official duties prevented him from acting) should be consulted as to what papers, if any, should be made public; and, should any memoir of himself (Lord Clyde) appear, which he would rather did not, it should be limited to Hart's *Army List*, and be simply the recital of the services of a plain soldier. His Lordship's personal property was sworn under £70,000. To his sister, Miss Alicia Campbell, his Lordship leaves an annuity of £1000, and divides his real estate and the residue of his personal estate between her and General Eyre, leaving also to the General and his family many specific bequests. Lord Clyde died, Aug. 14, 1863, at the Government House, Chatham, aged seventy-one.

The will of Sir Albert John de Hochepied Larpent, Bart., late of Calcutta, East Indies, a merchant, has been proved in England, having been first administered to at Fort William, in Bengal. The executors appointed are Edward Taylor, Pierce Gilbert, John Noble (the acting executor), and Octavius Ommanney, Esqrs. The will was executed in 1855. The testator has bequeathed his estates, both real and personal, subject to his wife's life interest therein, and, under the tenor of marriage settlement, to his children, leaving one moiety to his son, and the other between his two daughters.

The will of Major-General William Dunn, R.A., of Inglewood House, Kintbury, Berks, was proved in the London Court under £140,000, the executors and trustees nominated being Mrs. Margaret Duncan Dunn, the relict, and William Hew Dunn, Esq., the son (who, being in his minority, a power is reserved). The will is dated August, 1860. To his wife he has left his residence of Inglewood, with the grounds attached, and the furniture. This property, upon her decease, will devolve to the eldest son—as well as a sum of £10,000, and a like sum of £10,000 amongst younger children, to each of whom there is also left a distinct legacy of £3000 on their respectively coming of age, or on the marriage of daughters. His real estate and the residue of his personal estate he has bequeathed to his eldest son. There are the following charitable bequests:—To the Royal Berks Hospital; St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington; Field-lane Refuge, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Leeds Infirmary, Society called "London beyond the Borders," to each is bequeathed the sum of £100; and to the poor of Kintbury, Berks, and the poor of Chapel Town, Leeds, legacies of £50—free of legacy duty.

THE DISTRESS IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

The usual weekly meeting of the Central Executive Committee for the administration of this fund was held on Monday in the Manchester Townhall.

A subject of grave importance was considered. Mr. Hutchinson, of Blackburn, brought forward a motion in favour of allowing local relief committees to undertake contracts under the Public Works Act, with the view of affording employment to ablebodied operatives during the coming winter. The main objects of this proposal were to create a preferential class of labourers; to ensure that "the married men with large families should have the preference until all could be employed;" and to establish "a proper test of eligibility for the relief to be afforded." Mr. Farnall and other members of the committee strongly opposed the scheme, and Lord Derby read a minute from Sir J. Kay Shuttleworth, in which the question at issue is closely argued. Sir John opposes the plan suggested by Mr. Hutchinson on various grounds, but mainly because it "involves a very grave departure from the true principles of relief administration." The result of the discussion was that Mr. Hutchinson's resolution was negatived, and Sir J. Kay Shuttleworth's minute adopted as an amendment.

With regard to the amount of indigence in the cotton districts, Mr. Farnall stated that while at this time last year the number relieved by the guardians was increasing at the rate of 5000 per week, it is now undergoing a weekly decrease of about 1500.

Mr. Maclure, the honorary secretary, reported that £149 had been received during the week, and that the balance in the bank was £299,853. Three packages of clothing were received last week, and two sent off.

Grants were made from the General Relief and Clothing Fund, including the following:—Ashton, £450; Stalybridge, £450; Dukinfield, £300; Tintwistle, £100; Heywood, £300; Farrington, £100; Blackburn, £400; Bacup, £200; Oldham, £800; Whitworth and Facto, £150; Royton, £200; Broadbottom and Charlesworth, £100; Hyde, £850; Crompton, £100; Stockport, £1250.

During the past month eighty-five persons, selected from the distressed districts of Lancashire and Carlisle, were assisted out of the funds of the National Colonial Emigration Society, Charing-cross, to emigrate to the colonies of Victoria, Queensland, and New Zealand. The society will send out during the current month a number of young women to Tasmania; they are further assisting forty-three persons to emigrate to New Zealand; and arrangements are in progress for sending to South Australia next month several families, numbering sixty to seventy souls, from Manchester and Stalybridge.

The Archduke Maximilian and the Archduchess Charlotte have consented to act as godfather and godmother to the great-grandchild of the celebrated patriot of the Tyrol, Andrew Hofer.

The Grand Duke of Weimar declined a serenade by torchlight, with which his subjects proposed to honour him on his return from Frankfort, alleging that rejoicings for the results of the Congress were premature.

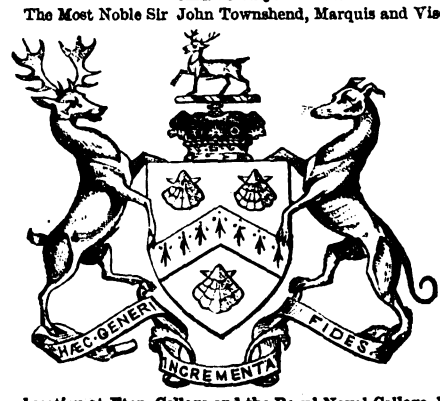
Accounts from Victoria, Vancouver Island, of the 13th of July, state that the amount of gold brought there from Cariboo during the past fortnight had been £50,000; and that good accounts generally continue to be received from British Columbia.

Dr. Simon, the medical officer of the Privy Council, calls attention, in his fifth report to their Lordships, among other matters, to the neglect of the laws compelling vaccination. From the inspection of 190 different unions, containing altogether 900 vaccination districts, he is of opinion that the intentions of the Legislature are but very imperfectly fulfilled, and that the public defences against smallpox are in great part insufficient and delusive. He points to the utter and universal failure of the intended register of vaccination, and says that, although such failure deprives inquiry of any source of accurate measurement, still the inspectors have come upon cases where, quite apart from the register, there was conclusive evidence of extreme local neglect of vaccination. Among the elementary schools which they visited numerous cases were found where the unvaccinated proportion of scholars was from 20 to 30 per cent of the whole; in more than a few cases it was from 30 to 40 per cent; in some it was from 40 to 50 per cent; and in one case (that of Penn, in Buckinghamshire) it was as high as 55½ per cent. So again, among the young inmates of workhouses, although under the very eye of boards of guardians, the inspectors found similar evidence that vaccination was not duly performed; for, among thirty-eight workhouses there were eight where the unvaccinated proportion of children ranged from 20 to 38 per cent; and among seventy-four other workhouses there were twenty where the unvaccinated proportion of children was from 20 to 34 per cent. The less exact evidence furnished by the registers of vaccination justifies a conviction that in many cases the local neglect is greater, even very considerably greater, than those figures would suggest. Dr. Simon refers to several instances of districts remaining for considerable periods, and in one case as long as three years, without a single vaccination being performed by the publicly-appointed medical officer. He states, with emphasis, that thoroughly good gratuitous vaccination is by no means uniformly given by those authorities whom the Legislature has made responsible for giving it. And under these circumstances it would, he argues, be manifestly unjust to punish, for non-compliance with the law, parents whose children are not vaccinated. "I have, therefore," says Dr. Simon, "had no alternative but to submit, for their Lordships' consideration, that the laws now in force for the purpose of extirpating smallpox are not likely to accomplish their object, and that the system established by law for the provision of public vaccination works in an unsatisfactory manner."

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE MARQUIS TOWNSHEND.

The Most Noble Sir John Townshend, Marquis and Viscount Townshend, of Raynham, in the county of Norfolk, Baron Townshend, of Lynn Regis, in the same county, in the Peerage of Great Britain, and a Baronet, High Steward of Tamworth, was the elder son of Lord John Townshend, M.P., by his wife, Georgiana Anne, daughter of William Poyntz, Esq., of Midgham, Berkshire, and was grandson of Field Marshal George, first Marquis Townshend, godson of George I. He was born March 28, 1798, and, after receiving his early education at Eton College and the Royal Naval College, he entered the Royal Navy as Midshipman in 1814, and attained the rank of Captain in October, 1834, and that of Rear-Admiral in December, 1856. He was, before his accession to the House of Lords, M.P. for Tamworth, having been returned in 1847. He was a decided Liberal in politics; he voted in favour of the Ballot, and also advocated the admission of the Jews into Parliament and the removal of all religious disabilities. He latterly supported invariably the Government of Lord Palmerston. He succeeded as fourth Marquis Townshend on the death of his cousin, George Ferrars, the third Marquis, Dec. 31, 1855. He married, Aug. 18, 1825, Elizabeth Jane, eldest daughter of Rear-Admiral Lord George Stuart, C.B., and granddaughter of John, first Marquis of Bute, and by her, who survives him, leaves issue, an only son and three daughters—namely, John Villiers Stuart, Viscount Raynham, M.P., his successor; Lady Anna Maria, married to Captain Alexander Nowel Sherson; Lady Elizabeth, married to John St. Aubyn, Esq., M.P., of St. Michael's Mount, Cornwall; and Lady Audrey Jane Charlotte. The Marquis died somewhat suddenly on the 10th inst. at his seat, Raynham Hall, Norfolk. He is succeeded by his son, John Villiers Stuart, Viscount Raynham, now fifth Marquis Townshend, who was born on April 10, 1831, and has represented Tamworth in the House of Commons since 1856. The Rev. Lord George Osborne Townshend, brother of the Peer just dead, becomes heir presumptive to the title. The family of Townshend is of ancient Norman descent, and acquired the manor of Raynham, Norfolk, in the reign of Henry I. Among the direct ancestors of the house were Sir Roger Townshend, Serjeant-at-Law and Judge of the Common Pleas, temp. Richard III. and Henry VII., and Sir John Townshend, M.P., who, temp. James I., was mortally wounded in a duel he fought on horseback on Hounslow Heath, in which his opponent, Sir Matthew Browne, of Beachworth Castle, was also slain. Sir John's son, Roger, was the first Baronet, being so created in 1617, and was father of the famous cavalier, Sir Horatio Townshend, who, after the Restoration, was created Baron Townshend in 1661, and made Viscount Townshend in 1682. His great grandson, George, a gallant commander and Field Marshal, temp. George II., was created Marquis Townshend on Oct. 31, 1786; he was the grandfather of the Peer just deceased.



EARL BEAUCHAMP.

The Right Hon. Henry Beauchamp Lygon fourth Earl Beauchamp, Viscount Elmley, and Baron Beauchamp, of Powyk, in the county of Worcester, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, a General in the Army and Colonel of the 2nd Life Guards, was the third son of William Lygon, the first Earl, by his wife, Catherine, only daughter of James Denn, Esq. He was born in 1785, and, when in his eighteenth year, he entered the British Army as a Cornet in the 16th Dragoons. He shared in much active and gallant service during the war in the Peninsula. He was there with his regiment from March, 1809, to September, 1810, and again from February, 1814, to the end of the struggle. He was at the capture of Oporto, at the battle of Talavera, and at the battle of Busaco, where he was severely wounded. He received the war medal, with one clasp, for Talavera. From the 16th Dragoons he removed to the 1st Life Guards, and he was Colonel commanding that regiment for many years, until he obtained the rank of Major-General in January, 1837. He was, in June, 1843, appointed Colonel of the 10th (the Prince of Wales's Own) Royal Regiment of Hussars, which he held till the death of Field Marshal Lord Seaton, in April last, when he succeeded him as Colonel of the 2nd Life Guards. He became a Lieutenant-General on Nov. 9, 1846; and a General on June 30, 1854. His Lordship was for nearly twenty years M.P. for Worcestershire (western division). He was a Conservative, and firmly opposed the measures brought forward by the Whig Government. He was a warm supporter of the agricultural interest, and voted against the repeal of the corn laws in 1846. Although holding opposite views in politics to the anti-Tory party, he was an excellent and most liberal landlord, and was deservedly esteemed by his numerous tenantry and dependents. He succeeded his brother as fourth Earl Beauchamp on the 22nd of January, 1853. He married, on the 8th of July, 1824, Lady Susan Caroline Eliot, second daughter of William, second Earl of St. Germans, and sister of Sir Edward Granville Eliot, G.C.B., P.C., the present Earl, by whom (who died on the 15th of January, 1835) he leaves two sons, Henry Viscount Elmley, M.P. for Worcestershire, his successor, and the Hon. Frederick Lygon, M.P. for Tewkesbury, late a Lord of the Admiralty; and a daughter, Georgiana, married to Richard William Fitzroy, second and present Lord Raglan. Earl Beauchamp's eldest daughter, Lady Felicia Susan Cavendish, wife of the Rev. Charles William Cavendish, died in 1848. The Earl died at his seat, Madresfield Court, Great Malvern, on the 8th inst., and is succeeded by his eldest surviving son, Henry Viscount Elmley, now fifth Earl Beauchamp, who was born on Feb. 13, 1829, is senior Captain of the 1st Life Guards, and has represented the western division of the county of Worcester in the House of Commons since 1853. This family of Lygon, of old Worcestershire standing, derives, in the female line, from the ancient and historic Lords Beauchamp of Powyk. William Lygon, Esq., who descended maternally from the last Lord Beauchamp of that house, and who represented the county of Worcester in Parliament for thirty years, was created Baron Beauchamp of Powyk on Feb. 26, 1806, and Viscount Elmley and Earl Beauchamp on Dec. 1, 1815. He was the father of the Earl just deceased.

EILHARD MITSCHERLICH.

This eminent professor of chemistry at the University of Berlin (where he died three weeks ago) was born on the 7th of January, 1794, at Neuende, near Jever, in East Friesland. Here he studied under the celebrated historian Schlosser, with whom he afterwards proceeded to Frankfort. In 1811 he went to Heidelberg, and thence to Paris, to study history and philology. In 1814, on his return to Germany, he commenced a series of researches on the history of the people termed Ghurides and Karachitayens, and in 1818 published part of a work on the subject, still incomplete. In 1818 his pursuits took a totally different direction. He went to Berlin, and there delivered himself up wholly to the study of the natural sciences, and more especially of chemistry. In this new career he made his début by the discovery of the law of "isomorphism" (of like form). According to this law the crystalline form of compound bodies always appears to be in relation to the nature of their component parts and the weight of their equivalents. So that, in a great number of compound bodies, by virtue of the analogies of their composition, one of the principal constituents may be replaced by another, without the compound undergoing any change in form. This discovery was followed by that of the "dimorphism" of sulphur, that is to say, of its property of crystallising when under dissimilar circumstances, under two different forms. In 1819 Mitscherlich was visited by the great Swedish chemist Berzelius, whose invitation to Stockholm he accepted, passing two years in his laboratory. In 1822 Mitscherlich returned to Berlin, and became Professor of Chemistry at the University. In his teaching he opposed the too synthetic tendency of the school of philosophy founded by Schelling, and aimed to make his pupils scrupulously exact observers, arguing, that experiment is the only true point of departure for all speculative science. On this principle is based his excellent "Treatise on Chemistry," published in 1829, which has reached its fifth edition, and has been translated into English. M. Mitscherlich devoted much attention to kindred sciences, and also to the construction and improvement of philosophical apparatus. His researches were very highly esteemed in foreign countries. In 1828 the Royal Society of London elected him one of its foreign members, and, in 1829, awarded him its Royal medal for his discoveries in crystallography. In 1852 he was elected one of the very few foreign associates of the Imperial Academy of Sciences of the Institut, at Paris. Mitscherlich's numerous scientific memoirs will be found in the Transactions of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Berlin, in Poggendorff's "Annalen der Physik," and in Erdmann's "Journal für Praktische Chemie."

ERRATUM.—The brother and successor of the late Sir Angus Campbell, Bart., of Dunstaffnage, is Sir Donald Campbell, and not as stated Sir *Isaac* Donald Campbell: he does not bear the name of Isaac.

THE FARM.

AGRICULTURAL societies go merrily along. The Wigton derived much extra interest this year from the 100 gs. which was given in three shorthorn prizes by Mr. Clark Irving, of Australia, who made some spirited purchases at Mr. Jonas Webb's sale. The 30-guinea district cup was won by Sir Wilfred Lawson, Bart., with a bull, Kildonan, purchased from the Duke of Devonshire; Mr. J. P. Foster won the cup for cows with one bred at Babraham; and Royal Butterfly again reigned supreme among twenty-three entries for the open shorthorn bull cup, value £25, with £25 added. Colonel Towneley also sent Master Frederick and Royal Butterfly 11th, and for one of these Mr. George Head, a banker in Cumberland, offered £240 in vain. The Royal Worcester winner, Duke of Tyne, had no chance in such company. The cups were exhibited in the yard, and were appropriately filled with some of the largest harvest ears from the Tiptree farm of Mr. Alderman Mechi, who was the guest of Mr. George Moore, the chairman at the dinner, and the principal speaker of the evening. At the Liverpool and Manchester Society Mr. Atherton took a second with a calf six weeks old. The Hadji won the blood-sire prize; and Overplus, by Augur, the Yorkshire hunter champion, did the hurdles in pretty good style, and won the first hunter prize. Mr. Laird, M.P., got terribly chaffed at the dinner about his "steam rams." A number of steady buyers followed Mr. Strafford to the Marton-le-Moor sale, at which 67 head averaged £38 2s. 3d.; the 57 cows and heifers averaged £40 3s. 6d., and Mr. Barclay, of Keavil, gave the highest price (105 gs.) for Water Maid. The fall of Duchess calves at Wetherby this season has been as follows:—Three white bull calves from Duchess 69th, 77th, and 78th ("the roan twin"); a white heifer from Duchess 80th, and two roan heifers from Duchess 70th and Duchess 85th. Oxford Rose has also had a rich roan heifer, which, like the six others, is by Duke of Clarence. We are glad to hear that Mr. Tallant has had a legacy of £500 left him by his late master, Mr. Marjoribanks, in token of the admirable manner in which he has managed his shorthorns and the Bushey Grove farm. A finer old English gentleman never passed to his rest, and his legacies are quite of the old Sir Roger de Coverley stamp.

Lady Pigot's sale, at Branches Park, on Tuesday, is likely to be a very spirited affair, and to be well attended by the foreigners. About 217 prizes in six seasons prove what energy and good judgment can effect; and we trust that her Ladyship may have her consolation for such a terrible 1300-guinea loss as that of Stanley Rose, Victoria, and Queen of Athelstane in three years. There will be about eighty-one lots in all, with Pride of Southwicke, Rosedale, and Castianira amongst them. The sale begins soon after one; the eight o'clock train from London reaches Newmarket at eleven; and a special runs to London after the sale.

The annual sale of Leicester rams, &c., at Edinburgh went off remarkably well, and Mr. Lees, of Marnston, made the highest average, £7 18s. for thirty of the former. Mr. Brydon had an excellent sale of Cheviot rams, at Beattock, on Thursday. Two five-year-olds averaged £6; twenty-six four-year-olds, £12 8s. (the rare Old Hornie blood scoring well); fifty-two three-year-olds, £9 13s.; sixty two-year-olds, £8 15s. 9d.; and seventeen one-year-olds, £5 2s. The great competition was for the four-year-old four-premium Thorley, who made 63 gs. No less than 2180 Leicester and half-bred rams were sold at Kelso fair on Friday. Mr. Purves, of Burnfoot, sold a very fine lot of 100, but the four-shear which gained the first prize at Kelso only made £5. Colonel Pennant's agent was among Mr. Purves's customers. The show generally was a good one, but there were several scores of leggy and bad-shouldered specimens. Implement-makers can never be got to confess that they are beaten in their trials, and in like manner many farmers cannot be got to see that they have no pretence to set up as tup-breeders. Sixty-three owners sent lots of all sizes, from 100 to 6. The Lincoln ram sales have been wonderfully brisk, and Mr. T. Kirkham's sheep averaged £19 13s. 3d. for 138, the price in one instance ranging as high as £80.

The fifteenth volume of the *Shorthorn Herdbook*, edited by Mr. Strafford, has just appeared. It contains 390 more pedigrees than Vol. XIII., and 94 more than its immediate predecessor. There are 1958 bull and 2714 cow entries; but, as a cow and her produce constitute an entry, about 5555 cows and heifer calves are really indexed. Her Majesty has entered some, and the volume gives the names of 831 other breeders, some of whom have died since it went to press. Messrs. Cruikshank, of Sittyton, furnish eighty entries, and fourteen more of their breeding are entered in the purchasers' names. Among the other most extensive entries we observe those of Earl Fitzwilliam, Lady Pigot, the Hon. Colonel Pennant, Mr. W. Torr, Mr. J. H. Langston, M.P.; Mr. Stratton, Messrs. Dudding, and Mr. Garne. Five Dukes, three Marquises, thirteen Earls, one Countess, seventeen Lords and Viscounts, and twenty-four Baronets also join the great shorthorn array. The plates, which still very much lack that lifelike freedom and truth which artists are wont to give to horses and dogs, include Mr. Torr's Breast Plate and Guiding Star, Colonel Towneley's Royal Butterfly 11th, Rose of Lancashire, and Young Butterfly; Captain Gunter's Duke of Wharfdale, Mr. T. E. Pawlett's Hopewell, Mr. Jonas Webb's Lord Chancellor, Mr. W. Slye's The Gwynne, the Duke of Devonshire's Countess of Barrington, Mr. M'Intosh's Lady Oxford 4th, with her Worcester prize calf Lady Oxford 5th; Mr. Harvey Combe's, or, rather, Mr. Hale's, Moss Rose; and Mr. A. L. Maynard's Water Maid. The cows' names run in the old groove, as there are 13 Adelaides, 25 Beauties, 67 Cherries, 6 Women in White, 20 Blossoms, 11 Britannias, 89 Princesses, 63 Queens, 35 Countesses, 25 Daisies, 84 Duchesses, 23 Fannies, 39 Rubies, 289 Ladies, 111 Misses, 27 Lilies, 22 Julias, and Roses without end, but generally with prefixes—Rock Rose, for instance. We see few names that strike us as new, save Carte de Visite, Coal, Croquet, Home Sweet Home, Mad Bess, My Eye, Jew's Harp, Gawky, No Name, Outrageous, Red Cabbage, Grapes, Proud Emily Booth, and so on. The bull list is of course rife with Lords and Princes; and Sir Charles Knightley contributes a "Bull's Run," a name which seems to have struck no other breeder, although the American war has furnished much sponsorial inspiration. Mr. C. Snewing has one Caractacus out of the five; and among the peculiar names we have Omnibus, Oyster, Photograph, Port and Sherry, Sherry Cobbler, Sirloin, Skedaddle, Thousand a Year, Whitebait, Yelverton, A B C, Breeches, and First Fiddle.

The 315 blood stock lots at the Sledmere sale have made 24,171 gs.; the 111 brood mares averaged 81 gs., the highest priced one (the dam of Elcho) making 450 gs.; the 51 yearlings averaged 60 gs., and 15 hunters 94 gs. Mr. James Hall went as high as 330 gs. for one of the latter. The prestige of the late Sir Tatton on the Continent made the foreigners very anxious to bid, and "the tykes" took care to keep them moving, and were well "punished" in return, by way of retaliation, when they wanted a lot. Sir Tatton bought two or three young mares for the sake of the old blood. Fandango fetched 500 gs., but, despite his great racing fame, he gets rather odd-looking stock, and many of them far too big, and roarers to boot; so that, after all, he was sold at, if not above, his real present value. Colsterdale, at 300 gs., seems a more satisfactory bargain, and John Osborne did well to keep him in England at 300 gs. The sheep sale on Monday realised £2780 18s.; one pen of five ewes was sold to Mr. James Hall for £60. Three hundred lambs remain to be sold on October 7. So far, the sheep and bullocks have produced £5556 18s., thus making, with the blood stock, the grand sum total of £30,936.

The "Long Firm" have been remarkably busy of late, and the farmers, tempted by their magnificent offers to leave the price to themselves, fall comfortably into their clutches. One "J. B. Hargrave" is the most active; but he does not seem very well up to his work, as he wrote to an eminent breeder of Cheviots lately, and propounded the highly original idea that "the Cheviot might cross well with the Leicester." The new dodge is to write on note-paper, with the name of some fictitious hall printed at the top, sometimes with or without a coat of arms, which disarms suspicion at once. We had recently occasion, on behalf of a friend, to test the locality of one of these "halls" in Essex, and it turned out to be a group of wretched cottages. Like the Dragon of Wantley, the firm's appetite is insatiable, and they will take calves, tups, washing-machines, books, or anything you may choose to send them.

The *Levant Herald* states that the Sultan has decided on building a spacious ballroom on the site of the old Beylerbey Palace, at each end of which will be a handsome kiosk. The same rumour states that his Majesty will on his next birthday give in this vast apartment a splendid entertainment in honour of the occasion—instead, probably, of the fairy fete given on the past two anniversaries by the Grand Vizier.

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COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

THE delivery of Orations at Christ's Hospital (on St. Matthew's Day, Sept. 21—next Monday) is a relic of the disputations of the scholars in the cloisters—an "intellectual gladiatorship" of antiquity in all our great public schools. St. Matthew's is the day of the annual Commemoration—a festival set apart from the first year of their foundation for the General Court of the several Royal hospitals; and it is still observed with the usual solemnity. The Lord Mayor and Aldermen having met the Governors of each hospital in the Great Hall, the children pass before them, leading the way to Christ Church, where the sermon is preached. The company return to the Hall to hear the speeches, after which a collection is made for the speakers in furtherance of their support at the University. Trollope, in 1834, stated about £120 to be usually contributed. Formerly the speeches were delivered in the Grammar school, when the sum gathered was comparatively inconsiderable. The delivery of the list of Governors follows the collection; and, according to the "Order of the Hospitals," all the beadles are called before the Court, and, delivering up their staves, retire to the bottom of the Hall, "that the opinion of the Court may be heard touching the doing of these duties: to the intent, yf any of them be faultye, that he or they may be rebuked or dismissed, at the discretion of the said Court; and thereupon to deliver unto suche as then remayne their staves, and again astablishe them." These forms concluded, the Court is dissolved and the company, having partaken of refreshments, retire. It appears from the journal of Sheriff Hoare, 1740-1, that "sweet cakes and burnt wine" were then handed round on these occasions, and the usual breakfast was "roast beef and burnt wine."

We may here add a few words as to the two pictures at Christ's Hospital, attributed to Holbein, in connection with the evidence in the *Archæologia*, recently issued. Mr. John Gough Nichols considers the portrait of King Edward, which is in the Treasurer's house, to have been evidently painted towards the close of the King's life. But of the Charter picture in the Great Hall there is no better evidence than that for the Bridewell Hospital picture being Holbein's work. The event of each took place in 1553, "and it is now ascertained beyond dispute that Holbein could have produced no works later than the year 1543; whilst hitherto his era has been extended for eleven years longer." (*Nichols.*) Neither will bear comparison with the capital Charter picture at Barber Surgeons' Hall—an undoubted Holbein.

In the ancient town of Concordia, about a mile distant from Porto Gruaro, in the province of Venice, have just been discovered the remains of an amphitheatre—that almost unvarying indication of Roman conquest and civilisation. The walls, as far as unearthed, have been found four feet in thickness; but their extent has not yet been ascertained. At the depth of ten metres from the surface of the soil, the account states, a helmet of gold has been found which had been worn by a commander of one of Cæsar's legions; also a bronze pedestal, seven feet high; and a massive sword, which is thought to have belonged to a statue not yet found.

Shorthand and Longhand, and their respective worth, have been agitated since Sir William Armstrong's statement to the British Association at Newcastle; in opposition to which Mr. Toulmin Smith maintains that, instead of finding ourselves to have inherited "longhand" and stopping there, the truth is that our forefathers habitually used a very intelligible "shorthand," while we have gradually degenerated into an unnecessary longhand. Mr. Smith then refers to the system of contraction used in old records, which was fixed and certain, and could not therefore lead to confusion, while time and material were greatly saved. Thus, "eps" with a short mark stands for "episcopus," and "mis" stands for "misericordia." Mr. Smith adds:—"In a document which I have lately had occasion to print the manuscript is contained in ten lines and a half of moderate length, while the print, setting forth all the words at full length, occupies, in a small type, seventeen lines and a half on a large page. This document is just 400 years old. We have thus degenerated into longhand, and Sir William Armstrong's aspirations will be fully answered if we retrace our steps and use the same settled and understood system of contractions that our fathers habitually used." Still, this is but a technological shorthand for one profession—we find similar contractions in physicians' prescriptions; whereas "shorthand" has its general system, to be understood by everybody. We may here mention that in Rees's "Cyclopædia" will be found an excellent paper on Shorthand, written, we believe, by Dr. Mavor, who did much to amend the art, and published a treatise upon it, which is the basis of the system now in general use. The "Phonetics" appear to have succeeded to a very considerable tune.

There is an old story in French *ana*, referring "the Origin of Hackney-coaches" to Paris in the year 1662; "exactly two centuries ago," adds the latest version. This precision has led to its recent revival. The reader, we dare say, remembers the incident, which occurred in the ministry of Colbert, through whom the Duke de Roannes obtained the Royal privilege, or license, the carriage being the suggestion of Blaise Pascal. The success of the scheme was aided when the King and Queen being caught in a shower, his Majesty made the Queen and her ladies enter one of the new calèches, which happened to be plying for passengers, and the King mounted the box, and, himself taking the reins, drove to the palace. This is a pleasant story enough; but, unfortunately for the French claim, we had hackney-coaches in London in 1625, or thirty-seven years before the Paris scheme. They were first kept at inns, but got into the streets in 1634, as appears from "Strafford's Letters." Captain Bailey had the first stand, near the Maypole, in the Strand, where St. Mary's Church now is; and immediately adjoining there was a stand in our day. In 1637, Charles I. granted a special commission to his Master of the Horse to license hackney-coaches; and the Board of Commissioners had a snug location at the bottom of Essex-street until our day; a commissionership being one of the good things of the good old times. In this respect there is a remarkable coincidence between the English and French origins; in each case it became a Court or Government favour. To the recent version of the Paris anecdote is this rider—that the speculation was anything but profitable till the reign of Louis XV., when it came into the hands of a coach-painter, named Martin, who turned it to good account. This latter invented a new varnish (ever since known as the Vernis-Martin) to imitate Chinese lacquer, which was used not only for carriages, but also for furniture and boxes, which are still highly valued; for last year a snuffbox of the Vernis-Martin was sold at a Paris auction for 3000f.

The letter from Rome in the *Times* of the 12th inst. has this pleasant gossip:—"A new miracle has started in a retired mountainous village called Vico Vara, a little above Tivoli. There a holy picture of the Madonna has begun to wink and blink in a very remarkable and edifying manner." Another story is:—A few days since the Pope went to San Lorenzo to see some improvements which are being made there. He took it into his head to walk, much to the discomfiture of his Court, who were nearly stifled with dust. On arriving at the Basilica he was received with honour, and the Right Rev. Abbot began a complimentary speech, rather fulsome in its character. The Holy Father, however, cut it short in the true vernacular by a word, signifying "All trash; had you been in earnest you would have watered the roads!"

Recent population returns show some curious facts as to the longevity of the Irish. Thus, the Census of 1861 found in Ireland, among less than six millions of population, 765 persons above a hundred years old. Two Ulster women are returned as having attained the patriarchal age of 120. They were grown-up women when George III. came to the throne. Here they are but items in a column of figures; we know nothing of what sort of persons they were in mind, body, or estate. It is worth notice that of the 249 men of a hundred and upwards, only fifteen were never married; of the 516 women, only 52. Specimens of a past age, it is not surprising that two thirds of these men and four fifths of these women can neither read nor write.

A relic of peculiar interest from Cirencester, the ancient Corinium, has lately been transmitted by Professor Buckman to the British Archæological Association. It is an *olla*, 4½ in. high, within which were found the bones of a large song-bird. It is well known that the ancient Egyptians buried the embalmed bodies of the hawk and ibis in earthen jars: but the occurrence of the remains of birds in sepulchral deposits has seldom been noticed in this country. The late Mr. Thomas Bateman, of Tolgrave, discovered portions of two species of *falconidæ* in barrows of the *stone period;* and the archaic custom of *bird-burial* still lingers in Ireland, where the wren is interred on the festival of St. Stephen.—*Proceedings of the Association.*

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. R. A.—1. A reprint of the very ancient treatise by Jacopo da Cessole was published at Milan in 1829. See Simpson's Catalogue of Chess Books, just issued. 2. You may obtain any chess treatise or chess magazine, whether foreign or English, we have no doubt, at Mr. Simpson's Chess Dépôt, 10, King William-street, Charing-cross. 3. The match was played in November and December of 1843.

I. WILKS.—The oldest chess periodical in existence is, we believe, the little magazine called *Sissa*, published in Holland. The subscription to this excellent little chronicle of chess events is not more, postage included, than 9s. per annum; and there is no excuse, therefore, for its not being better known in England.

CONRAD.—Your subscription, paid in advance, should be sent to the publisher of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

I. H. V.—The *Chessplayers' Chronicle* has long been defunct. A complete set of the first series is sometimes to be met with for a less sum than you name.

W. M.—A position of exceeding beauty; but it has been published a dozen times.

M. H., Waterford.—1. The German "Handbuch," price about 12s. 2. The "Chess-Players' Handbook," price 5s. 3. "Chess Praxis," price 6s. The first is published in Berlin; the other two by H. G. Bohn, of York-street, Covent-garden. The opening you speak of is at least three hundred years old, and perfectly familiar to every chess player.

LEARNER.—We cannot spare room to teach you the chess notation adopted in this country. Your best course is to procure a very useful chessboard, invented by Messrs Day and Son, of Lincoln's-inn-fields, every square of which has its designation inscribed on it. By the aid of this board you can play over games from book with perfect ease and accuracy.

W. H. A.—1. Enigma No. 1347 appears to be perfectly correct. Perhaps you have set it up wrongly. 2. The problem you send was published, or we are much mistaken, in these columns. By whom was it composed?

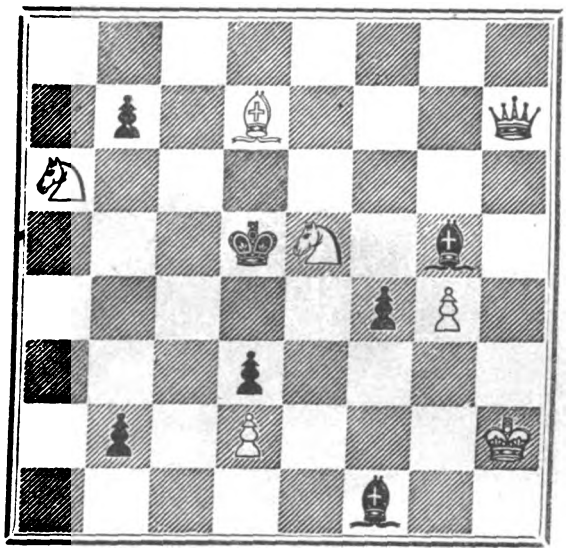
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1019 by D. D., Philip, Sergius, Pip, F. A. S., Query, D. C. L., Rustic, M. P., Vernon, I. H. B., H. V. K., L B, 1863, A Clerk, Miles, R. C. E. Regina, Volpone, T. M. B., Fergus, L. S. D., F. P. P. Quidnunc, Tem; C. D., of Bruges; G. B. C., F. R. S., Milo, Fidele; G., of Ludlow; Max, Boston Stump; I. J., of Paris; A Subscriber, Delaware, Q. E. D., Sigma, T. R. B., I. R. S., Stanley; B., of Malvern; Nemo, Kenneth; T. Alpine Club; I. M. E.; R., Geneva; Marcus, R. O. B., Rob Roy, S. Burnside, Philo S., A Student, F. N., W. W. P., Xerxes, D. M., L. B., Box and Cox, Gorilla, Stella, N. C., Caroline; T. W., Clifton; S. B., Dover; Dane John, G. Nithdale, Rook, W. H. K., H. S., Le Comte de V., Trio, Œdipus, C. V. D., Pennington, B. L. H., Old Joe, C. M. Dux; I. H., Chamouni; A Bath Archer, S. Borrow, Matador, Peregrine Pan, Estevan; Henry Fran, Lyons; Septimus, Junior, A Beginner, A Lover of Problems, Doubtful, Elene, Medicus, H.M.S. Dauntless, Grip, M. Bezorovnöy, Tyro, Johnston Mills, Jemmy, H. W. B., Rusper, Peterkin, A Swede, S. P. Q. R., Adelphi, G. W. R., Marcator; G., Blackheath; Garryowen, and A Fifeman are correct. All others are wrong.

PROBLEM NO. 1021.

By Mr. W. S. PAVITT.

One of the competing Problems in the late Chess Tourney.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN BRIGHTON.

Mr. STAUNTON gave the Pawn and two moves to the late Dr. TURNER.

(*Remove Black's K B Pawn from the Board.*)

WHITE (Dr. T.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	
2. P to Q 4th	P to K 3rd
3. B to Q 3rd	P to Q B 4th
4. P takes P	Q to Q R 4th (ch)
5. Kt to Q B 3rd	B takes P
6. B to Q 2nd	P to Q 3rd
7. Kt to Q 5th	Q to Q sq
8. Kt to K B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd
9. P to K R 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
10. Kt to K B 3rd	Castles
11. Q to K 2nd	P to Q R 3rd
12. Castles (Q's side)	Q to Q B 2nd
13. B to Q B 4th	R to K sq
14. B to Q B 3rd	P to Q 4th
15. P takes P	Q takes Kt (ch)
16. B to Q 2nd	Kt to Q 5th
17. B takes Q	
(He should rather have taken the Kt with Kt.)	
17.	Kt takes Q (ch)
18. B takes Kt	P takes P
19. Kt to K 5th	B takes K B P
(Threatening to gain a piece by playing B to K 6th (ch), and, when the Bishop was captured, to take the Kt with Rook, &c.)	
20. B to K B 3rd	B to K B 4th
(Designedly giving up the Queen's Pawn for a prospective attack.)	
21. B takes Q P (ch)	Kt takes B
22. Q R takes Kt	B to K 5th
23. Q R to Q 7th	P to K Kt 4th
(This is preferable to taking the K Kt Pawn; for example:—	
23.	B takes K Kt P
24. K R to K R 2nd	B to K 6th (ch)
25. B takes B	R takes Kt
26. R takes B	R takes B
27. K R takes P (ch) and White must win.)	
24. Kt to K Kt 4th	P takes B
25. Kt takes B	B takes K Kt P
26. K R to Kt sq	P to K B 6th
27. Kt to K Kt 4th	B to K 3rd
28. P to K R 4th	K to R sq
29. Q R to K B 7th	Q R to K sq
30. K R to Q sq	
(Had he played the highly-promising move of Kt to K B 6th, Black would have answered with R to K 2nd, rendering it of no avail.)	
30.	K R to K 2nd
31. K R to Q 7th	R takes K R
32. R takes R	B to K R 6th
(A move Dr. Turner must have overlooked when he played his K B to Q 7th.)	
33. R to Q 4th	B takes Kt
34. R takes B	P to K B 7th

and Black wins.

MR. BUCKLE'S GAMES CONTINUED.

Mr. BUCKLE gives the odds of the Pawn and two moves to an Amateur of some skill.

(*Remove Black's K B P from the Board.*)

WHITE (Amateur.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	
2. P to Q 4th	P to K 3rd
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to Q Kt 5th
4. B to Q 3rd	Kt to K 2nd
5. B to K Kt 5th	P to Q 3rd
6. P to K B 4th	Kt to Q 2nd
7. P to K 5th	Kt to K B sq
8. Kt to K R 3rd	P to Q 4th
9. P to K Kt 4th	P to Q B 4th
10. P to Q R 3rd	B takes Kt (ch)
11. P takes B	P to Q B 5th
12. B to K 2nd	P to K R 3rd
13. B to K B 4th	P to K Kt 4th
(By this dashing advance Black effectually retorts the attacks, though with some peril, from the exposed position of his King.)	
14. B to K Kt 3rd	P takes K B P
15. Kt takes P	K Kt to K Kt 3rd
16. Castles	Kt takes Kt
17. R takes Kt	B to Q 2nd
18. Q to Q 2nd	Q to Q R 4th
19. R to K B 6th	Castles
20. B to K R 4th	R to K sq
21. Q R to K B sq	Q takes Q R P
22. R takes K R P	R takes R
23. Q takes R	P to Q R 4th
24. P to K Kt 5th	P to Q R 5th
25. P to K Kt 6th	
(The advance of this Pawn was well-timed, and may be said to have saved White's game. It can be stopped now only by the sacrifice of a piece.)	
25.	Kt takes P
26. Q takes Kt	Q takes Q B P
27. B to K B 2nd	P to Q R 6th
28. Q to K Kt 3rd	Q to Q Kt 7th
29. B to K sq	Q takes Q P (ch)
30. K to R sq	Q to Q B 4th
31. B to K R 5th	R to K R sq
32. R to K B 7th	
(The termination of this game is played with considerable spirit by White, and with not less fortitude and patience on the part of his adversary.)	
32.	R takes B
(We are not sure but that Pawn to Q R 7th would have given White some trouble even here, forlorn as Black's game appears.)	
33. Q to K Kt 8th (ch)	K to Q B 2nd
34. R takes B (ch)	K takes R
35. Q to K B 7th (ch)	Q to K 2nd
36. Q takes R	P to Q Kt 4th
37. B to K R 4th	Q to K B sq
(Black might have made a drawn game now by playing the Pawn to Q R 7th.)	
38. B to K B 6th	P to Q R 7th
39. Q to K R 7th (ch)	K to K sq
40. Q to Q R 7th	Q to Q Kt 5th
41. Q takes Q R P	
(This is to amplify too much; he could have forced mate in a few moves.)	
41.	Q to Q R 5th
42. Q takes Q	P takes Q
43. B to K Kt 5th	P to Q 5th
44. B to Q B sq	P to Q 6th
45. P takes P	P takes P
46. K to Kt 2nd	P to Q R 6th
47. K to B 2nd	

And Black resigns.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1351.—By Mr. A. MOSER.

White: K at K Kt 4th, Q at Q B 6th, Kt at K B 5th, Ps at K R 3rd and Q B 2nd.

Black: K at K 5th, R at Q 7th, B at Q B 4th; Ps at K R 5th, K 4th, and Q B 6th.

White, playing first, gives mate in four moves.

No. 1352.—By the Editor of "Sissa."

White: K at Q R sq, R at Q Kt sq, Kts at Q 2nd and 4th.

Black: K at Q R 6th, R at Q R 4th, B at K R sq, Kts at Q 8th and Q Kt 5th; Ps at Q 4th, Q Kt 4th, and Q R 5th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

TESTIMONIALS TO MAJOR PEARSE.

WE engrave a silver cup and salver presented to Major G. G. Pearse, of the Madras Royal Artillery, by the native officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 3rd Sikh Irregular Cavalry, which regiment he commanded throughout the Indian mutinies. The salver bears the following inscription:—"Presented to Major George Godfrey Pearse, late Commandant of the 3rd Sikh Irregular Cavalry, by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and troopers of that regiment, in testimony of their devotion to and admiration and esteem for their commander, who, during the memorable year of 1857, when India was convulsed by the sepoy mutiny, raised the regiment within the short period of a month, and in the campaign of the succeeding year gallantly led it in many a glorious action; and yet further to mark the regret which they entertain for their severance from this brave, generous, and humane soldier by the disbandment of the regiment consequent on the reduction of the Bengal Native Army in July, 1861, A.D." The cup bears a similar inscription.

TESTIMONIALS TO CAPTAIN GRANT.

CAPTAIN James Augustus Grant, of the Indian Army, the companion of Captain Speke in the discovery of the source of the Nile, has recently received the freedom of the town of Nairn, his native place, presented by the corporation of the burgh, a handsome silver casket by the ladies, and a massive silver vase by the gentlemen of the county of Nairn. The presentation took place in the large hall of Anderson's Hotel, in the presence of most of the notabilities of the town and neighbourhood.

Mr. Adam Davidson, town clerk, read the deed recording the unanimous vote of the Corporation, which ran as follows:—"The Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council embrace with pleasure the opportunity afforded by the return of Captain James Augustus Grant, of her Majesty's Indian Army, son of the late Rev. James Grant, minister of the parish of Nairn, to his native town, to present him with the freedom of the burgh in testimony of their high appreciation of his valuable services in discovering the source of the Nile, in conjunction with Captain Speke, after a long and arduous exploration, manfully sustained. They therefore hereby unanimously admit, create, and receive the said Captain James Augustus Grant an honorary freeman, burgess, and guild brother of the Royal burgh of Nairn.—ALEX. FINDLAY, Provost." The Provost hereupon handed to the gallant Captain the freedom of the burgh, inclosed in a handsome silver casket, the gift of the ladies, and bearing the following inscription:—"Presented by the ladies of the town and county of Nairn to Captain J. A. Grant, H.M.I. Army, on his return to his native town, in token of their esteem and regard, and in testimony of their appreciation of the memorable service he has rendered in the discovery of the source of the Nile, after a long, arduous, and brave exploration. This casket is intended as the depository for the freedom of the burgh, voted by the Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of Nairn, A.D. 1863."

The vase, of which we give an Engraving, was presented by Brodie of Brodie, Lord Lieutenant of the county. It bears a representation of the Grant crest, with the words, "Stand Fast," and is mounted on a silver-mounted ebony pedestal, with the following inscription:—"Presented to Captain James Augustus Grant, of her Majesty's Indian Army, by friends in his native town and county of Nairn, to commemorate the discovery of the source of the Nile by him and Captain Speke. Nairn, A.D. 1863." The vase was supplied by Mr. Hancock, of London, and is valued at a hundred guineas.

THE RED HOWLING MONKEYS (MYCETES URSINUS) IN THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.

MANY of the American monkeys thrive well in captivity in this country. The Capucins (Cebus) of Brazil and Guiana are the species most commonly selected by the Italian organ-grinders, who carry these denizens of the tropical forests of America round the streets of London in all weathers, and find them amongst the most hardy as well as the most intelligent of their tribe. On the other hand, the spider monkeys (Ateles) and the howling monkeys (Mycetes) of the same continent appear to possess a very delicate organisation, and to suffer severely from the effects of our changeable climate. Although great care has been bestowed on the former animals in the Zoological Society's Gardens, spider monkeys have hitherto proved but a short-lived race in this country, and until quite recently the society's efforts to obtain living howling monkeys have been quite unsuccessful, the examples of this genus captured for that purpose not having even survived to reach England alive.

It is to their active and obliging corresponding member, Mr. Edward Greey, of the West Indian Steam Navigation Company's service, that the society are indebted for the two howling monkeys that are now exhibited in their gardens, and which are believed to be the first of the sort ever brought living to this country. Mr. Greey obtained these animals from the forests on the Dekke River, near Cartagena, in New Granada, and transmitted them to this country viâ Southampton, under the care of Captain Abbott, of the well-known West Indian mail steam-ship Shannon. Though rather languishing from the effects of their close confinement when they first arrived, these monkeys have picked up wonderfully since their reception in the society's gardens, and now promise to do well.

The genus Mycetes of naturalists or of the howling monkeys, as they are commonly called, consists of some nine or ten species, all of which are peculiar to the hot and humid forests of tropical America. The ursine, or red howler (Mycetes ursinus), the species to which the animals now living in the Zoological Society's collection belong, is found in Guiana, Venezuela, and New Granada. Like others of the same genus, it is remarkable for its extraordinary vocal powers. "Nothing," says the well-known traveller Waterton, who encountered this animal during his wanderings in Demerara, "can sound more dreadful than its nocturnal howlings. While lying in your hammock in these gloomy and immeasurable wilds, you hear him howling at intervals from eleven o'clock at night till daybreak. You would suppose that half the wild beasts of the forest were collecting for the work of carnage. Now it is the tremendous roar of the jaguar, as he springs on his prey; now it changes to his terrible and deep-toned growlings, as he is pressed on all sides by superior force: and now you hear his last dying moan beneath a mortal wound."

The howling monkeys are provided with a special mechanism in the throat, formed by the development of the hyoid bone and thyroid cartilage, for the production of these discordant sounds, which, according to Humboldt, can be heard at the distance of nearly a mile. Should the specimens in the Zoological Society's Gardens attain to maturity, it is possible that the inhabitants of Regent's Park may some day have an opportunity of verifying the statements of that learned taveller as to the distance at which their howlings are audible.

The much-vexed point as to the merits of English and Arab horses has, according to the *Times'* correspondent, just again been tried in Cairo. Ali Pacha, who has the finest stud of Arabs in Egypt, maintained that no English horse could run against an Arab for four miles. His Highness Halim Pacha offered to run Companion, a well-known racer here, against him for any sum he liked. The match was run from the first station on the Suez desert to Cairo. The English horse, which was bred by Lord Ribblesdale, won in a canter by more than half a mile.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—A Washington correspondent of the *New York Times* writes:—"I see the President almost every day, as I happen to live where he passes to or from his lodgings out of town. Mr. Lincoln never reposes at the White House during the hot season, but has quarters at a healthy location some three miles north of the city—the Soldiers' Home, a United States' benevolent establishment. I saw him this morning, about half-past eight, coming in to business, riding on Vermont-avenue, near L-street. The sight is a significant one. He always has a company of twenty-five or thirty cavalry, with sabres drawn and held upright over their shoulders. The party makes no great show in uniforms or horses. Mr. Lincoln generally rides a good-sized, easy-going, gray horse; is dressed in black, somewhat rusty and dusty; wears a black, stiff hat, and looks about as ordinary in attire, &c., as the commonest man. A Lieutenant, with yellow straps, rides at his left; and following behind, two by two, come the cavalry men in their yellow-striped jackets. They are generally going at a slow trot, as that is the pace set them by the dignitary they wait upon. The sabres and accoutrements clank, and the entirely unornamental cortége trots slowly towards Lafayette-square. It arouses no sensation, only some curious stranger stops and gazes. I saw very plainly the President's dark brown face, with the deep cut lines, the eyes, always to me, with a deep, latent sadness in the expression. Sometimes he comes and goes in an open barouche. The cavalry always accompany him with drawn sabres. Sometimes one of his sons, a boy of ten or twelve, rides at his right on a pony."

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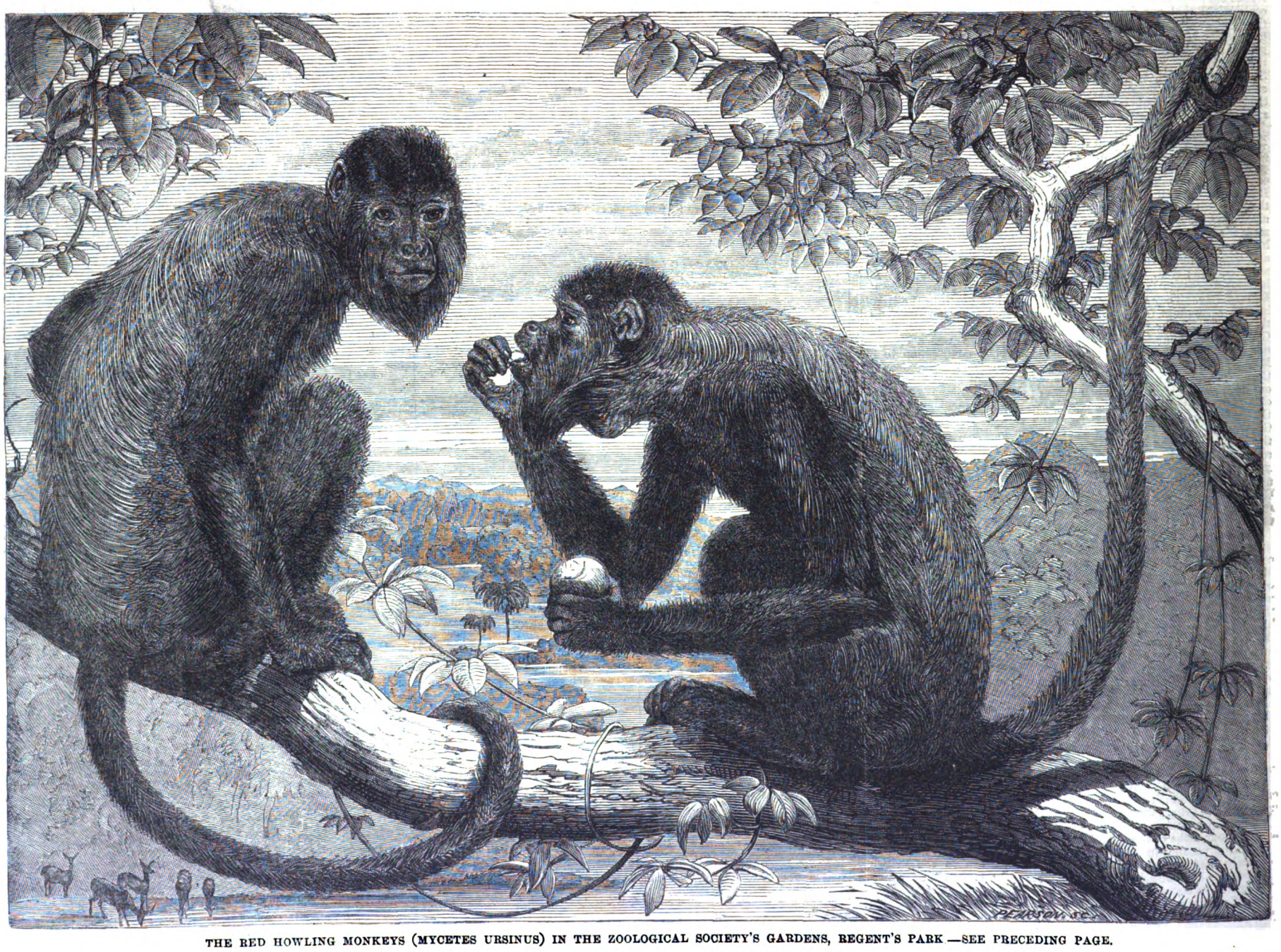
SILVER VASE PRESENTED TO CAPT. J. A. GRANT. SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

TESTIMONIAL TO MAJOR C. G. PEARSE, OF THE MADRAS ROYAL ARTILLERY.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



THE RED HOWLING MONKEYS (MYCETES URSINUS) IN THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1863.

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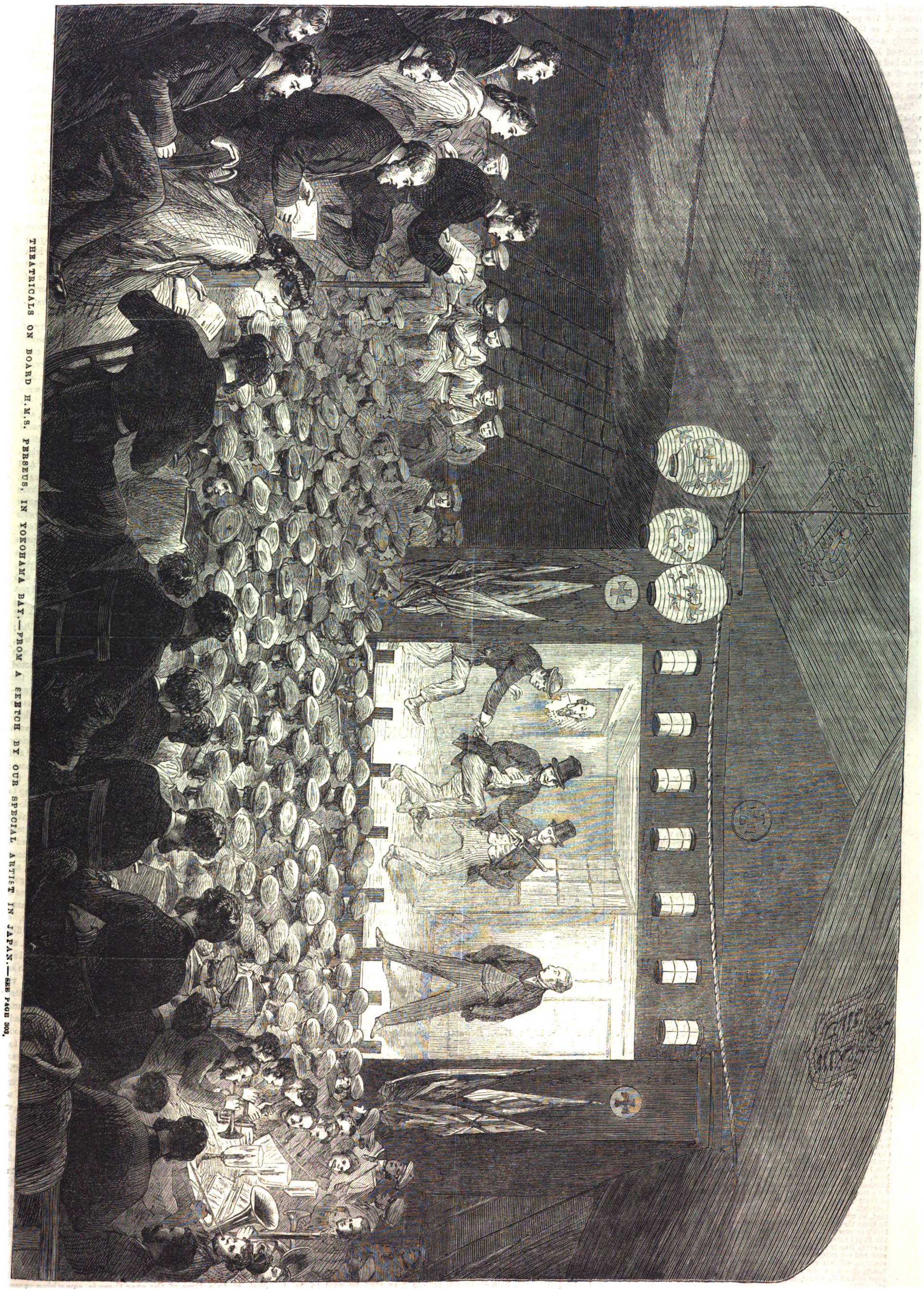

THEATRICALS ON BOARD H.M.S. PERSEUS, IN YOKOHAMA BAY.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN JAPAN.—SEE PAGE 303.

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THE INGRAM MEMORIAL STATUE.

NEARLY twelve months have passed since we recorded in these columns the proceedings attendant upon the acceptance of the Ingram memorial statue by the Mayor and Corporation, acting on behalf of the people, of Boston. The work was then incomplete, inasmuch as the nymph and fountain in the niche at the foot of it scarcely existed even as a model in clay. Mr. Munro had first bestowed his thoughts and studies upon the statue itself; and as soon as he had realised his most successful conception of the man who had passed away, the committee at once responded to the strongly-expressed wishes of the inhabitants of Boston, and the marble statue was placed upon its granite pedestal.

The nymph in bronze, emblematical of a public benefit to Boston which had been brought about by him whose memory was to be cherished, has but very recently been added, and thus the entire design has been completed. The whole subject forms a most artistic composition, the marble, granite, and bronze yielding an agreeable contrast in colour; but the chief figure is so lifelike and true, and yet so gracefully treated, that, were we to set aside and count as nought the relation that must naturally exist between the late Mr. Herbert Ingram and the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, these pages would not faithfully chronicle the progress of statuary art in this kingdom if they did not contain an Illustration of the work as it now reveals itself.

Many of our cities and towns contain sculptured statues of statesmen, soldiers, and others whose fame the nation has been desirous to preserve, and, in most instances, the varied fashions of naval or military dress, or, it may happen, of an academical costume, have assisted the artist in giving a becoming dignity or a flowing and pleasing outline. In this case, however, Mr. Munro, following those brethren in his art who raised most of the statues to the memory of the late Sir Robert Peel, has accepted the formal, and, we may say, the ungainly dress of every-day life, and, taking simple nature as his model, has produced a work that will rank amongst the first of its class in this country. Those who had the advantage to be present at the unveiling of the statue in the spacious market-place in Boston on that pleasant day in October last, and heard from the lips of that dense and grateful crowd the instinctive murmur of delight and recognition, gradually swelling into a round of applause, can surely testify to what we have written. Time has not lessened the approbation then so freely expressed, for the statue has since stood successfully the severe test consequent upon its situation in the town where Mr. Ingram was born and amongst the men who knew him best and loved him most. In that town and neighbourhood there exists a universal feeling of satisfaction, naturally mingled with pride, upon the consummation of this work; and the excellent Mayor most faithfully represented the people when, upon accepting the statue from the hands of the committee, he said, "We promise to keep it pure and unsullied, as we receive it from you; and we trust that our children and our children's children will keep it equally unsullied in memory of one who was an honour to the town which gave him birth, and whom we all loved and respected."

Our notice would be incomplete did we not supply further information than can be gathered from the Illustration. The statue is "colossal," 10 ft. high, and is of fine hard Carrara marble, known as Sicilian. The pedestal and its base are of Peterhead granite; the die is of that rich-looking red variety, and the bases are of a bluish grey. Stones of the size here used are, we understand, rarely produced in the quarry, the weight of them being about thirty tons. They are all polished, and the beautiful granulation of that particular granite is well brought out. This portion of the work was executed, under Mr. Munro's direction, at the Invernettie Granite Works, near Peterhead.

The graceful figure of a nymph, or naiad, in the niche in front, holding a vase whence trickles a streamlet of pure water, is in bronze, cast by Elkington.

The spotless white of the marble, the red and grey of the granite, and the dusky glow of the bronze form a beautiful variety of colour; and the contrast will be still more pleasing when the marble assumes the mellow tone, and the bronze acquires the soft green—the sacred *patina* of Time.

PUBLIC MEN ON THE TOPICS OF THE DAY.—A meeting was held last week at Brighton to discuss Polish affairs. The two members for the borough, Mr. Coningham and Mr. White, were present, and both made speeches. Mr. Coningham strongly urged that England should recognise the Poles as belligerents, and Mr. White urged that Russia should be treated as Napoleon had been—namely, that our Ambassador should be withdrawn as a mark of disapproval of the massacres which were being perpetrated by Russia in Poland.——The members for Norwich, Mr. Warner and Sir W. Russell, have been addressing a meeting of their constituents. Their speeches were of a purely political character. Mr. Warner commended the policy of the Government in regard to Poland and America. He thought that, before long, a new reform bill would be brought in which would be carried. As to Lord Palmerston, while approving generally of his proceedings, he differed from him in some matters. Moreover, he suggested that the Liberal party should set themselves to work to choose a leader who might succeed the present Premier. Sir Williiam Russell's observations were of a very similar character.——Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., delivered a speech in reference to the condition of America, on Monday night, at Leeds. He took the chair at a meeting at which the American question was fully discussed. Mr. Forster approved the policy of non-intervention pursued by the Government, while he declared that his sympathies were wholly with the Federals. They were, he said, in the exercise of their undoubted right in endeavouring to prevent secession; and at the same time they were abolishing for ever that system of negro slavery upon which the South sought to base itself.

A BRITISH TAR'S SPEECH.—At the entertainment given to the sailors of the Channel Fleet in St. George's Hall, Liverpool, on Tuesday, the following characteristic speech was made by John Grant, captain of the foretop on board the Royal Oak:—"Mr. Chairman, and to all the kind entertainers of this feast—I rise, and I was going to say something when I did get up, but actually that 'ere gentleman there (pointing to Mr. Cowper) has taken all the stiffening out of my shirt collar. (Loud laughter.) It is a fact, I'm not much of a chap to spin a long 'denda; I hope you will excuse me if I lose the steerage of my tongue; and if I break down you'll lend a helping hand to help a stranded vessel to get off the shore. (Cheers.) They say we live in the iron age. No doubt of it. Many of us here present live in iron-clad ships; but we are not the only ones; for I believe the fair sex can boast of that as well as us. (Roars of laughter). But I was going to say, when I rose in this place, that the fleet raised a great deal of excitement on shore, and only on one occasion was there a greater one, and that was the arrival of her most gracious Majesty the Queen. Not the slightest doubt of it. There was a great excitement on shore, but there was a greater one on board the fleet. Only fancy the bluejackets here surrounded by females (Laughter). Why, it is enough to make a bluejacket's heart jump like a dolphin (laughter), and all our heads to go round like capstans; and we all felt that we were going before a gale of pleasure to a haven of joy instead of sailing up the Mersey. (Laughter and cheers.) The public at large show how much the Channel Fleet and these men here who man it are held in their esteem. They are held very high? Let me see—how high? As high as St. George's Hall? Yes, high as the maintruck is above the cockpit holystone. (Roars of laughter.) Now, before my cable's run out of the cleats, I hope my fellow-shipmates, bluejackets and marines, and all of 'em in the fleet, will fill their glasses for a toast I'm going to give; and if they've got none, then what they have in their glasses 'll do. (Roars of laughter.) And, before I return you the heartfelt thanks, not only of myself, but of every bluejacket of the fleet, let me say that I know there is not a day will pass over any of us, when he hears the solemn one bell go, that he wont toss up his knob and say, "Well, here's success to Liverpool." (Hear, hear.) Now, I hope for a little drop of the Royal yard, not forgetting the stunsail booms, and we'll all drink success to every female in Liverpool—(convulsive laughter)—also to our worthy chairman and our entertainers. I know my fellow-shipmates, both seamen and marines, will join me in returning their heartfelt thanks, and let us give three hearty cheers for the Lady Mayoress and all the ladies of Liverpool." The toast and all Jack's requests contained in his speech were very demonstratively attended to.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 3.

SUNDAY, Sept. 27.—Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity. Wellington's victory over Massena at Busaco, 1810. First meeting of the British Association of Science at York, 1831. Full Moon 6h. 2m. a.m.

MONDAY, 28.—Battle of Tinchebray; Robert of Normandy defeated and his duchy annexed to England by his brother, Henry I., 1106. The Emperor Siglsmund and his allies totally defeated by the Sultan Bajazet, at Nicopolis, 1396.

TUESDAY, 29.—St. Michael and all Angels. Michaelmas Day. The New River brought to London; opened, 1613. New Metropolitan Police commence duty, 1829. The Dramatic College opened; seven annuitants installed, 1862.

WEDNESDAY, 30.—St. Jerome, priest, confessor, and doctor, died, 420. Richard II. dethroned and the Duke of Lancaster declared King as Henry IV., 1399. The "Papal Aggression;"—the Pope re-establishes a Roman Catholic hierarchy in England; creates Dr. Wiseman Cardinal and Archbishop of Westminster, 1850.

THURSDAY, Oct. 1.—St. Remigius, or Remy, Bishop of Rheims. First publication of the *Edinburgh Review*, 1802.

FRIDAY, 2.—Charles II., of Spain, bequeaths his dominions to Philip, Duke of Anjou, which gives rise to the "War of Succession," 1700.

SATURDAY, 3.—Surrender of Limerick to William III., and end of the war.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 3, 1863.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 36	1 57	2 19	2 39	3 0	3 19	3 30	3 58	4 18	4 35	4 53	5 13	5 31	5 51

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above sea 24 feet.

DAY.		DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOMETER Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	Rain in 24 hours. Read at 10A.M.
		Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles	inches
September	16	30·041	53·9	41·9	·66	6	51·5	60·1	W.	199	·000
	17	30·106	55·5	45·1	·70	4	42·8	62·5	W. WSW.	171	·000
	18	30·068	56·9	47·6	·73	5	47·0	63·7	SW.	140	·000
	19	29·737	57·8	53·4	·86	7	49·0	68·3	SW. SSW.	404	·000
	20	..	..	..	..	..	50·1	58·2	..	292	·597
	21	29·117	49·5	41·3	·75	7	..	57·6	WSW. WNW.	293	·010
	22	28·930	49·9	40·8	·73	8	45·9	57·7	WSW.	301	·008

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30·037	30·133	30·108	29·785	29·505	29·175	28·951
Temperature of Air	58·4°	56·1°	58·1°	60·1°	53·3°	53·0°	51·8°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	51·7°	50·7°	52·0°	57·4°	50·4°	44·0°	48·4°
Direction of Wind	W.	W.	SW.	SW.	WSW.	WSW.	W S W

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FOR 1864

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"Diogenes Looking for an Honest Man."
"Autumn," from a drawing by A. Hunt.
Rifle-Match between England and Australia: Competition in Sudbury Park.
Fancy Dress Ball at Liverpool to the Officers of the Channel Fleet.
The late Right Hon. Edward Ellice.
Aveling and Porter's Traction-Engine.
The late Professor Cockerell.
View of Macon, Georgia, Confederate States.
"Lord Clifden," Winner at Doncaster Races.
New Birds in the Zoological Society's Gardens.
The Port of Kustendjie.
College Wood Viaduct, Kustendjie.
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1863.

THE only department in letter-writing which has not been abolished by Sir Rowland Hill is that to which these lines belong. It is only of late years that this portion of a journal has been dignified with the title it now bears. The "Leading Article" is a name of respect, but it is a new creation. Our fathers called that column the "Postscript," thus preserving the idea of the news letter, which the journal originally was. And postscript, in a sense, the article may still be said to be, the great bulk of the newspaper having been previously prepared. We wonder how long the journalist's postscript will be required at his hands. This is an age of change, and everybody should be educated to two or three professions at least, for there is no saying what discovery may arise at any moment to throw a particular calling out of use. "We" is an institution at present; a year hence "We" may be out of date. As it is, a batch of telegrams, arriving just as "We" has finished and polished his last epigram, leaves his article exceedingly smart, no doubt, but perfectly unpractical.

As for the letter, the domestic but not private letter, the rising generation knows nothing of what it has lost. We say not private, because no person believes that the elaborate composition which ran over three pages of folio, covered the flaps, and went serpentining round the seal, for the cutting round which dainty preparation was made, was intended for one pair of eyes only. It was designed to be read as a sort of general epistle to a household, parts of it were to be shown to admiring visitors at the morning call, and then it was to be sent about the country, under strict orders of restoration. Finally, it was to be duly filed, or bound in a morocco portfolio, with a view to the publication of its best passages at some distant day. People who dash off their laconic scribble, saying little more than is necessary, and not always that, have no idea of the works which their fathers, and mothers, and aunts used to compose, and it is only when by accident a volume of epistolary MS. falls into one's hands that we are fully aware of the change that the abolition of postage—it is all but that—has caused in the social habits of the educated classes.

We suspect, however, that, in the case of the majority of writers, these letters must have been a great bore to concoct, and that the same class in the present day have reason to congratulate themselves on being delivered from a grievous bondage. There were very good writers, and, like all artists, they liked their work and were proud of it; but these were the exceptions. It must have been hard work for the dull. In the first place, there were good manners to be observed, and the letter had to begin elegantly. A well-bred person would no more have thought of dashing into a communication without preface than he would have rushed into a drawing-room without taking off his hat and making a bow. And the framing the introduction was a matter of thought, and required a certain graceful dexterity. We have just had an opportunity of looking over a dozen volumes of carefully-preserved letters, written to and by persons moving in the best society, and the documents are from forty to sixty years old. They may be accepted as first-class specimens of letter-writing, and most of them have names with titles either affixed or inscribed outside. One of them begins, "Situated as I am amid the loveliest scenery of nature, and surrounded by society which even you would approve, I did not think, dearest Lady Fitzbattleaxe, that it was possible to have an addition to my pleasure until your charming letter of Tuesday arrived." Now, that is very elegant and highly polite; but that sentence must have demanded thought, and was, perhaps, tried over on a separate piece of paper before it was transferred to the gilt-edged paper whence we have extracted it, after fifty years of its sweetness had been wasted on the desert shelf of an old library. Well, then the composition proceeds according to rule. The writer, a very clever lady, has to express more thanks for the charming letter of her correspondent. She has to be grateful for the affection that could withdraw a lady with so many delightful engagements from the society she ornaments to devote a precious hour to amusing "and instructing" her friend. It is appreciative, but not fulsome; the parties are of equal rank and fortune, only it was the proper thing then to be civil, as it is now the proper thing to be brusque. So our fair writer declares that she has little to offer in exchange for such a letter, that the will must be taken for the deed, and that, if her writing be unusually dull, it may be a relief to the many brilliant epistles which her friend is sure to receive at the same time. All stuff, all just as sincere as it should be. The lady, as we have said, is very clever, and as soon as her guns are in position she opens fire to good purpose. We do not intend to betray secrets, but she gives at least a dozen scandals, all touched off with a pleasant sarcasm; glances at marriages that have been made, or that young ladies are trying to make; has a hearty fling at the King, and certain influences which surround him, and which take effect even upon the Royal toilet; tells a joke of Sydney Smith, not very good, but biting; has something to say about Lord Byron's ill looks (yes, and she knew him), vile temper, vice, and talent, and predicts his soon being forgotten; regrets, in a ladylike way, the disturbed state of the manufacturing districts, owing to dear corn and bad work, but hopes, in a ladylike way also, that cavalry will be sent into the neighbourhood; and then ends with a little bit of that kind of allusion to a certain topic of the day which one "frisky matron" may, perhaps, indulge in without blame when writing to another, but which was not meant for our eyes, and of which, therefore, we have nothing to say. But this is not all. It was the high polite thing to end a letter as neatly as it was begun. Well-bred folks leave a room as gracefully as they enter one. So our lady, relapsing into the decorums, and making reference to her last scandal, wherein she had innocently regretted that a certain person had "no friend to advise her," says, "Friendlessness, indeed, must be the most melancholy condition of life; and happy, indeed, am I to think that I can never be reduced to that situation, while at Battleaxeville Towers there exists a charming friend who never forgets her friends—even such unprofitable ones as her ever sincere and affectionate Barbara Babbleton." That is something like a letter, and it is no exceptional specimen of its class; and very pleasant reading it was fifty years ago, and is in 1863. But it was a work of art.

Just at this time of the year there is something more like

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letter-writing than at any other. In country houses, when the breakfast is over, and the men are gone away gunning, and the afternoon arrangements are made, and the ladies have retired to their rooms, they certainly are not engaged during all those *horæ subsecivæ* in looking over their dresses and tormenting their maids, because, when they come down to lunch, the letter-box in the hall is suddenly flooded with epistles directed in every lady-scrawl that is known. These may not be all that are written—who knows—some may not be intrusted to the possible survey of persons whom they may concern, and lady's maids may be sent to the village post-office with documents of that kind. But there are dozens thrown into the box, and they are probably full of sketches of a lively kind, of the other persons who help to fill that box, and it need not be doubted that there is much candour in the little essays thus made the property of the Postmaster-General. But we fear the fine style is lost, the elegant opening and the graceful finish, and that, instead of the beautiful period, "Friendlessness, indeed," and so on, we should be much more likely to read, "There's the gong for lunch—burn this—I'll write to-morrow. B. B." That knowing that one can write to-morrow, that one wants no "franks," and that a Queen's head represents the outlay (rich people used to think tremendously about the one and a penny for the letters, and like the penny arrangement as well as their inferiors) has made our letters a scramble. Sir Rowland Hill has done it all. We shall see whether something of the sort will not be done for the editorial postscript, by courtesy called leading article — those telegrams "will be the death of us," or rather of "we." No matter, something will arise from our ashes—*Le Roi est mort, vive le Roi.*

THE COURT.

Her Majesty the Queen continues at Balmoral, in good health.

On Wednesday in last week her Majesty, accompanied by the Princesses, drove out in the vicinity of the castle. The Royal party first visited the "cairn" erected to the memory of the late Prince Consort; then inspected the new dairy; and afterwards drove to Abergeldie and visited the Prince and Princess of Wales. On the same day, at half-past four o'clock, Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse and Princess Victoria arrived at the Castle, attended by Baroness von Schenck, Captain von Westerweller, and Dr. Becker. Their Royal Highnesses were welcomed by the Queen, the Princess of Wales, and the other members of the Royal family, and received a hearty welcome from a number of the tenantry assembled to greet them upon their arrival, and who were greatly pleased by the Princess exhibiting to them her baby.

On Friday Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse drove to Abergeldie and visited the Prince and Princess of Wales.

On Saturday the Queen, accompanied by the Princesses, drove in the neighbourhood of Balmoral.

On Sunday the Queen and the junior members of the Royal family attended Divine service in the castle, performed by the Rev. Mr. Stuart, of Edinburgh, one of her Majesty's chaplains.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, drove to Invercauld.

Her Majesty takes daily drives in the neighbourhood of Balmoral, and pays frequent visits to the Prince and Princess of Wales at Abergeldie.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales continue at the castle of Abergeldie. Their Royal Highnesses take frequent drives among the romantic scenery of the surrounding country, attended by Colonel R. Farquharson, Colonel Keppel, and Captain Farquharson.

The Prince has been deerstalking in the forest of Invercauld, where, on Saturday in last week, he saw a herd of 300 stags. The herd passed beyond rifle range, consequently none were brought down. Later in the day, when the Princess had joined the party (all of whom partook of luncheon served on the grass near the skirts of the wood), the sportsmen were more successful. A deer drive having been proposed from Craig Cluny, the Prince and Princess ascended the hill. Her Royal Highness took up a favourable position at the pass, and had the pleasure of seeing a number of fine stags bounding past at some twenty or thirty yards' distance. Two of the herd fell before the rifles of the Royal party. At the conclusion of the sport the Prince and Princess were conducted to the Falls of Garrawalt. On Tuesday also the Prince went out shooting, and killed two fine stags. The same day the Prince and Princess visited the Lochnagar distillery, when the proprietor (Mr. Begg) explained to the Royal visitors the process of the manufacture of whisky. Afterwards their Royal Highnesses honoured Mr. and Mrs. Begg by partaking of refreshments at their residence. Thence the Prince and Princess drove to Balmoral and awaited the arrival of the Queen at half-past six o'clock, when they warmly welcomed her Majesty and the Royal family.

On Wednesday the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred had good sport among the grouse, and in the afternoon his Royal Highness and the Princess enjoyed a hillside picnic.

On Friday the Prince and Princess, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel and the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, dined with the Queen at Balmoral.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess, accompanied by Prince Alfred and Princess Helena, attended Divine service at the parish church of Crathie.

The Prince and Princess pay almost daily visits to the Queen at Balmoral.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge is visiting the Earl of Chesterfield at his shooting-box, in Nottinghamshire.

Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar have left Dunrobin for a visit to the Earl of Chesterfield, in Nottinghamshire.

His Excellency the Russian Ambassador and Baroness Brunnow have returned to Chesham House from Brighton.

His Excellency the Bavarian Minister and Baroness de Cetto have arrived at their residence in Hill-street, from Brighton.

His Excellency M. Musurus, the Turkish Ambassador, has left St. Leonard-on-Sea, en route for Constantinople.

His Excellency the French Ambassador has arrived at Albert-gate House from Paris.

His Excellency the Hanoverian Minister has left Holstein for Hanover.

The Duke and Duchess of Saldanha have arrived at Alnwick Castle on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland.

The Duke and Duchess of Grafton arrived at their residence in Grosvenor-place on Monday from a Continental tour.

The Duchess of Manchester left town on Monday on a tour of visits in Scotland.

Emily, Duchess of Beaufort, has left town for Scotland, on a visit to Lord and Lady Londesborough.

The Duchess of Montrose and Lady Violet Graham have arrived in Belgrave-square.

The Marchioness Townshend and Lady Audrey Townshend have left Raynham Hall, Norfolk, for St. Leonards-on-Sea.

The Marquis of Lansdowne has arrived at his residence in Berkeley-square, from Bowood Park, Wilts.

Earl Granville has arrived in Bruton-street, from Doncaster.

The Earl and Countess of Ashburnham have arrived at their residence in Dover-street, from Battle, Sussex.

Viscount and Viscountess Walden arrived on Tuesday at their residence in Eaton-place, from Germany.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

AT the dead season of the year a social agitation of some kind, it is tolerably certain, will start up, either of itself or through ingenious fermentation. Sometimes the agitation is frivolous; often it has been worn threadbare during previous recesses. This autumn bids fair to see an agitation—it is yet only in the most tentative phase of mooting—upon the question of labourers' cottages. It is better, we hold, that the papers should be full of controversies on such a topic than on the done-to-death themes of hotel charges, railway unpunctuality, shortcomings of public schools, and the like. The inquiry as to the position of the agricultural labourer may lead to some tangible good. For a dozen years the present writer, in his humble way, has been asking in the different journals and periodicals in which he has been permitted to scribble how it came about that the English peasant was worse fed, worse lodged, and worse clothed than any other husbandman in Europe? As, however, we did not happen to be Jupiter Tonans, we couldn't get anybody to listen to us, and our inquiries were, perchance, deemed impertinent, if not libellous. Now that Jupiter has taken the matter up, the public ear, so long averted, may be inclined to listen.

We say worse fed. We have breakfasted, dined, and supped in dozens of labourers' cottages in France, Germany, Italy, and Russia; but, poor as was the fare, we never found so naked a diet as that which prevails among English rustics. Bread, bread, bread, all the year round, with now and then a little rancid bacon or a morsel of cheese, and a pinch of tea for the women. Behold the *menu* of Giles Chopstick! We say worse lodged. The recent revelations as to the cottage homes of England will bear us out in that assertion. We say worse clothed. That the peasantry in many Continental states are, on week days, ragged and dirty, we admit; but take them on Sundays and on gala days. Who ever saw gold chains, gold earrings, gold crosses, gold combs and scalp ornaments, silver buttons, silver buckles, or expensive fur caps, handed down from generation to generation among the tillers of the soil at an English village feast or "wake"? The utmost extent of finery of any intrinsic worth is in a wedding-ring (and that is too often pawned to buy bread) among the women, or a silver watchchain (worth, perhaps, three and sixpence, and the watch attached to it would not fetch more than fifteen) among the men. There must be something radically wrong in the state of things which keeps the peasant in such desperate poverty, and which, after years of consuming toil, leaves him, when he is old and broken, no refuge but the union-house. William Cobbett drew a very different picture of the state of the labourer in the days when he was young; but, on the other hand, were Cobbett alive now he would point out that the farmer when he was a young man, either walked to market or rode a tame old dobbin thither to sell his corn, instead of driving a "clever mare" in a dogcart; that he dined for a shilling, and never touched wine, and dressed in the plainest manner. And how the "last of the Saxons" would have stared to see the advertisements now so frequent of "a governess wanted in a farmhouse"! It is good to watch the rise of any class in the community, and we rejoice at the marvellous improvement which has taken place in the social status of the farmer; but it is deplorable to see the class immediately beneath them condemned to hopeless toil, penury, and want.

In that black Wolverhampton and Dudley mystery—the blackest that ever enshadowed the traditionally "black country"—there is one item of special social darkness worthy of preservation. A chemist, examined before the Coroner, deposed that the practice of selling laudanum was so common that to one single customer he was in the habit of selling as much as an ounce of that deadly narcotic per diem; adding, that "she could not live without it." This seems to us absolutely horrible. We read of Mithridates feeding on poison, and profess to shudder at the descriptions of the "Theriarki Tcharchi" at Stamboul, and the opium-smoking houses at Canton; but here, in the very midst of civilised England, we find laudanum sold as openly and with little less stint than though it were barley-sugar. There is an act to restrain the sale of poisons; but it seems wholly inoperative. Once an enactment was proposed limiting the sale, to a stranger, of this drug to a single pennyworth; but an intending suicide laughed the project to scorn by purchasing at nine different shops nine different pennyworths of laudanum.

We do not know even whether, as a rule, the common-sense precaution of dispensing poison only in bottles different in form and hue to those in ordinary use is adopted. We have heard of many valuable lives being lost through inadvertently taking overdoses of laudanum from phials without any mark to indicate their perilous contents; but in some districts of England laudanum-swallowing seems as common as dram-drinking, and the records of the practice throw into the shade all the harrowing chapters of the "Confessions of an English Opium-eater."

Stay; there is one more circumstance connected with this Wolverhampton mystery which, trifling as it may seem, we tabulate, showing, as it does, that in the lowest apparent depth of abject destitution there may be a lower still. A friend, who was the superintendent of a refuge for houseless unfortunates, once told us that he did not remember one case in which an unhappy creature applying for relief, however ragged, however ill clad, was unprovided with a crinoline. This may be the ludicrous side of the crinoline mania, but here is its ghastly phase. The wretched woman found dead had been deprived of her clothes. She had no gown to wear; her companions derided her; whereupon *she pulled the cords or canes out of her crinoline, and wore it (with a black jacket) as the skirt of a dress.* This is a hideous commentary on the sumptuary expedients of Brian O'Lynn.

The 29th of September is, as all true Britons should know, the birthday of the immortal Nelson, who on Michaelmas Day, 1758, first saw the light at Burnham Thorpe, in the county of Norfolk. An appropriate anniversary. Queen Elizabeth was (according to tradition) eating her Michaelmas goose when the news of the defeat of the Spanish Armada was brought her; and on the feast of St. Michael was born the famous Admiral, destined in afterlife to "cook" the French "goose" in so signal a manner. We have noticed this little item in the way of ephemerides for the reason that, either through an odd coincidence or a fortuitous aptitude in taking advantage of opportunities, the approach of the hero's birthday has given rise to an advertisement in the *Times* that "Nelson's sword, now in the possession of a French gentleman," is for sale. With a properly authenticated pedigree, such a relic must command a very high price; but we may be entitled to ask which sword is the one alluded to? when Nelson wore it, and where? and, in particular, how the weapon came into the possession of a "French gentleman"? One would not, under ordinary circumstances, expect to find Marlborough's bâton or Wellington's cocked hat in a Gallic museum of curiosities.

Mr. Charles Mathews's triumph at the Variétés Theatre has been, we have now the best authority for stating, of unmingled brilliancy. Mr. Mathews has denied the rumour that there was any organised opposition to his performance, and in the *feuilleton* of the *Constitutionnel* M. Nestor Roqueplan has explained that the slight hissing heard on the first night was addressed, not to the actor, but to the piece. An Odeon audience, according to M. Roqueplan, would have hissed so skilfully and in so discriminating a manner as at once to "detach" the performer from the disapprobation they expressed towards the vaudeville. Mr. Mathews may now enwrap himself in the mantle of conscious virtue; but he has no need to murmur *Populus me sibilat.* We are heartily glad to hear of his success. There still seems, however, to reign something like uncertainty as to the identity of the farce "Un Anglais Timide." According to Mr. Mathews, it is a French version of Mr. Blanchard Jerrold's "Cool as a Cucumber," which we always understood to be (*mirabile dictu!*) an original piece. Some of the Parisian critics, however, hint that they recognise the "cucumber," even in its "timid" disguise, as an old French acquaintance. We should like to have this point cleared up. It would be a genuine triumph for an English dramatist to have an *original* work translated for representation on the French stage; but hitherto these triumphs have been rare. The plot of "The School for Scandal" is "borrowed" from over the water; "Sweethearts and Wives" is a translation; so is "The Hypocrite;" so is "The Lottery Ticket," and scores more favourite English comedies and farces reputed "original."

The death of Count Alfred de Vigny, while it creates a vacant *fauteuil* in the Academy, leaves a void in the roll of illustrious French men of letters which will not easily be filled up. Alfred de Vigny belonged to the old school of French *littérateurs.* He must be ranked with the Chateaubriands, the De Tocquevilles, the Nodiers, the Cousins, and the Villemains. Although he gave vent to his picturesque tendencies in his novel of "Cinq Mars," in his drama of "Chatterton," and in some of his poems, he had little in common with the turgid sensationalists of the "Romantic" fraternity. He lived apart—noble, solitary, and proud—and could be identified with no clique or coterie whatsoever; but he was a good and kind man, and his countrymen were justly proud of him.

The ever-green Father Prout—wittiest, chattiest, most erudite of Paris correspondents—lately drew attention to the fact that the old mansion of Cinq Mars, whilom the habitation of Marion Delorme, still existed in the Rue St. Catherine, and in the heart of the busiest quarter of Paris. It is odd how these relics of the past contrive to escape demolition—more, we opine, through their being forgotten than from any respect that is felt for them. The hand of "improvement" respects nothing. We remember once being on the point of taking an apartment in a dingy house of the Quartier Latin, and an American friend quietly observing, "Ah! if you're at all superstitious you'd better not live *there.* I know the house well. In the room you think of tenanting Marat was assassinated by Charlotte Corday." The "blood-boultered" house has, we daresay, been pulled down long since.

Cingallars' old hotel, however, has entered upon a new lease of existence. Wondrous are the mutabilities of mansions! It is now the central office of the "Nouvelle Compagnie du Factage Parisien"—the French parcels delivery company; and in the salon where the members of the conspiracy against Richelieu once met a grand banquet has just been given by the directors of the company to their friends.

Of good Irish novels—from the pens of writers who are really qualified by birth and experience to discourse of the manners and customs of the Green Isle—there has lately been a lamentable dearth. The bright days of the Banims, the Morgans, the Griffins, the Maxwells seem departed, to return no more. Lever, Carleton, Hall we have yet among us, but they have said their say so far as Erin is concerned, and have strayed to fresh pastures. We hear, however, "Kilsorrel Castle," by the Hon. Albert Canning, spoken of as the model of what an Irish novel should be—full of humour and pathos, and replete with sound suggestions as to the causes of Ireland's sorrows.

"THE SOLDIER'S WIFE."

BUT few persons, we should imagine, are unfamiliar with the touching poetical episode—a favourite with most of us, probably, in our youth—which has furnished Mr. Herrick with the subject of the picture engraved on page 308. Yet many, we suspect, will forget that the sad story of Eliza at the battle of Minden, though so often met with in a detached form, is extracted from the now-neglected "Loves of the Plants," the second part of Dr. Darwin's "Botanic Garden." Poor Darwin's poetry, once so popular, is already nearly forgotten: poetry and botany will not consort together; and the Doctor's fanciful personifications of plants and flowers had little human or vital interest. Yet Darwin had exquisite fancy; his masterly diction well deserves attention from the poetic student; and some passages of his poetry—among others, that of the fate of Eliza—will not soon be forgotten, even by the general reader.

The botanic impersonation which introduces the story of Eliza is that of the orchis, which is represented as "lulling her infant in her fondling arms" and "guarding his life, forgetful of her own"—an allusion to the parent root of this flower, as also of other tuberous and bulbous roots, shrivelling up and dying as the young one increases. Darwin compares this to the wounded deer seeking a covert to die beside her fawn; and then follows the episode commencing—

> So stood Eliza on the wood-crown'd height,
> O'er Minden's plain, spectatress of the fight;
> Sought with bold eye amid the bloody strife,
> Her dearer self, the partner of her life.

When this picture was exhibited in the Royal Academy, the following lines, as well as the preceding, were quoted in the catalogue as being more immediately illustrated:—

> Fast by his hand one lisping boy she led;
> And one fair girl, amid the loud alarm,
> Slept on her kerchief, cradled by her arm;
> * * * * *
> Near, and more near the intrepid beauty press'd,
> Saw through the driving smoke his dancing crest.

The sequel need hardly be recalled. Eliza lived to see the battle won, but in the moment of victory a stray bullet struck her down, and the husband finds the infant dabbled with her mother's blood, the boy fancying her merely asleep. Campbell's death of "Gertrude of Wyoming" may have been unconsciously suggested by this of "Darwin's Eliza." Sir Walter Scott frequently painted battle-pieces as overseen by some interested spectator; and his "Clara at Flodden" is circumstanced very nearly like "Eliza at Minden."

Mr. Herrick, the painter of this picture, has entered with congenial sympathy into the very dramatic incident chosen for representation. The love which impelled Eliza to forget her own safety in anxiety for that of her husband is well rendered in her agonisedly anxious expression, and effectively contrasted with the unconsciousness of the babe sleeping at her bosom and the half-pleased, half-frightened clinging of the boy at her side.

The Sub-Prefect of Terranova (Sardinia) has telegraphed to the Italian Government that about 30,000 cwt. of cotton has been gathered in that district, and that it is sold at the rate of 320f. per cwt.

The life-boat of the National Life-boat Institution, stationed at Southport, put off on Sunday last in a heavy gale and high sea, and saved from the ship St. Lawrence, of Liverpool, which was stranded on the Salthouse Sandbank, at the mouth of the river Ribble, the captain's wife and child, and twelve of the crew; the captain and three other men refusing to leave the vessel. The Lytham life-boat, which also belongs to the National Institution, was afterwards launched, with the view of saving the four men. After a hard pull she succeeded in reaching the stranded vessel, but the captain and those with him still remaining firm in their determination not to quit the ship, the life-boat returned to the shore. On the following morning, however, a signal of distress was seen flying from the ship, and the Lytham life-boat was again sent out, when it was found that the vessel was a derelict, the four men having left in their own boat. It was still blowing a gale of wind, and as the ship had eight feet of water in her hold she was, of course, nearly unmanageable, but the crew of the life-boat determined to make an effort to save the ship, and they were fortunately successful in bringing her into port. The barque would unquestionably have been totally lost had she remained on the bank another night. Both life-boats are reported to have behaved admirably. The cost of the Southport life-boat was presented to the National Life-boat Institution, two or three years ago, by James Knowles, Esq., of Eagley Bank. She has since been instrumental in saving three shipwrecked crews, consisting of twenty-one persons, and has also put off several times to the assistance of vessels in distress. The Lytham life-boat has only just been sent to her station, and her cost is the gift to the institution of Thomas Clayton, Esq., of Wakefield.

EARLY MORNING ON MONT BLANC.—Already there was enough of diffused twilight to render Mont Blanc perfectly visible. Though the lake lay full in view, and the whole range of Alps and their neighbour hills for two hundred miles displayed their jagged horizon of grey rock and snowy points, the eye could rest on nothing but the king of mountains. The marvellous resemblance which the outline from the north bears to a massive human head, reclining on a pillow of snow and facing the east, was never more striking than now. The straight forehead, the short, finely-chiselled nose, the firm mouth, and flowing beard, all lay calm and still in the grey repose of death. For a few minutes each instant brought a new delight, as the different levels of peaks were successively gilded by the rising sun. Gradually the glittering points seemed to descend, fixing in turn upon all the salient features of the profile. The mountain woke into life under the magic touch of light and heat: the face was no longer dead, it seemed visibly to rejoice in the reappearance of its daily companion and friend. The great power of the sun for the last month or five weeks had added much to the illusion which is owed to the peculiar outline of the mountain, for exactly where the shoulder of the reclining giant would naturally lie a huge black precipice had been exposed by the melting or sinking snow, and fifty or sixty miles of distance reduced this to the very facsimile of an officer's epaulette. The choicest beauties of the scene did not last long: Nature is not prodigal of her highest efforts of light and shade. The mountains and the snow remained precisely as they were when the first herald of the sun appeared, but the peculiar charm had left them, only to reappear when another favourable combination should allow the grandest portion of our world to assume again for a while its loveliest dress. No sooner had the sun risen than its hydraulic power began to mar the scene: a haze spread over all the plain towards the west, and only paused for a moment in its upward progress to afford a hurried view of the distant tops of the French hills, picked out against the unmeaning sky by the golden messengers of the sun.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

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"THE SOLDIER'S WIFE," BY W. S. HERRICK.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

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MEMORIAL STATUE OF THE LATE MR. HERBERT INGRAM, M.P., AT BOSTON, LINCOLNSHIRE, RECENTLY COMPLETED.—SEE PAGE 306.

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MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

THE autumn speeches of our representatives just now fall thick as "leaves in Vallambrosa." One can be quite as fastidious in one's choice of reading them as in a Parliamentary report; although, to be sure, they are so different to those which appear in that rigid chronicle. Gentlemen who shut their eyes and speak through their teeth in the house a few unheeded angular sentences are now sportive, and pointed, and epigrammatic, bucolically speaking; and unwonted laughter and cheers are associated, in print, with their names. Warwickshire has again been made sprightly by a gathering of its members, and Mr. Newdegate's cheerfulness has been supplemented by Mr. Adderley's hilarity—an engrafting of "argent" upon "or," which is generally asserted to be bad heraldry. One remembers well Mr. Adderley's stupendously commonsense addresses in the House, which, treating mostly of educational matters, are redolent of scholastic discipline in its effects on an unimaginative intellect; in short, he shows as a model of rectangularity. Sometimes, however, he mounts a more lively hobby, when he denounces the policy of half-defending, and therefore wholly weakening, in a military sense, our colonies; and in this matter he has ever and anon so contrived to raise his voice out of its usual monotone that one begins to believe in the possibility of quick pulsation in his system. At Leamington, where he has recently appeared, he was supported by Mr. Greaves, of Warwick, who is a fine, stalwart gentleman; by Mr. Repton, whom we do not remember ever to have seen, and certainly never heard, in the house; and Sir Charles Mordaunt, of whom one has a notion that he looks tremendously young, and only occasionally hovers about the bar of the house. Then, at Reading, Mr. Serjeant Pigott, who, being leader of the Oxford Circuit by virtue of the absence of keen competition, naturally represents an assize town in that district, has been discoursing platitudinously, as his manner is, to his constituents about the Polish question, which, as the initiated may well conceive, has not been materially advanced or illustrated in consequence.

That portion of mankind which regards with interest the sayings and doings of Parliament men, when it beholds a long column of discourse at Cockermouth coming from Lord Naas may for a moment wonder why the son of an Irish Peer, who has been twice Secretary for Ireland and has sat for more than one vivacious Irish constituency, should be vegetating as a member in a quiet little borough somewhere about the lake country. The answer is to be gathered from the fact that he was supported by Mr. Percy Wyndham, M.P. for West Cumberland, who is the son of the first Lord Leconfield, who was Colonel Wyndham, who has a word or two to say in Cumberland and a great deal to say in Cockermouth, and who is father-in-law to the Irish nobleman. Anything more antithetical in appearance on a platform than Lord Naas and Mr. Percy Wyndham can hardly be conceived. The former is a fine specimen of youthful manliness in form (though he is not quite so youthful as he looks), and, though gentle enough in his demeanour, gives one the idea of growing physical robustness. On the other hand, his "honourable relative," as he would be called, is to men in general what an *omelette soufflée* is to plum-pudding. He seems as if he should be sheltered in a glass case from the rougher winds of heaven; and as he shows signs of mental activity, often interposing in debates in the house, one cannot but hope that the scabbard is stronger than it looks, in order to bear the proverbial wear and tear of the sword. They say that Lord Naas will not be Secretary for Ireland again, but, if he should chance to be Earl of Mayo before the Derbyite party comes into office once more, the Lord Lieutenancy will be at his disposal; and, no doubt, he would look very well on a viceregal throne and in viceregal robes, if there are such things in Dublin Castle. Judging from an occasional expression of his countenance, one would say that Lord Naas has a strong comic vein in his composition, although he never shows the slightest symptom of it in his speeches, which are decorously business-like.

At the time that it occurred, last Session, in this Journal we chronicled the novelty, and a characteristic novelty it was, of a Welsh debate pure and simple. In that discussion the Welsh members developed themselves wonderfully, and showed that when need arose they could be as national, as animated, and twice as pertinacious as the Irish and Scotch representatives. In that debate Colonel Douglas Pennant, although only a naturalised Welshman, as the representative of a Welsh county was, of course, conspicuous; and was so because he has been long known as an excellent working member of the House, an efficient committee-man, and, in brief, one of the "business-men" of Parliament. When one looks at the Colonel now, and when one remembers him twenty years ago, one understands how it was that he, a Douglas, and a younger son of a Scotch Peer, was able to add Pennant to his name, and to become the owner of a Welsh principality. In fact, his appearance is gallant, whichever way the accent may be placed upon the word; and in his most gallant days he married, and inverted the order of things in such cases which usually gives the wife her husband's name. He is still a representative of the exquisitely-dressed gentleman of 1841 or so; and is the last wearer in the house of the primrose gloves which were *de rigueur* in those days, since Mr. Vernon Smith culminated into Lord Lyveden. We have been tempted to this rough sketch of Colonel Pennant on seeing an account of a public appearance of his at Bangor the other day—the object of which and the points of which have treacherously escaped us—and where he was in company with Sir Richard Bulkeley Williams-Bulkeley, Bart., who is, though he has been in Parliament since 1830, to our poor knowledge, Sir Richard Bulkeley Williams-Bulkeley—and nothing more!

In gathering the materials for this discursive column on members *in esse* we were struck curiously by finding in a remote corner of a journal a paragraph—merely a paragraph—which told of a few sentences, applicable to the situation and the audience, which fell from Mr. Disraeli at a harvest-home at some place near Wycombe. The leader of the Opposition in a short paragraph! Let us ask Lord Russell if this is not poetical justice on him who sarcastically talked of the noble Lord when he was a member of Lord Aberdeen's Government without office, and was reported to have been obliged to trespass on part of the official bureau of one of his colleagues in order to write his letters, as "a great man in a small room." Mr. Disraeli at Wycombe! Is not that suggestive of recollections of a fiery young Radical who came with a letter of recommendation from Joseph Hume to the electors of Wycombe, who bounced about the hustings like a firework, and talked politics like Mirabeau, as he supposed? No wonder that in such a spot he was reticent. How he must have thought of the change which had occurred in the career which he then indicated! and how he must have wondered whether he might not have been now, in official life, where Mr. Stansfeld will be some day, if he had stuck to Liberalism, instead of being the possessor of a plentiful crop of barren Parliamentary honours which he can scarcely keep warm beneath the perpetual cold shade of Opposition!

One wonders if anybody recollects now that Andover was once the subject of a cry—from the wrong point of view for Andover, however. Is it remembered how, day after day, there used to be detailed statements of pauper sufferings, and chronicles of dietary, which were curiously loathsome? To feed as some men and women were obliged to do at Andover, very nearly became proverbial in the foulest and most painful sense. Well, this week Andover presents itself in another gastronomic light. We hear of the recurrence of the "annual venison feast" of the magnates of that borough, which Mr. Dudley Fortescue, one of its representatives, spoke of as carrying the company back to the "days of Shakspeare himself;" but who, as nobody seemed to take the allusion, added "that, any rate, it was of remote origin;" which is as good an excuse as any for a convivial custom. In excellent keeping with such an occasion was the presence of the other member for Andover, Mr. Cubitt, who, though he has ceased to be an Alderman of London, has left behind a reputation as a twice-chosen Lord Mayor, which will live in the gastronomic records of the Mansion House. From this hon. gentleman came a present of a "dessert," which, under the circumstances, could hardly be brought within the law against treating one's constituents. Mr. Fortescue is a son of that Earl Fortescue on whom the people of Devonshire have recently conferred the posthumous honour of a statue at Exeter. He is generally a quiet member enough; but last Session he distinguished himself by the decided manner in which he forced the consideration of the Colonel Crawley-Mhow case on the House, and, indeed, may be said to be the founder of proceedings which are to result in what many people believe is to be a great act of military justice. Mr. Cubitt, every one knows, is a useful member; and during his double mayoralty he was, with a certain appropriateness, placed on the Kitchen and Refreshment Committee of the House, and is no doubt a party to that agitation for reform in Parliamentary "restauration" which cropped up last Session, and which, intended to be sublime, trembled on the verge of the ridiculous. To be sure, the object was to make the house, which is the best club in town in other respects, the best gastronomically—a matter which may be considered with reference to the great question of "counts out."

COUNTRY NEWS.

The Queen has approved of Don Joaquin Gonzalez Huet as Consul at Cardiff for the Queen of Spain.

George Hammond, an old man, was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour the other day by a bench of Hants magistrates for deserting his master's service.

An explosion of firedamp took place in the forge-pit at Aberdare on Monday evening. One man was killed on the spot, and thirteen or fourteen others severely injured.

The sixteenth annual conference of the Evangelical Alliance was inaugurated on Tuesday evening by a soirée at the Rotundo, Dublin.—William Brooke, Esq., Master in Chancery, presiding. There was a very large attendance of deputations from conferences in various parts of the world.

The citizens of Glasgow have presented Dr. John Strang, City Chamberlain, with a testimonial, consisting of about 4600 guineas and a piece of silver plate, expressive of their appreciation of his private worth and long-continued public services.

The Royal charter, with the great seal of the realm attached, constituting Reigate a borough town, has just been received. The charter is dated the 11th of this month, and provides that the governing body shall consist of a Mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors.

The coming of age of the Hon. Vesey Dawson, eldest son of Lord Cremorne, was celebrated on Tuesday week with great rejoicings at Dartrey, the family residence, in the county of Monaghan. The tenantry of the large estate, to the number of 2000, dined in the courtyard.

An attempt to poison five girls is reported from Hull. A little girl of fourteen is said to be the guilty person, and it is alleged that she threatened to "serve them out" for a quarrel. The poison was put into the coffee-pot, and the victims are not expected to recover.

Three of Messrs. Curtis and Harvey's gunpowder-mills at Hounslow exploded on Saturday morning. Only one of the three mills was at work at the time. Much damage has been done to the buildings, and one workman was seriously burnt.

A silver vase and cover, of the value of £270, was on Tuesday presented by the ladies of Bradford to the Mayor of that borough (Mr. M. W. Thompson), as a mark of their high appreciation of his many hospitable courtesies, more particularly on the occasion of the marriage of the Prince of Wales.

Yesterday week the chairman, deputy-chairman, some of the directors, and the chief officers of the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway Company passed in their State carriage over the entire line to Enniscorthy, a distance of seventy-eight miles. The portion extending to that town from the Vale of Avoca, thirty-six miles, is quite new.

The hall of the Hartley Institution, Southampton, was on Wednesday week densely crowded, Cardinal Wiseman having undertaken to inaugurate the thirty-fourth session of the Polytechnic Institution by an address on the subject of "Self-culture." Mr. R. Stebbing, the president of the institution, occupied the chair. His eminence was received with great cordiality, and delivered an eloquent and instructive lecture.

A bed of rock salt has been discovered at Middlesborough. The following is an extract of a letter from Newcastle-on-Tyne:—"I do not know whether you have observed anything about a very interesting discovery that has been made in this district, under the new red sandstone—a bed of rock salt, at Middlesborough, where they have bored. It is about 120 ft. thick; it is deep—I think about 200 fathoms."

The *Inverness Courier* says that the prospect of an extension of Highland railways, so as to embrace Skye and the Hebrides within its influence, is freely discussed. Several routes are spoken of, the most promising of which appears to be by Loch Carron, following nearly the line of the present coach road by Attadale to Kyleakin. This route has been selected for the first survey, and Mr. Mitchell's assistants are engaged traversing the district with a view to the extension of the line.

Fifty "stowaways" were detected on board the Galway packet Anglia last week, as she was on the point of sailing. They were taken by the police and escorted through the town with fixed bayonets, several unsuccessful attempts being made for their rescue. Now fewer than 128 persons had concealed themselves in the Adriatic, that sailed from Galway on the 1st inst. for New York. The Hibernia has brough back twenty-nine of the "stowaways" and handed them over to the police authorities.

The late Prince Consort having given the Free Church con-gregation at Crathie a site for their recently-opened place of worship, a neat Gothic tablet has been placed in the church in acknowledgment of the gift, bearing the following inscription:—"To the noble and illustrious Prince Albert, K.G., Consort to her Majesty Queen Victoria, and Lord of the Castle and Lands of Balmoral, this tablet is dedicated in deep sorrow for his early death, and in pious remembrance of his beneficent gift of the site whereon their church is erected, by those who worship under its roof."

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland left Meen Glas, the residence of Lord Lifford, on Monday, for a tour in the western part of the county of Donegal, on his way to Derry, where he was expected to arrive on Thursday evening, when he would be presented with an address and the freedom of the city. On Friday he was to open the new bridge, and in the evening to be entertained by the commissioners. On Saturday (to-day) he is to proceed to Greencastle to inspect the improvements of the harbour, and will probably return to Dublin in time to grace with his presence the festivities in honour of the Channel Fleet.

The Ghost is just now the talk of London. His latest reported appearance is in the library of the Lord Chancellor, away down in Hampshire. The gentlemen who allege themselves the inventors of the Ghost wanted to get the Great Seal passed to their patent; a number of other gentlemen who have been exhibiting the Ghost denied that the invention was novel, and the Ghost came on a portable stage before Lord Westbury to know whether or not he was to be sealed with Mr. Wyon's beautiful seal. The Lord Chancellor decided that the Attorney General having passed the patent the inventors should have the sealing-wax they and the Ghost desired, leaving the objectors their remedy by ordinary course of law.

A fire broke out on Sunday morning in the house of Mr. Verrey, tailor, Cornmarket-street, Oxford, and spread with great rapidity. The grocery establishment of Messrs. Grimbly, Hughes, and Co., adjoining Mr. Verrey's, was soon burned to the ground. The house of Messrs. Park Brothers, wine merchants, on the other side of Mr. Verrey's, was completely gutted; and Alderman Browning's, ironmonger and machinist, was also considerably injured. A large stack of chimneys fell, burying four men, who had been working the hose. One was killed on the spot, another died shortly afterwards, and the two others are seriously injured. The damage done by the fire is estimated at from £20,000 to £30,000; nearly the whole of which, however, was insured.

At Loughgall, Armagh, Petty Sessions, James Hagan was summoned by his wife, Sarah Hagan, for gross ill-treatment, the cause of which was the loss of a talisman, "a dead man's finger," which Hagan believed enabled him to become invisible and enter any man's dwelling, go behind his counter, and rob his drawers without being observed or detected. This was the wife's evidence. Hagan, because his wife could not account for it, gave her a most unmerciful beating, and threatened to take her life. The truth appeared to be that the poor woman became alarmed at the conduct of her husband carrying about the finger, and she buried it in a neighbour's field and forgot the place of interment. No excuse would satisfy Hagan. He would have the finger, and nothing but the finger; so that the poor woman, failing to discover it, felt the power of his five fingers in a very unmanly way. The Bench, having commented severely on the fellow's misconduct and gross superstition, ordered him to find bail to keep the peace for twelve months.

The King of Wirtemberg, who is now in his eighty-second year, has been seriously ill for some days.

The South-Eastern of Portugal Railway, from Veudas Novas to Evera, was opened on the 13th inst.

The ex-Grand Duke of Tuscany has accepted the office of Syndic or Mayor of the Commune of Schlakenwerth, in Bohemia.

Don Garcia, son of Queen Christina, has died of phthisis, at Pau, at the age of nineteen—being the third casualty in that offshoot branch of the Bourbon race within a recent period.

From Gibraltar we learn that the Spanish Government is concentrating a large force in order to effect a settlement of the boundary question and to keep the Riffians in check.

The steamer Chancellor, at St. Louis, from Memphis, has on board a 36-pounder that was captured in 1846 in Mexico by the United States' forces, and was again recaptured from the Confederates at Vicksburg, on July 4, 1863. The gun was made in France Nov. 26, 1768.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

On Thursday morning the remains of Mr. C. R. Cockerell, R.A., were laid in St. Paul's Cathedral, to the restoration of which during the last few months he had so largely contributed.

The domes of the Exhibition building of 1862 are being removed to Alexandra Park, Wood-green, Hornsey, where they will be erected as soon as the preparatory works can be completed.

Speech-day at Christ's Hospital was kept on Monday with the usual ceremonies. The Corporation attended service in the adjoining church, and listened to a sermon from an old Grecian of the school. Service over, they proceeded to the hall of the hospital, where the speeches were delivered.

On Wednesday the General Steam Navigation Company's vessel Seine was coming up the river when she was run into, near Blackwall Pier, by a steamer belonging to the Carron Company. The Seine began to fill, and the captain, keeping on all steam, ran her ashore near Greenwich. Her passengers were taken off by the Naiad, Woolwich steamer.

The Baron Osy steamer was on Saturday last hauled into Lingsley's dock, Deptford, and the extent of her injury was ascertained. More than nine feet of her bottom under the bilge had been rent open when she struck, a large portion of the iron plate being ploughed out when she passed over the obstructions in the bed of the river.

A Hungarian named Sigismund Dietrichsen, for some years in business in London, has absconded with a sum of £8000 in Bank of England notes, obtained by fraud. Dietrichsen purchased on Saturday £11,000 worth of Egyptian and Brazilian bonds, paying for them with a cheque which he reckoned would not be presented till Monday, in consequence of the Saturday half-holiday. He at once got £8000 on security of the bonds and decamped. The cheque was promptly presented, when it was found that he had a balance of about £25 to his credit! £1000 reward is offered for his apprehension.

Last week the births of 1930 children—946 boys and 984 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1853-62 the average number (corrected) was 1846.——In the week that ended last Saturday the deaths in London were 1186. The average number of deaths in ten corresponding weeks (viz., the thirty-eighth week in each of the years 1853-62), with the omission of deaths from cholera in 1854, and a correction for increase of population, is 1147. The deaths from scarlatina were 130. This complaint is, at the present time, the most fatal in the list, with the exception of phthisis, which numbers 142 cases.

An inquest was held on Wednesday respecting the death of Mr. George Beamire, aged seventy-five, who had lived for twenty years in a set of chambers in the Adelphi, allowing no one to enter his rooms. Though a wealthy man, his chambers were in a filthy state. He appears to have shunned the society of his kind, and at last, being missed, his body was found in an advanced state of decompositon. There was no bed or bedding in the rooms; but a great quantity of newspapers, books, paintings, and valuables of different kinds were strewed about. Death, the medical man said, had been caused by low fever, accelerated by neglect, and the jury returned a verdict accordingly.

The raising of the Holborn valley has been discussed at a meeting of the Common Council. A report from the Improvement Committee recommended that designs for the raising of the valley should be advertised for, and that prizes should be offered for the best designs. This recommendation was adopted without much discussion.——Mr. Marrable, of Whitehall-place, writes to us as follows on this subject:—"My attention has been called to a paragraph in several of the daily and weekly papers copied from the *City Press*, in which, after referring to the two plans now before the public, by which the evils of Holborn-hill and Skinner-street may be mitigated if not altogether removed, it properly assigns to Mr. J. B. Bunning, the City architect, the authorship of one scheme; but with regard to the other it states, 'This plan was advocated, though not originated, by Mr. Marrable, the late architect to the Metropolitan Board of Works, and it would be the cheaper.' The *City Press* does not state who was the originator of this design, and, until I read the paragraph, I had fondly thought that, whatever might be the merits of the scheme, I was the author of it. Before I put it forward at all or laid it before the Board of Works, so long ago as 1853, I took every possible means to discover whether any plan taking the same line, and possessing the same features and advantages, had ever been devised before. I consulted several eminent engineers and architects—amongst the rest Mr. Bunning—and I was assured by all that the plan was at least original. The drawings hung for many weeks in the library and reading-room at the Guildhall. I exhibited them, and explained the advantages of the scheme at a general meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects, where a discussion took place, and the merits and demerits were canvassed. The drawings were also exhibited at the soirée of the president of the Institution of Civil Engineers, in 1859; and, further, two views, looking east and west of the proposed high-level road and viaduct, were exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1861; and a long and able article, explaining and going into the merits of the scheme, appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of July 20, 1861, with a full-page engraving of one of the views. Thus the design has been before the public and the profession for five years, and this is the first time I ever heard its originality impeached."——In answer to this statement Mr. Thomas Naylor, of Euston-grove, writes to the *City Press* as follows:—"Permit me, as the author of the said plan, to state that I made the requisite surveys in 1839, and submitted the plan to the Court of Common Council in 1841, when it was referred to the Farringdon New Street Committee, and subsequently, in 1842, to the London Bridge Approaches Committee. The plan met with much support from the late Thomas Henry Hall, Esq., and other influential members of the Corporation; it was also brought under the notice of the then First Commissioner, the Earl of Lincoln, and by his Lordship favourably entertained. In June, 1855, I was examined by a Committee of the House of Commons relative to this project, and the proposed new line of street from King's-cross to the Post Office and Cheapside."

LAW AND POLICE.—The September session of the Central Criminal Court, the Surrey Sessions, and the Middlesex Sessions, were opened on Monday.

In calling over the roll of the grand jury at the Surrey Session, a gentleman, who had been a clergyman of the Church of England and is now a layman of the Church of Rome, was excused on the ground that his Anglican orders were indelible. Another juryman was excused on the ground that he is a freeman of the Worshipful Company of Cooks.

At the Central Criminal Court on Tuesday, John Murphy was charged with embezzling small sums of money, the property of the trustees of the "Royal Liver Friendly Society." There was nothing of interest in the case so far as the charge was concerned; but it transpired that the society, which professes to insure poor people, who pay small sums of money weekly, allows its agents and collectors 25 per cent on the premiums they gather in. The prisoner was acquitted. The Recorder commented in terms of strong reprobation on the manner in which the society did business.

Mr. Alfred Styles, the enthusiastic youth who was some time ago committed for trial on a charge of endeavouring to raise a Polish Legion in this country, was yesterday set at liberty on his own recognizance, at the Central Criminal Court. He pleaded guilty, and his counsel alleged in his behalf that in enlisting men for the Polish service he was not aware that he was offending against the laws of his country. This plea of ignorance, and a promise to abstain from such proceedings for the future, were accepted by the Russian Government, whose counsel proposed that he should be ordered to enter into his own recognizance to appear for judgment when called upon.

A railway compensation case came before the Lord Mayor's Court on Saturday, Mr. Duffield, coach-builder and harness-maker, of Long-lane, Smithfield, and Aldersgate-street, whose repository is about to be removed to make way for the Smithfield extension of the Metropolitan Railway, claimed the sum of £13,000 as compensation for the leases, removal, depreciation of stock, loss of trade, and the consequent injury that would accrue to his business. The evidence was of a very conflicting character. Ultimately the jury awarded £4900.——On Monday, at the Sheriff's Court, Red Lion-square, a compensation case, "Samuel v. The Metropolitan Company," occupied nearly the whole day. Messrs. Samuel are artificial florists, in Charterhouse-square. As originally proposed, the claim was £18,000. The company offered £2000, which was refused, and the claim as submitted to the jury was £7700. The jury assessed the damages at £2250.

In a case at the Southwark Police Court yesterday week a butcher was charged with having in his possession diseased meat. The magistrate told the defendant that he was liable to a penalty of £20 for every piece, or three months' hard labour, without a penalty, under the new Act passed in July. A conviction was not pressed for, but the meat was destroyed.

THE DISTRESS IN THE NORTH.

The weekly meeting of the Central Executive Relief Committee was held on Monday in the Manchester Townhall—Sir J. Kay Shuttleworth, Bart., in the chair. The hon. secretary reported that the balance in the bank was £292,691, and that £379 had been received during the week. The report presented by Mr. Farnall stated, "That on the 12th inst. there was a decrease in the number of persons receiving parochial relief in twenty-seven unions in the cotton-manufacturing districts, as compared with the number so relieved in the previous week, of 800. The pauperism of this week is less by 24,555 than that of the corresponding week of 1862. The total weekly cost of outdoor relief on the 12th inst. was £8647; in the corresponding week of 1861 it was £2267. In the corresponding week of 1862 it was £10,026. The amount of money in the hands of the treasurers of the above unions on the 12th inst. was £93,568. Mr. Maclure, hon. sec., reported that the number of ablebodied men relieved by the relief committees was 29,932; ablebodied women, 37,647; children under six years of age, 54,294; aged persons, 5124: total relieved by the relief committee, 119,997. Several grants were made.

The Mansion House Committee met yesterday week at the Mansion House; Wm. Cubitt, Esq., M.P., presided. It was reported that the total amount of subscriptions received up to Thursday evening was £511,416, of which sum £444,912 had been remitted to the distressed districts; £645 had been received in the course of the last fortnight, of which £348 was from colonial resources. Several grants, making altogether £1160, were made.

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SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

CAST-IRON GIRDERS.—The durability of these valuable architectural materials has been proved by their behaviour during the recent fire at the German Bazaar at Langham-place. The eminent metallurgist, Dr. John Percy, writing in the *Times*, gives the result of the observations which he had been induced to make by his friend, Mr. James Fergusson, the architect. Dr. Percy says that "the girders were 18 ft. long and 13 in. deep, in the middle tapering off slightly towards each end, and flanged at the bottom. Several had fallen to the ground, but only a few were broken; and of those which remained entire two were bent laterally, in a striking and nearly equal degree. The flexure was gradual from end to end; the deviation from a straight line at the ends was 22 in. No cracks could anywhere be detected. Many of the cast-iron columns, which are still upright, have been singularly twisted at the upper part, as though the metal had been softened by heat, and yielded without cracking to the effect of pressure from above. As far as we could judge, there was no very decided evidence of fracture in either girders or columns from the injection of water upon them; and yet, from the fused glass and other objects which lie scattered about, it is certain that they must have been exposed to a pretty high temperature." Dr. Percy strongly recommends (on account of their rarity) that specimens of these bent girders and columns should be preserved in a museum, together with other objects illustrative of accidents—such as the bursting of boilers, the breakage of railway axles and tires, &c., which would thus become not only interesting, but important in a practical point of view.

FULMINOSE.—In a memoir on the formation of humus vegetable soil, and nitre, read at a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, the author, M. Blondeau, states that twenty years ago, when studying the action of acids on cellulose, he observed the remarkable fact that, before combining with cellulose, sulphuric acid transformed it into an isomeric substance having remarkable properties, which he designated "fulminose," because, when raised to the temperature of 140 deg. cent., it spontaneously decomposed into carbon and aqueous vapour. Fulminose possesses not only the property of combining with nitric acid and forming gun-cotton, but is also capable of actively absorbing certain gases, especially ammonia, hydrochloric acid, and sulphuretted hydrogen; this absorption being accompanied with the evolution of heat and the combination of the gas or its elements with the fulminose. After noticing other properties of fulminose, M. Blondeau states that, when dead wood is placed in suitable conditions of temperature and moisture, it is soon attacked by one or two specimens of mycoderms; and that, after they have drawn from the wood the nitrogenous matters necessary for their development, they leave behind a substance closely resembling fulminose. When a fragment of dead wood of a linden tree was treated with an alkaline solution of potash, by dilute hydrochloric acid, and, finally, by boiling water, M. Blondeau obtained as residue a friable white substance, which when analysed presented the composition of cellulose, and possessed all the properties of fulminose. These facts, he believes, throw light on the formation of humus and the part which it plays in nitrification. Fulminose possesses the property of absorbing gases, especially ammonia, which, reacting on the remains of sclerogen, colours them black, and forms a species of combination which, being soluble, penetrates into the pores of the substance, giving it the black tint characteristic of humus. Ammonia and oxygen are condensed by the humus, whereby a quantity of heat is generated, sufficient to determine the combustion of the ammonia and its transformation into water and nitric acid; hence arises the production of nitrate of ammonia, which may change its base with potash, soda, and lime, and thus form the different nitrates which so powerfully aid vegetation. M. Blondeau thus sums up the facts contained in his memoir:—"1, The transformation of wood into fulminose under the influence of mycodermic vegetation; 2, The absorbing power of fulminose in regard to gases, especially ammonia; 3, The combustion of ammonia in the pores of the fulminose, and the transformation of the elements into water and nitric acid—a combustion rendered manifest by the light which dead wood affords in darkness; 4, The identity of humus and fulminose. M. Blondeau states that, although all the foregoing facts are not entirely new, the most part having been previously observed, yet that no one has hitherto precisely determined the nature of the substance which enjoys these curious properties, which he thinks constitute the simplest interpretation of nitrification hitherto obtained.

THE ARTIFICIAL FECUNDATION OF THE CEREALS AND FRUIT-TREES, according to a method invented by M. Hooibrenck, whereby a much more abundant crop is said to be obtained than by the course of nature, was some time ago submitted to the French Government, who appointed two commissions to report thereon, including MM. Payen and Decaisne, members of the Institute. They reported favourably of the results produced at Sillery and Châlons. These results have been also inspected by the Emperor himself, and in consequence he has appointed another commission to examine and report on experiments about to be made during the next agricultural season on the Imperial farms at Fouilleuse and Fontainebleau, and in the Imperial Agricultural Schools at Grignon, Versailles, &c. The apparatus employed by M. Hooibrenck for the fecundation of cereals consists of a cord 20 metres in length, to which are attached pieces of wool from 33 to 35 centimetres long. These pieces of wool should be numerous enough to touch each other. A small leaden ball, about the size of deershot, is attached to the extremity of the wool at very short distances. The apparatus is passed over the ears of corn at the period of flowering, so as to shake them lightly. Three persons are employed for each operation, a man at each end of the apparatus, and a child in the middle to sustain the cord. The operation should be repeated three times. The expense for fecundating a hectare (about 2½ acres) three times costs about 2f; the apparatus, which is very durable, costs about 5f. The process for fecundating fruit-trees is more complicated. The inventor, as is usually the case, is exceedingly sanguine as to the success of his process, which, he says, is based upon "opportunity, simultaneity, equality, and force!" The Imperial Government is thoroughly determined to test his assumptions. Details will be found in *Les Mondes*, edited by the Abbé Moigno.

THE SUN'S DISTANCE FROM THE EARTH.—Mr. J. R. Hind, the superintendent of the *Nautical Almanack* published by the Admiralty, has written to the *Times*, setting forth the results of the recent investigations of astronomers, which tend to show that the sun is really about four millions of miles nearer the earth than is stated in the text-books, which give the distance as 95,298,260 miles, according to the observations of the transits of the planet Venus in 1761 and 1769, published by Professor Encke, of Berlin. These transits generally happen in pairs, and with an interval of eight years between each pair; a period of 105 or 122 years intervenes between the last of one pair and the first of the next. Within the last few years M. Le Verrier, the chief of the Imperial Observatory at Paris, has completed a most rigorous application of the theory of attraction of the motions of the earth, Venus, and Mars, defined by observations at Greenwich and other observatories. The theory of the earth was published in 1858, and, Mr. Hind states, contains a result which shows a diminution of the assumed distance of the earth from the sun very nearly to the same amount assigned by M. Hansen's researches connected with the moon. The earth's mass, as referred to the sun's, would, from the same cause, require increasing to the extent of nearly a tenth part of the whole. Mr. Hind states that the next ensuing pair of the transits of Venus will take place on the 9th of December (civil reckoning), 1874, and on the 6th of December, 1882. No part of the transit of 1874 can be viewed in this country. The egress only will be visible in the south-east of Europe near sunrise, in Italy, Turkey, &c.; but the entire duration may be observed in Australia, New Zealand, British India, China, Tartary, and the islands of the Indian Ocean, including Madagascar. The entire duration of the second will be observable in the United States and British America. In conclusion, Mr. Hind says, "It is scarcely to be doubted that every possible use will be made of the transits of 1874 and 1882 to improve our knowledge of the great astronomical unit, the measure of the sun's distance; and that all the resources of modern science, and all the facilities afforded by modern enterprise, will be combined for that purpose. No other opportunity of the kind will occur until the year 2004.

A PHOTOMETRICAL COMPARISON OF THE SUN AND STARS has been made by Mr. Alvan Clark, of Cambridgeport, United States, who records his method of observation and the results in the American *Journal of Science*. He has a dark underground chamber 230 ft. in length, one end terminating in the cellar of his workshop, and the other communicating with the surface of the ground by a vertical opening 1 ft. square, and 5 ft. deep. In a movable partition, between this opening and the end of the chamber, a lens of any focal distance can be inserted. A twentieth of an inch focus was employed, of the best finish possible; its flat side cemented to one face of a prism with Canada balsam. No light whatever can enter the dark chamber, except through this little lens. A common plane silvered glass mirror, placed above ground, over the vertical opening, receives the direct rays from the sun, and sends them down into the prism of total reflection, by which they are directed through the little lens into the chamber. An observer in the cellar, 230 ft. distant, sees the sun reduced 55,200 times; and its light, in amount, varies but little from that of Sirius. Upon a little car, movable in either direction by cords and a pulley, is mounted another lens, with a focal distance of 6 in. The eye of the observer is brought into a line with the lenses, or so near it that he sees the light through the six-inch lense; then by the cord he sends the ear into the chamber to the greatest distance at which he can see the light, like that from a star of the sixth or seventh magnitude. At noon, March 19 last, with a perfectly clear sky, Mr. Clark found the sun visible through the six-inch lens, when it was removed to the distance of 12 ft. from the eye. The distance between the lens being 218 ft., the reduction by the small lens, if viewed from the point occupied by the six-inch lens, would be 52,320 times; and that again by the six-inch lens, distant from the eye 12 ft., or twenty-four times its focal distance, is reduced 23 times, making the total reduction 1,203,360 times. Mr. Clark believes that this last reduction is about the limit at which the naked human eye could ever perceive the great luminary. The disc of the moon may be thus reduced 3000 times; Sirius, 20 times; Castor, 10 times; and so with other stars. With the above-mentioned apparatus Mr. Clark compared the light of the sun with various stars—e.g., he found that to bring the magnitude of the sun to an equality with that of the bright star Alpha in Lyra, the distance would need to be increased 102,000 times; according to Wollaston, 425,000 times.

Mr. Mason, the Commissioner from the Confederate States, on Monday sent to Lord Russell a notification that he had been instructed by the Confederate Government at Richmond to withdraw from this country. Mr. Mason, it is understood, will proceed to Paris and remain there.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

WITH the exception of the remarkable St. Leger race, on which the betting has been excellent, and the interesting collateral trial which Macaroni had with his old rival through Queen Bertha in the cup, the running at Doncaster was rather dull. To the corporation the meeting was a most productive one; but, unless the entrances to the Grand Stand and the accommodation are very considerably enlarged, people will not care to pay a guinea to be almost crushed to death in 1864, as they were this year and last. But for Lord Clifden's engagement in the Doncaster Stakes he would, no doubt, have gone for the double honours of the week, as Rockingham, Don John, Charles XII., and Voltigeur did so successfully before him; and we should have seen the unprecedented spectacle of the three "red, white, and blue" "ribbons" of the year fairly pitted against each other. Lord Clifden (whose Portrait has been unavoidably deferred until next week) is in the Claret Stakes T. M. M. at the Craven meeting, in which Mr. Naylor's nomination is still "sealed up," and both he and Macaroni have been handicapped at even weights with Carnival in a £500 free handicap at Newmarket this year, in which Queen Bertha (8 st.) also figures. Coastguard's action in the Two-year-old Stakes was rather high; and both Welland and Johnny Armstrong proved themselves very good under high weights. Hubert, whose blood—Stockwell from a Touchstone daughter of Beeswing—would satisfy Dr. Shorthouse himself, ran remarkably well in his patent blinkers on Friday, and, bad as the field might be, with 11 lb. less and good temper on the day, he ought to run forward in the Cambridgeshire. He is trained at Whitewell by Heseltine, and does his work alone. The Marquis is said to have turned so savage that they were recently almost a week before they could get at him in the stable. The Richmond races have been much better than usual, and Appenine and Harvest Mell are among the winners. It is said that Winteringham refused £3500 for the two at Doncaster, and that Mr. Blenkiron has given Mr. Osborne a heavy sum for their sire, old Weatherbit, who is now twenty-one years old. The value and truth of the old horse's stock is only just becoming apparent. Lord Zetland's Saragossa received 3 lb. and beat Harvest Mell cleverly by a neck, from the Grey Stone in, on the second Richmond day.

In the Doncaster sales Lord Derby, with an 850-guinea Stockwell colt, was second; and his Lordship and Mr. Cookson were bracketed third, with 800-guinea De Clare and Newminster colts, to the 930-guinea premier, Mr. Newton's Zambesi. His Lordship's average for six was 536½ gs. The Whitfield stud averaged 413 gs. for seven; Mr. Cookson's, 351½ gs. for seven; the Sheffield Lane, 180½ gs. for twelve; the Boythorpe, 169½ gs. for nine; and Lord Scarborough's, 111½ gs. for six. Two sisters to The Wizard, four and two, averaged 83 gs., and Zuyder Zee was not put up. Mr. Churnside, the great Australian speculator, was very spirited, and went as high as 560 gs. for Lord Derby's Meeanee filly, which he intends to send with some others to Whitewall to train, while the rest are located pro tem. at the Hasketon paddocks.

Carbineer, Lady Clifden, and Miss Julia are all for sale. The Fandangoes were remarkably busy with dead heats on Tuesday, as Fanfaron beat Oldminster at the second attempt, at 37 lb., at Richmond; and Measure for Measure, "the property of a young lady of fifteen, who gave her jockey her own orders" and claimed her winner at 41 gs., ran two at Tunbridge with Rosa Lee, who ran against the post at the third time of asking, and was beaten by a neck when they met next day. Newmarket First October begins on Tuesday, and Edinburgh and Lothians Club, Chesterfield, and Tenbury, on Wednesday.

The leading packs are nearly everywhere busy in the woodlands, and cubs are generally plentiful. Mr. Drake is again in his right place at the head of the Bicester country, which did very little without him. All hunting men will deplore the loss, after a lingering illness, of Mr. James Morrell, for ten years the master of the Old Berkshire, with John Jones and Tom Clark as his huntsmen. He took to harriers soon after he left Eton, and no man knew or enjoyed the work of hounds better. His pack and his horses made a very excellent average when he gave up the mastership of the scarlet and black collar O. B. H. in 1858, and some of his best blood accompanied Clark to Badminton, where it has held its own well, especially with the Spangle litters. The annual hound show at Tubney was always a very pleasant day, and looked forward to with the keenest delight both by masters and huntsmen as something quite unique of its kind. Mr. Morrell seldom went to the meet latterly, but took more pleasure in his greyhounds, and his shooting, and his fishing. He never ran his dogs in public; and, although a keen sportsman in every way, he was quite as fond of his farm and his flower-garden, and was always sorry to quit them for his annual trip to the seaside or the Epsom and Ascot fortnight, part of which he always spent at Salthill. In munificence and public spirit there were few to equal him, and his loss to Oxford is indeed a heavy one. He was only in his fifty-third year, and leaves a widow and one daughter.

We believe that the honour of killing the champion salmon of the season has fallen on Colonel Keane, who landed a 33-pounder on the Ness, near Laggan Cottage, Inverness, after a struggle of about an hour. Shortly before that Mr. White, son of Earl Mansfield's head gamekeeper, took a 28 lb. one at the Lynn of Campsie, near Perth.

RICHMOND RACES—TUESDAY.

Essby Stakes.—Harvest Mell, 1. Little Stag, 2. Stolen Moments c., 3.
Sapling Stakes.—Appenine, 1. Revival, 2. Gondola, 3.
Richmond Handicap.—Fanfaron, 1. Oldminster, 2. Picoador, 3.
Richmond Cup.—Lady Louisa, 1. Alice, 2. Prairie Flower, 3.
Licensed Victuallers' Plate.—Who's Who, 1. Saltant, 2. Ruby, 3.
Members' Plate.—Maid of the Mist, 1. Miss Armstrong, 2. Leyburn Lass f., 3.

WEDNESDAY.

Wright Stakes.—Saragossa, 1. Harvest Mell, 2. Gondola, 3.
Burton Handicap.—Newmarket, 1. Fanfaron, 2. Bonny Bell, 3.
Zetland Plate.—Lady Louisa, 1. Who's Who, 2. Miss Armstrong, 3.
Her Majesty's Plate.—Caller Ou, 1. Alice, 2. Unfashionable Beauty, 3.
Volunteer Rifle Corps Plate.—Wisdom, 1. Prairie Flower, 2. Brother to Stockton, 3.
Belsay Castle Nursery Handicap.—Kapunda, 1. Mantrap, 2. Leyburn Lass f., 3.

LATEST BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S ON THURSDAY EVENING.

CESAREWITCH.—15 to 1 agst Anfield (t and off), 100 to 6 agst Hurricane (off), 18 to 1 agst Lioness (t), 25 to 1 agst Jack o' Hearts (t), 25 to 1 agst Myrtle (t), 40 to 1 agst Catch 'em Alive (t), 50 to 1 agst Melandra (t).

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—100 to 7 agst Birdhill (t and off), 100 to 6 agst Catch 'em Alive (t and off), 100 to 6 agst Borealis (t and off), 50 to 1 agst Cairncastle (t), 50 to 1 agst Baldwin (t 66 to 1).

The *Levant Herald* has received a warning for publishing a letter animadverting upon the Imperial expenditure in palace building and the arrears due to the army, the discussion of which topics the Government "considers inconvenient at present."

The proceedings of the International Social Science Congress at Ghent were brought to a conclusion last Saturday by a banquet given by M. Kerchove, the burgomaster of Ghent, to the members, of whom there were nearly 400 present.

"Notwithstanding," says the *Pays*, "the great number of omnibuses now plying in Paris, they are found altogether insufficient for the accommodation of the public, and the company has therefore determined to place on the principal lines much larger carriages, which will take fifty-two passengers instead of twenty-six, as at present."

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

A VERY limited business has been transacted in all National Securities during the present week, and the market generally has been extremely inactive. Sales of money stock have predominated, and the quotations have had a drooping tendency. The unfavourable nature of the political and financial advices from Paris appears to have had some influence upon most of the operators for a rise.

There has been a steady, but by no means active, inquiry for money in the general discount market, and full rates have been paid for accommodation. The lowest quotations for the best paper are now as follows:—

Thirty days' bills	3½ to 4 per cent.	Four months' bills	4 to 4½ per cent.
Sixty days' bills	3¾ to 4 "	Six months' bills	4½ to 5 "
Three months' bills	4 to		

At the Bank of England, the applications have continued somewhat numerous; whilst, on the Stock Exchange, money may be quoted at a fraction over 3 per cent.

The Continental Money Markets present no new feature. The quotations in the leading cities are as under:—

	Bank rate per cent.	Open market per cent.		Bank rate.	Open market.
Paris	4	3½ ¾	Amsterdam	3	3
Vienna	5	5	Turin	5	5
Berlin	4	3½	Brussels	4	3½
Frankfort	3	2¾	Hamburg	—	3
			St. Petersburg	6	6

The imports of the precious metals have continued on a full average scale, and about £200,000 in gold has been disposed of to the Bank of England. The withdrawals have amounted to £105,000 for shipment to Egypt and the Mauritius.

Nearly the whole of the Continental exchanges continue in favour of this country, and there is still a profit on the export of gold from New York.

On the 8th proximo India Debentures to the amount of £5,000,000 will fall due. The Indian Council have only £2,000,000 in hand to meet this payment, and it is understood that only that amount will be taken in exchange for the new 4 per cent stock. The council will, therefore, have to provide another million to meet the claims of the debenture holders This amount will, we presume, be obtained from the Bank.

A loan of £200,000 has been partly raised for the United States of Columbia. It is in a Six per cent Stock, at 86. The scrip has already been done at 1 to 1¼ prem.

The following return shows the state of the note circulation of the United Kingdom during the four weeks ending Aug. 29:—

Bank of England	£21,981,053
Private Banks	2,921,609
Joint-stock Banks	2,761,965
Scotland	4,113,607
Ireland	4,382,173
	£36,116,407

Compared with the corresponding period in 1862 the above return shows a falling off in the circulation of £871,231. The amount of specie held by the Scotch and Irish banks was £4,218,583.

On Monday very little was doing either in Home or Indian Securities. Prices, however, were supported. Consols, for Money, realised 93¾ ⅞; Ditto, for Account, 93¾ ⅞; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92¾ ¼; India Five per Cents, 104¾ ¾; Ditto Bonds, 16s. to 20s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, par to 3s. prem. The Five per Cent Rupee Paper was 107; and Bank Stock, for Account, 240. The dealings on Tuesday were limited, and the quotations had a drooping tendency. Consols, for Transfer, closed at 93⅝ ½; Ditto, for Account, 93½; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91¾ 92; Red Sea Annuities, 21 1-16; India Five per Cents, 103½ ½; Ditto, Debentures, 100 to 100½; Exchequer Bills, par to 3s. prem.; India Stock, 224; the Four per Cent Rupee Paper, 98½; the Five per Cent ditto, 107½. On Wednesday Consols, for Money, were done at 93⅝ ½; for the Account, 93⅝ ½; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91¾ 92; India Five per Cents, 104½ ¾; Ditto Bonds, 16s. to 20s.; Exchequer Bills, par to 3s. prem. The Five per Cent Annuities marked 107½ and 108; the Five per Cent Enfaced Paper was 107½ 108; and the Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 119½ to 117. On Thursday Consols marked 93⅝ ½, for Money, and 93⅝ ¾, for Account; the Reduced and New Three per Cents sold at 91¾ 92; and Exchequer Bills, par to 3s. prem.; India Five per Cent Stock sold at 104½.

American Securities have changed hands slowly. Atlantic and Great Western have realised 78; Erie Shares, 70; Illinois Central, 100 dol. Shares, 76½; Panama Railway, 101½ 102.

Mexican Stock has fluctuated to some extent. Greek, Spanish, and Turkish Securities have ruled less firm, and a slight fall has taken place in their value. The leading quotations are as follows:—Brazilian Five per Cents, 102½; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 94½; Danish Five per Cents, 1863, 91½; Equador, 16½; Egyptian, 10¾ ex div.; Greek, 38½; Ditto, Coupons, 18½; Italian Railway, 82½; Mexican Three per Cents, 47½; New Grenada, 17½; Ditto Two per Cents, 34½; Portuguese Old Three per Cents, 49½; Ditto, 1852, &c., 49½; Russian Five per Cents, 1862, 93½; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1850, 91½; Spanish Three per Cents, 55½; Ditto, Deferred, 48½; Ditto, Passive, 3⅜; Ditto, Certificates, 14½; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 95½; Ditto, 1858, 70½; Ditto, 1862, 71½; Venezuela Three per Cents, 27; Ditto Six per Cents, 63; Dutch Four per Cents, 102½; and Italian Five per Cents, 72¾.

A large business has been transacted in Joint-Stock Bank Shares, and prices have had an upward tendency. Agra and United Service have marked 116; Alliance, 41½; Australasia, 82½; Bank of Egypt, 28; Bank of London, 13¾; Bank of Otago, 4¾; Bank of Queensland, 18; Brazilian and Portuguese, 5¾; Chartered of British Columbia, 12½; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 37; City, 119; Consolidated, 10½; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 24½; Hindustan, China, and Japan, 28½; Imperial, 22; Imperial Ottoman, 19¾; London and Brazilian, 51½; London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate, 51¾; London and County, 50; London Joint-Stock, 36¾; London and Northern, 9¾; London and South African, 28; London and South-Western, 9; Mercantile and Exchange, 11¾; Metropolitan and Provincial, 17½; National of Liverpool, 15; Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi, 6¾; Standard of British South Africa, New, 18; Union of Australia, 59; Union of England and France, 9¾; and Union of London, 40¾.

Colonial Government Securities have been dealt in to a moderate extent:—Canada Six per Cents have sold at 102½; Ditto Five per Cents, 91¾; Cape Six per Cents, 114½; Ceylon Six per Cents, 114½; Mauritius Six per Cents, 110; New South Wales Five per Cents, 102½; Nova Scotia Six per Cents, 104½; South Australian Six per Cents, 112½; and Victoria six per Cents, 114½.

The Miscellaneous Market has been tolerably active. Berlin Waterworks, 9½; Crystal Palace, 3¾; Egyptian, Commercial, and Trading, 4; General Credit and Finance of London, 5½; Great Ship, 1½; Ditto, Seventeen-and-a-Half per Cent Preference, ⅞; Hudson's Bay, 9½; International Financial Society, 11½; Italian Irrigation, Canal Cavour, 5; Ditto, Six per Cent Bonds, 89½; Joint Stock Discount, 7½; London African Trading, 6¾; London Financial Association, 14⅝; London General Omnibus, 2½ ex div.; Madras Irrigation and Canal, 4; National Discount, 9½; Oriental Inland Steam, 3½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 80; Ditto, New, 49; Rio de Janeiro City Improvements, 5½; and Imperial Gas, 86.

The Confederate Cotton Loan has been done at 31 to 29 discount.

We have very little change to notice in the value of railway shares. The market, however, has been in a very inactive state. The following are Thursday's official closing quotations:—

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Caledonian, 120½; Cornwall, 7½; Great Eastern, 51; Ditto, East Anglian Stock, 27; Great Northern, 125; Ditto, A Stock, 128; Ditto, B Stock, 135½; Great Western, 66¾; London and Blackwall, 73½; London and Brighton, 113¾; London and North-Western, 101½; London and South-Western, 101¾; Midland, 127½; Ditto, New, 1½ prem.; North British, 55½; North Eastern—Berwick, 101½; Ditto, Leeds, 58; North Staffordshire, 80; South-Eastern, 96⅜; Staines, Wokingham, and Woking, 9¾.

Preference Shares.—Great Eastern Five per Cent, No. 2, 111; Ditto, Six per Cent Pref., 13½; Great Northern, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 103½; Ditto, Five per Cent, 107½; Great Western, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 101½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 124½; North-Eastern, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 102.

Lines Leased at Fixed Rentals.—Great Eastern, 109; London, Tilbury, and Southend, 99½; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 4.

British Possessions.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 107½; Buffalo and Lake Huron, 6½; East Indian, 108½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 1st Preference, 74; Ditto, Deferred, 59; Ditto, 4th Preference, 27½; Great Southern of India, 107½; Great Western of Canada, 10¾; Indian Branch, 2¾; Madras Five per Cents, 107½.

Foreign.—Antwerp and Botterdam, 9½; Bahia and San Francisco, 20¾; Dutch Rhenish, 18¾; Great Luxembourg, 14¾; Ottoman, 12½; Recife and San Francisco, 19; Sambre and Meuse, Five-and-a-Half per Cent Preference, 10; San Paulo, 9½; Ditto, 22½; South Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian, 22½; Turin and Savona, 3¾.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending Sept. 23 shows the following results when compared with the preceding statement:—

An increase of circulation of	£ 28,626	An increase of other Securities of	308,969
An increase of public deposits of	919,980	A decrease of bullion of	28,738
A decrease of other deposits of	635,359	An increase of rest of	6,996
An increase of Govt. securities of	50,000	A decrease of reserve of	9,306

The total circulation is £21,515,731; public deposits amount to £3 291,491; and private deposits to £12,159,560. Securities are £20,900,809; and the stock of bullion is £15,433,836.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Sept. 21.—The show of English wheat in to-day's market was only moderate; nevertheless, the demand for all kinds was heavy, at a decline in the quotations of from 2s. to 3s. per quarter. In foreign wheat, the show of which was rather extensive, very little business was transacted, at 1s. to 2s. per quarter less money. Floating cargoes of grain were a dull inquiry, on rather easier terms. The inquiry for barley was somewhat restricted, at 1s. per quarter decline; but most kinds of malt were tolerably firm in price. Owing to heavy arrivals from abroad, oats moved off slowly, and the quotations gave way 6d. to 1s. per quarter. No change took place in the value of either beans or peas; but the inquiry for these articles was much restricted. The flour trade was heavy, at barely stationary prices.

Sept. 23.—Wheat, both English and foreign, met a dull inquiry, at Monday's decline in the quotations. All other produce moved off heavily, at barely previous currencies.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, new, 40s. to 45s.; disco, white, 41s. to 47s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s. to 45s.; rye, 33s. to 34s.; grinding barley, 26s. to 28s.; distilling ditto, 29s. to 33s.; malting ditto, 30s. to 40s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s. to 66s.; brown ditto, 50s. to 57s.; Kingston and Ware, 60s. to 66s.; Chevalier, 66s. to 68s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s. to 22s.; potato ditto, 22s. to 26s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s. to 22s.; ditto, white, 16s. to 23s.; tick beans, 30s. to 33s.; grey peas, 34s. to 36s.; maple, 36s. to 40s.; white, 37s. to 38s.; boilers, 38s. to 39s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 40s. to 43s.; town households, 34s. to 36s.; country marks, 27s. to 30s. per 280lb. American flour, 19s. to 25s. per barrel; French, 36s. to 39s. per sack.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: wheat, 420; barley, 160; malt, 1310; flour, 490. Irish: oats, 970. Foreign: wheat, 6850; barley, 1240; oats, 5630; flour, 590 sacks, 4310 barrels.

Seeds.—Tares are dull, and rather cheaper. Most other seeds move off slowly, on former terms. In cakes very little is doing. Prices, however, are supported.

Linseed, English, crushing, 64s. to 69s.; Calcutta, 64s. to 65s.; hempseed, 44s. to 46s. per quarter; coriander, 16s. to 19s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 10s. to 14s.; white ditto, 11s. to 12s.; tares, 6s. to 6s. 6d. per bushel; English rapeseed, 60s. to 64s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £9 10s. to £10 5s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £10 15s.; rape cakes, £6 to £6 12s. per ton; canary, 36s. to 50s. per quarter; red clover seed, 38s. to 48s.; white ditto, 54s. to 58s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6½d. per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 44s. 9d.; barley, 35s. 9d.; oats, 20s. 9d.; rye, 32s. 7d.; beans, 39s.; peas, 36s. 9d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 45s. 9d.; barley, 33s. 5d.; oats, 22s. 3d.; rye, 33s. 4d.; beans, 39s. 8d.; peas, 35s. 11d.

English Grain sold last Week.—Wheat, 107,763; barley, 21,657; oats, 9935; rye, 523; beans, 1796; peas, 1092 quarters.

Tea.—There is only a moderate business doing in this market. Prices, however, rule about stationary.

Sugar.—The demand is steady, and the quotations are well supported. Barbadoes has realised 33s. 6d. to 40s.; Tobago, 32s. to 33s.; Demerara, 35s. to 41s.; and Berbice, 32s. 6d. to 39s. 6d. per cwt. Refined goods are in fair request, at 44s. 6d. per cwt. for common brown lumps. The stock of sugar is now 112,050 tons, against 89,069 tons last year.

Coffee.—All kinds move off slowly, and in some instances the quotations have given way 6d. to 1s. per cwt. Stock, 10,613 tons, against 8961 tons in 1862.

Rice.—The market is flat, at late currencies. Stock, 43,093 tons, against 59,777 tons last year.

Provisions.—Most kinds of butter are in fair request, and the quotations are supported. Bacon moves off slowly, and the rates have a drooping tendency. Most other provisions are inactive, but not cheaper.

Tallow.—The market is firm. P.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 44s. 9d. to 45s., and for delivery during the last three months, 45s. per cwt. Stock, 47,615 casks, against 36,714 ditto in 1862.

Oils.—Linseed oil moves off steadily, at £43 5s. per ton. Rape is quiet, at £42 10s. to £45; olive, £52 to £60; cocoanut, £45 to £47; and fine palm, £36 10s. to £37. French turpentine is selling at 79s. per cwt.

Spirits.—Rum sells slowly, at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. per gallon for proof East India, and 1s. 5d. for Leewards. Brandy is offering at from 3s. to 11s. 4d.; Hambro' spirit, grain, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.; Ditto, English, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d.; Ditto, rice, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.; and English gin, for export, proof, 2s. 9d. to 3s. per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 to £4 10s.; clover, £4 to £6; and straw, £1 8s. to £1 16s. per load.

Coals.—Best house coals, 17s. 9d. to 18s. 6d.; seconds, 16s. 3d. to 17s. 3d.; Hartley's, 15s. 3d. to 16s. 3d.; and manufacturers', 13s. to 15s. per ton.

Hops.—The show of new hops is extensive, and the demand is steady, at from 100s. to 150s. per cwt.

Wool.—All kinds are in fair request, at very full prices.

Potatoes.—The supplies are extensive, and the demand is inactive, at from 50s. to 90s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, Sept. 24).—To-day's market was well supplied with beasts as to number, but their general quality was inferior. Prime stock sold steadily, at full prices. Otherwise, the beef trade was heavy, at barely late rates. The show of sheep was only moderate. Downs and half-breds were quite as dear as on Monday, with a good consumptive inquiry. Heavy breeds were dull, but not cheaper. A few very superior Downs sold at 5s. 4d. per 8lb. Calves—the supply of which was moderate—moved off slowly, at barely stationary prices. Pigs, however, were in fair request, and rather dearer. Milch cows supported previous rates. Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 10d. to 5s.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; second quality ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s. 8d. to 5s.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; large hogs, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; suckling calves, 12s. to 20s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 21s. to 29s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 1220; cows, 140; sheep 6700; calves, 310; pigs, 412. Foreign: Beasts, 420; sheep, 1600; calves, 200.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The supply of meat is moderate and the demand is steady, as follows:—Beef, from 2s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; veal, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; and pork, 3s. 10d. to 5s. per 8 lb. by the carcase.

ROBERT HERBERT.

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"QUARTER-DAY:" THE DISCOMFORTS OF MOVING.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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"QUARTER DAY."

OUR Artist's pencil tells its story so thoroughly as to need no help from another's pen. The scene he has depicted is one which is familiar enough to dwellers in towns, at least, and will recall to many minds experiences of Michaelmas Days passed in the discomforts of moving from the old houses to the new. To more settled country folk the scene will not possess so much significance. They are little accustomed to moving; and, as a rule, desire to end their days in the familiar home in which they began the grave duties of life. They know nothing of notices to quit, except from Death; and all the moving they have any experience of is done by the undertaker. But townspeople have no idea of becoming attached to houses or localities, like their country cousins. It is simply impossible, indeed, to contract an affection for a house in a row or a square; and no one has been heard of who has expressed a desire to end his days within the bounds of Bayswater or the limits of Kentish-town. The genuine Londoner, indeed, is rather fond of moving, despite its discomforts, and derives a great deal of pleasurable excitement in the search among unfamiliar neighbourhoods for the new house. It is not until Quarter Day itself comes, and the actual process of moving commences, that all its discomforts are realised. The house is given up to a reckless band of nondescript men, who tear up carpets, pull down curtains, and level bedsteads. There is more order, however, in their way of working than there seems to be, and no great harm is done. Accidents, of course, will happen. Materfamilias, half in tears, runs forward to announce that her favourite china vase has been broken; Paterfamilias, with a racked face, makes the discovery that the drawing-room pier-glass has been starred on its way down-stairs. To the younger branches of the family the discomforts of moving only bring pleasurable excitement, and, while one wraps up the house bird safely for its journey, the others busy themselves in trying to keep pussy quiet in her basket.

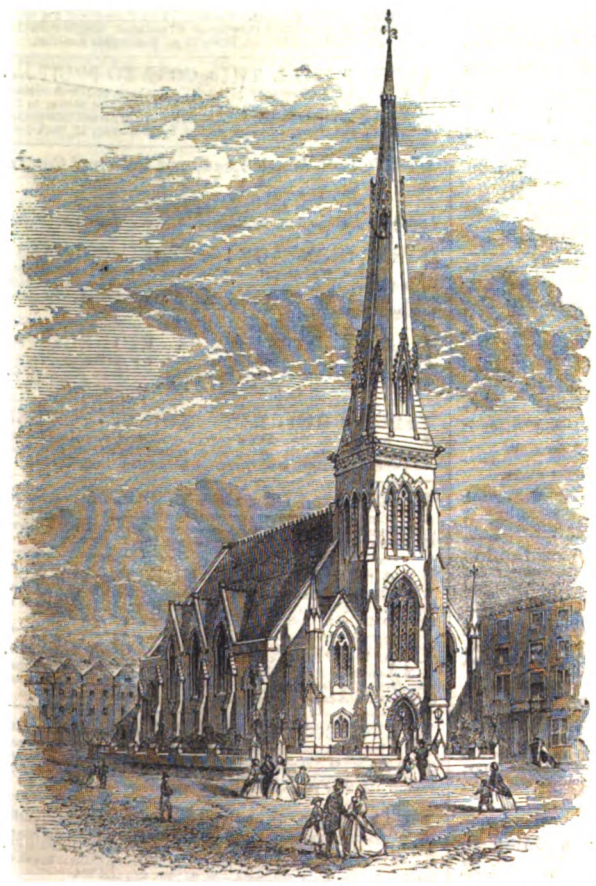
THE VOLCANO OF MISTI, OR AREQUIPA, IN SOUTHERN PERU.

VOLCANO OF MISTI, PERU.

THE volcano of Misti, or Arequipa, in the immediate vicinity of the important Peruvian city of Arequipa, is one of those gigantic dormant volcanoes so common in South America of which there is no recorded eruption, but which show, by the wreaths of steam that occasionally issue from their craters, that the volcanic force in them is only latent, and may at any time break out with formidable activity.

The summit, of which the height is 18,600 ft. above the level of the sea, has been reached on various occasions in the seventeenth, eighteenth, and present centuries; but the successful ascents have not been very numerous, owing to the formidable obstacles presented by the quantity of loose sand on the steep slope of the mountain, and the difficulty of making any continued violent exertion in so rarified an atmosphere, at a height considerably greater than that of Mont Blanc. The Hon. Robert Marsham succeeded in reaching the summit on June 17, 1863. At the very highest point he found an iron cross, about 6 ft. high, which had been placed there in 1784, by order of Don Miguel Pamplona, the then Bishop of Arequipa.

Mr. Marsham found the existing crater to be a circular pit, about a quarter of a mile in diameter and 300 ft. in depth. The walls of the crater appeared soft and crumbling, so much so that it would hardly be possible to descend into it; the bottom, which was rough and irregular, not unlike the surface of a ploughed field, was partially covered with bright yellow crystals of sulphur, and emitted jets of steam and sulphureous vapour from various small crevices. The upper part of the volcano was covered with a glistening coat of frozen snow, and masses of snow lay even within the crater, in those parts of it that were free from the jets of sulphureous steam.



NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, TOLMER'S-SQUARE, HAMPSTEAD-ROAD.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, TOLMER'S-SQUARE, HAMPSTEAD-ROAD.

THIS structure has been erected upon the site of the old reservoirs of the New River Company, lately removed. It has been built for the Congregationalists, and is in the Decorated period of Gothic architecture. The walls externally are of Kentish rag, with Bath stone dressings. The church is 81 ft. long by 51 ft. wide, irrespective of the apse and tower, which give a total length of 117 ft., and under which is a committee room and vestries; and other conveniences are arranged at the rear of the church. There are five entrances to the building. Accommodation is provided for 1207 persons. The cost of the building, including warming, lighting, and boundary fence, is £5100. The architect is Mr. John Tarring, of Bucklersbury, and the builders are Messrs. Dove Brothers, of Islington.

TRINITY CHURCH, LITTLE AMWELL, HERTFORDSHIRE.

IN July last year the first stone of a new church was laid at Little Amwell, near Hertford, by Mr. R. Hanbury, of Poles. The undertaking was set on foot by the Rev. D. Barclay Bevan. In and about Hertford Heath there is a considerable population, chiefly of poor persons, whose parish church of All Saints', Hertford, is too distant to secure regular attendance on the services of the Church and proper ministerial supervision. Some portion of this population was provided for by services held in the Church school-room at Hertford Heath, and in a little chapel erected and supported by Mr. F. Johnson, one of the Professors at the late East India College. But the want of a district church as a centre of attraction and unity was much felt; and this want has now been supplied. A new church has been erected on land given for the purpose by Marquis Townshend. The church is about a mile and a half from Hertford, and within easy reach of the whole of the scattered population of the Heaths.

Trinity Church has recently been consecrated by the Bishop of Rochester. The external appearance of the church is quaint, but not ungraceful. It is massively built of red brick, with a roof of plain and ornamented red tiles, and a circular apse. The entrance to the nave is from the north through a porch of open oak timber-work resting on brick walls. The roof is surmounted by a ligh timber bellcot, placed over the chancel arch, and terminated by a spire of rent oak shingles, with a vane on the top. The spire and the porch relieve the homely monotony of the mass of red brick and tiles, and give comeliness to the unpretentious structure.

Internally, the church, although intended to be plain, is beautiful. The undefinable charm which is due to grace of form, the fit arrangement of the materials used, and the harmony of all the parts which constitute a whole, strikes one everywhere. The Church consists of a nave, 54 ft. 6 in. long by 24 ft. 5 in. wide; and a chancel, 24 ft. long by 25 ft. wide, terminated by the rounded apse. The arch between the nave and chancel is of variegated brickwork, and springs from handsome columns of Devonshire marble resting on bases of Bath stone. The columns have nicely-executed foliated capitals. On the north side of the nave there is a large three-light lancet window, and two double arched windows springing from columns of red Mansfield stone, with foliated capitals in Bath stone. On the south side there is a large three-light window, and three double arched windows. At the west end there is a three-light window of great size. The apse is lighted by seven small windows, deeply set, the walls sloping inwards, and admitting an abundance of light. The roof of the nave is of open timber-work, and the roof of the chancel of moulded wood ribs, with ornamental plaster panels. The walls are plastered, except at the openings of the windows, where the brickwork is shown.

The cost of the building is about £1400. The works have been executed, under the superintendence of Mr. Ewan Christian, of Whitehall-place, the architect, by Mr. Walter Hitch, builder, of Ware.

TRINITY CHURCH, LITTLE AMWELL, NEAR HERTFORD.

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**** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTH.

On the 10th inst., at the Consulate Piræus of Athens, the lady of W. B. Newton, Esq., her Majesty's Consul for Continental Greece, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On June 25, at Heathcote Valley, Canterbury, New Zealand, by the Rev. G. Cotterill, assisted by the Rev. J. J. Cholmondeley, Dr. Julius Haast, Government Geologist to the Province of Canterbury, to Mary, eldest daughter of Edward Dobson, Esq., C.E., of Sumner, Canterbury, N.Z.

On the 5th inst., at St. Matthew, Bethnal-green, by the Rev. G. Moon, B.A., Robert Jesse Chillingworth, of Spitalfields and Hackney, to Selina Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Willson, Esq., of Gloucester Villas, Cambridge-road.

On the 15th inst., at the church of St. Mark, Rosherville, Kent, by the Rev. J. C. Gilling, M.A., Charles, youngest son of the late Mr. John Bullard, of Rochester, to Charlotte Rebecca, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Adlington, of Rosherville.

DEATHS.

On the 20th inst., the Rev. George Wilson Bridges, Incumbent of Beachley, Chepstow, late Rector of St. Ann's, Jamaica, in his 77th year.

On the 17th inst., at St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sophia Louisa, relict of the late Rev. William Dent, of Crosby Cote, in the county of Yorkshire, and daughter of the late Wm. Dent, of Brickendon, Bury Park, Herts.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 18.

BANKRUPTS.

S. H. HAYES, Banbury, Oxfordshire, coal merchant.—J. DAVEY, Bedford, carriage builder.—S. CLAYDON Shimpling, Suffolk, baker. W. PAGDIN, Star street, Shadwell, licensed victualler.—A. HARVEY, Mercy-terrace, Back-road, Shadwell, boarding-house keeper.—H. BURTON, Garden-place, High-street, Peckham, watchmaker.—T. CLARK, Portsmouth, mineral water manufacturer.—T. PUSEY, Stanley-place, Paddington, lodging-house keeper.—J. BRANDON and R. F. NOAH, Abchurch-lane, wine and spirit merchants.—F. L. BALL, Whitechapel-road, mantle warehouseman.—S. S. JENNINS and J. EURRELL, Lawrence-lane, Cheapside, warehousemen.—J. LEGG, Bridport, Lancashire, ironmonger.—E. MASLIN, Crediton, Devonshire, innkeeper.—A. SYDENHAM, Plymouth, confectioner.—J. W. NEWTON, Penwarn, Denbighshire, baker.—J. JONES, Everton, Lancashire, builder.—M. MAJOR, Liverpool, merchant.—J. E. ALLEN, Chelsea, licensed victualler.—T. W. DORAN, Liquorpond-street, calico glazer and dyer.—C. H. HUGHES, Penn, Staffordshire, butcher.—J. J. HUES, Handsworth, Staffordshire, chemist.—I. MORRIS, Birmingham, cattle-dealer.—G. BROWN, Wolverley and Kidderminster, stone and marble mason.—C. CHADAWAY and R. ORANGE, Aston-juxta-Birmingham, timber-dealers.—W. PARKES, Handsworth, Staffordshire, coaldealer.—H. M. MORRISON, Longton, Staffordshire, ale and porter merchant.—THERESA, ELIZA, and MARY STONE, Bristol, schoolmistresses.—T. GRIMES, Sherborne, Dorsetshire, musicseller.—R. R. OSWALD, Saltley, Warwickshire, florist and seedsman.—W. H. B. PAIR, Bedford-row, solicitor.—F. F. COWD, Sidmouth, Devonshire, tailor.—FRANCES WHITE, Freemantle, Hants, schoolmistress.—J. HUNT, Fareham, Hants, wheelwright.—S. HALL, Birmingham, salesman.—F. C. PHIN, Birmingham, butcher.—T. ROSE, Needingworth, Huntingdonshire, market-gardener.—J. BENCH, Dudley, baker.—J. STEAD, Clifton, Yorkshire, farmer.—D. ROBERTS, Liverpool, tobacconist.—R. T. BARNETT, Leamington, dealer in fire-lighters.—G. PARKES, Witton-cum-Swanbrookes, Cheshire, grocer.—R. WILLIAMS, Woodborough, Somersetshire, cattle-dealer.—C. DAWE, Pendock, Worcestershire, dealer in wood and coal.—J. H. YOUNG, Bath, gasfitter.—W. PUGH, Hope common, Salop, miner.—J. WILKINS, Bath, draper.—J. ASPINALL, Prescot, Lancashire, licensed victualler.—W. HODGE, Braunton, Devonshire, farmer.—R. BLATCHFORD, Highhampton, Devonshire, farmer.—W. CLEVERDON, Clovelly, Devonshire, farmer.—C. BROWN, Whitechurch, Devonshire, farmer. JANE HALL, Dowlais, Glamorganshire, licensed victualler.—H. J. DAVIES, Neath, Glamorganshire, chemist.—S. BRAND, Liverpool, licensed victualler.—J. HASSALL, Liverpool, coal merchant.—J. WILLIAMS, Liverpool, victualler.—J. SCRIVEN, Ragland, Monmouthshire, farmer.—M. CRESSY, West Winch, Norfolk, brick layer and publican.—M. EMERSON, King's Lynn, mariner.—J. DAW, Hatherleigh, Devonshire, carrier.—H. EDWARDS, Llangynidar, Brecknockshire, brickmaker.—W. D. HOLLIDAY, Beverley, tailor.—F. GRAY, Littlehampton, Sussex, lime merchant.—J. M. DOWNES, Liverpool, commission agent.—H. MOUNTFORD, Hanley, Staffordshire, warehousman.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22.

BANKRUPTS.

W. H. B. PAIN, Bedford-row, solicitor.—G. FOWLER, Scott's-place, Hornsey-road, carpenter.—J. WHITTINGTON, Ryde, Hants, grocer.—J. BEVAN, Crown-street, Walworth, dairyman.—J. M. K. WILLIAMS, Lant-street, Southwark, publican.—MATILDA POPE, Upper-terrace, Islington, teacher of music.—M. MAYER, Providence-row, Finsbury, hat manufacturer.—F. SCOTSON, Riverdale-terrace, Richmond, commission agent.—A. RICHARD, Botolph-lane, City, commission agent.—E. Y. WOODS, Leather-bottle-lane, Upper Norwood, beer retailer.—W. ROBERTS, Carnarvon, publican.—J. GREGORY, Warren-street, Fitzroy-square, bricklayer.—A. J. B. WHITE, Barking, publican.—H. WHITEHEAD, Whitehead-grove, Chelsea, and Wimbledon, solicitor.—T. STEEL, Appleford, Berks, farmer.—J. T. COOPER, Woolwich, butcher.—W. J. EPPS, Maidstone and Barming, nurseryman.—H. M. MORRISON, Longton, Staffordshire, ale merchant.—W. BICKLEY, Bloxwich, Staffordshire, timber merchant.—T. WHITE, Lutterworth, Leicestershire, butcher.—J. FIELDHOUSE, Kemberton, Salop, miller.—T. HEATH, Sheffield, cheesefactor.—J. JACKSON, Norton, near Malton, Yorkshire, builder.—J. YEWDALL, Horsforth, Yorkshire, woollen manufacturer.—J. COLLING, Filey, Yorkshire, livery-stable keeper.—W. MARRATT, Doncaster, solicitor.—J. W. NEWTON, Penwarn, Denbighshire, baker.—J. R. HOLLAND, Liverpool, merchant.—J. CLEGG, Manchester, ironmonger.—T. J. HOE, Bishopwearmouth, Durham, haberdasher.—J. MORRALL and T. J. WENTWORTH, Manchester, needle manufacturers.—R. J. BASSTONE, Bristol, tailor.—J. OGDEN, Openshaw, Lancashire, miner.—M. BROWN, Blackburn, tailor.—R. GREENSMITH, Nottingham, butcher.—W. HASKAYNE, Waterloo, near Liverpool, shipagent.—W. WEBSTER, Leeds, pattern-card maker.—J. NEAL, Horsmonden, Kent, fruit-dealer.—H. HARRIS, Brenchley, Kent, plumber.—C. HARWOOD, Kingston-upon-Hull.—T. WALL, Cannock, Staffordshire, brickmaker.—W. FLETCHER, Churchstoke, Montgomeryshire, innkeeper. J. WOODING, Northampton, beerseller.—A. GRAY, Brockenhurst, Hants, coaldealer.—J. HASTE, Bradford, Yorkshire, warehouseman. R. LEE, Billingborough, Lincolnshire, draper.—T. J. JACKLIN, Metheringham, Lincolnshire, chemist.—G. PHIPPS, Audley, Staffordshire, beerhouse-keeper.—ELIZABETH ROBERTS, Dolgelly, Merionethshire, milliner.—R. TURNER, Sussex-road, Brixton, greengrocer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

T. ANDERSON, Dumfries, draper.—C. FRASER, Glasgow, grocer. J. CAMERON, Edinburgh, potato merchant.—ROYAL BURGH OF LINLITHGOW (as a body corporate and politic).—R. M'LACHLAN, Glasgow, accountant.

MONSIEUR RÉNÉ FAVARGER.—Classes de Piano, at the Notting-hill College, 43, Kensington Park-gardens; and at his residence, 29, Somerset-st., Portman-square, W.

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For further particulars see programmes, to be obtained at King's-cross Station, at all the receiving-offices in London, and at the stations in the country. SEYMOUR CLARKE, General Manager.

London, King's-cross Station, September, 1863.

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ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON respectfully announce that the Eighth Season will commence on MONDAY, OCT. 12, with an entirely New Opera, by W. V. Wallace, entitled THE DESERT FLOWER. The Box-office will open on Thursday, Oct. 8. Prices as usual.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE. Manager, Messrs. EDMUND FALCONER and F. B. CHATTERTON.—On Monday and during the week, THE DEAD BOATMAN—Mr. G. Belmore and Mrs. E. Falconer. To conclude, NATURE'S ABOVE ART, a Romance of the Nursery. Commence at Seven.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET. MONDAY, SEPT. 28, and during the Week, AN UNLUCKY MORTAL; after which, for the 55th time, the Countess of Gifford's Comedy of FINESSE, OR SPY AND COUNTER SPY—Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wigan, Mr. Buckstone, &c.; concluding with TURNING THE TABLES.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI. Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER. This Theatre will REOPEN on THURSDAY NEXT, OCT. 1, entirely newly painted and decorated throughout. First appearance of Miss Bateman, the celebrated American artiste. At Seven, a new Drama, LEAH—Miss Bateman, supported by Mr. Arthur Stirling (his first appearance here), Messrs. R. Phillips, Billington, Stuart, A. Wood, Miss H. Simms, and Mrs. Billington; after which, Thursday and Saturday, THE HEN AND CHICKENS; Friday, THE HAUNTED MAN.

HERRMANN, PRESTIDIGITATEUR.—PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Herr Herrmann has the honour to announce that he will commence a short series of performances at the above theatre on MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 28, divided into Two Parts. The whole of the marvellous feats entirely new, and invented by Herr Herrman. Prices of admission as usual. Commence at Eight.

MINERALOGY.—King's College, London. Professor TENNANT, F.G.S., will commence a COURSE OF LECTURES on Mineralogy, with a view to facilitate the study of Geology and of the application of Mineral Substances in the Arts. The Lectures begin on FRIDAY, OCT. 2, at Nine o'Clock a.m. They will be continued on each succeeding Wednesday and Friday, at the same hour. Fee, £2 2s. R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

SCIENCE and ART DEPARTMENT of the COMMITTEE of COUNCIL on EDUCATION, South Kensington.—The New Art-Training Schools of the Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education will be Opened for public inspection on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, OCT. 2 and 3, from Twelve till Nine p.m. The Classes assemble on Monday, Oct. 5.—By order of the Committee of Council on Education.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS CLUB.—Candidates for Admission to this Club must have been at one of the following Public Schools:—Charterhouse, Eton, Harrow, Rugby, Westminster, Winchester. Prospectuses, &c., may be had on application to the Secretary, No. 17, St. James's-place, St. James's, S.W.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS CLUB.—A GENERAL MEETING of the original Members of the Club will be held on the 5th of October, at 5 o'Clock p.m., for the Election of a Committee and Admission of New Candidates. W. A. SWIFT.

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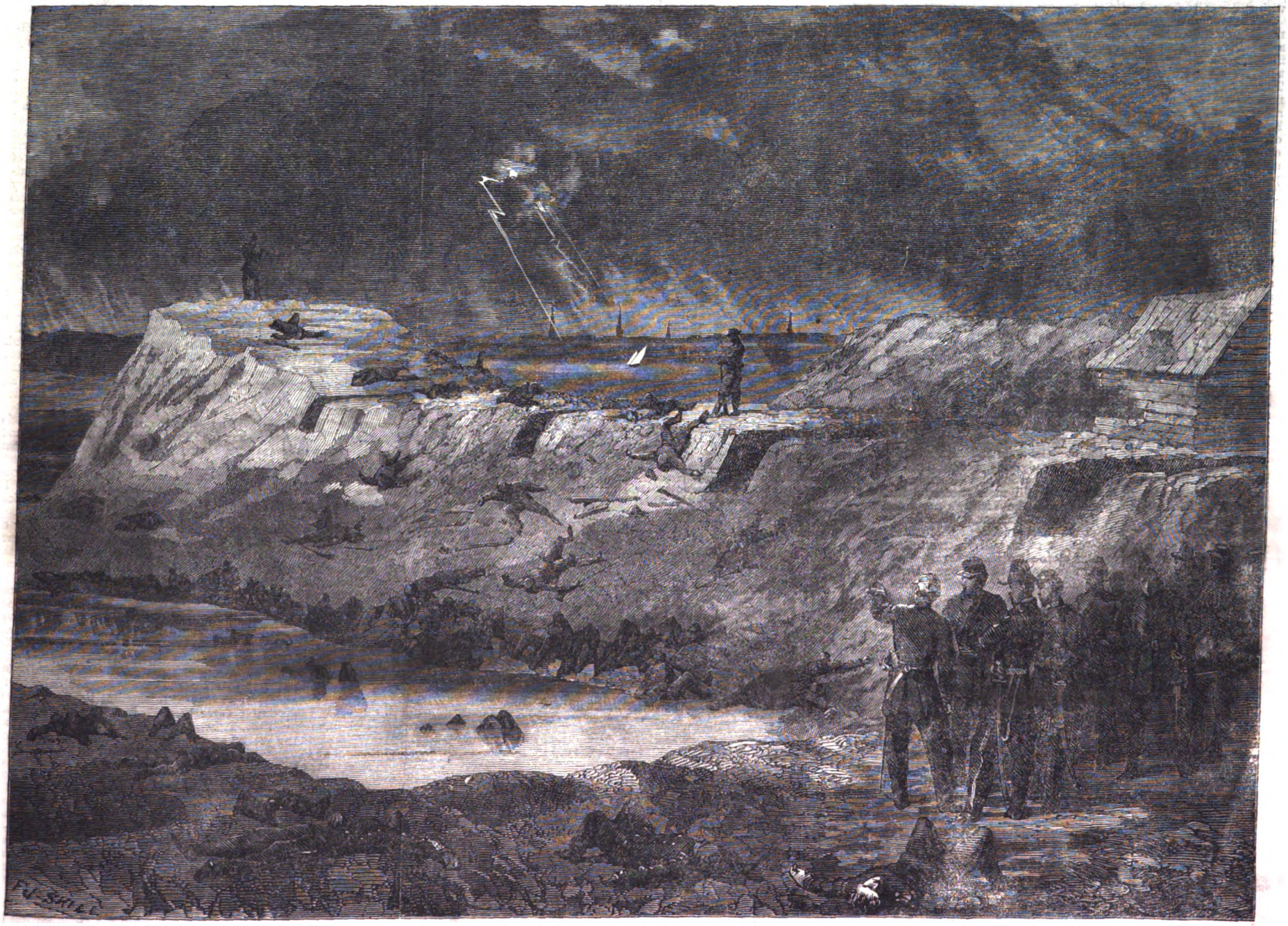
ST. ANDREW'S HALL, NORWICH, RECENTLY RESTORED.—SEE PAGE 323.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR IN AMERICA.

A BLOCKADE-RUNNER has brought us some sketches from our Special Artist in Charleston, two of which are engraved in the present Number. Respecting the Engraving on our first page—"The Assault on Fort Wagner on the night of July 18"—our Special Artist and Correspondent writes as follows:—"I returned from the south-west just in time to witness this most formidable of all attempts made by the enemy on the defences of Charleston. You are already doubtless aware that the Federals succeeded a fortnight since in effecting a lodgment of their forces on the islands forming the approaches to the city. A temporary success enabled them to throw up works in front of Fort Wagner, and to commence an advance on the last-named stronghold. In conjunction with their iron fleet, which took up an enfilading position seawards, they maintained a heavy fire of mortars,



THE WAR IN AMERICA: SCENE PRESENTED IN THE DITCH AND ON THE SOUTHERN SLOPE OF FORT WAGNER, CHARLESTON HARBOUR, THE MORNING AFTER THE ASSAULT OF JULY 18, FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

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11-inch and 15-inch guns, on the devoted sandworks during the whole day preceding the assault. At a little after eight in the evening the Yankees attacked with three brigades, believing that a bombardment of twelve hours' duration from ordnance of hitherto unheard-of calibre would have demoralised or driven the garrison out. They could not have had less than 8000 men engaged, some of whom reached the parapet and died there; yet, with only 1500 to oppose them, they were eventually driven back with a loss equal to the entire force of the Confederates in the fort. The period chosen for my illustration is the moment when the last shell fired from the fleet bursts over the battery; and the troops, illumined by the glare, are seen rushing to the parapet to repel the assault. Some of the enemy have already reached the crest of the work, but only to pay for their temerity by falling where they stand."

Our Correspondent remarks, in relation to his other sketch—"The Appearance of the Ditch and the Southern Slope of Fort Wagner the Morning after the Assault—The horrible scene that met the eye the morning after the attack beggars description. All through the night we could hear the screams and groans of the wounded lying within a few yards of us; but as a continual fire was kept up by the advanced pickets it was impossible to do anything for them without running great risk of being shot. Early in the morning, however, the Federals sent a flag of truce asking for a cessation of hostilities, that they might bury their dead. The first demand was granted, but they were told they could not be permitted to come within the lines of the Confederates, and that the latter would perform the last offices for the fallen enemy. In the ditch they lay piled, negroes and whites, four and five deep on each other; there could not have been less than 250 in the moat, some partially submerged; and, altogether, over 600 were buried by the Southerners.

FINE ARTS.

FRESCO AND WATER-GLASS PAINTINGS IN THE PALACE, WESTMINSTER.

THE public seem to take less interest than might be expected in the mural paintings completed or in course of execution at the Palace, Westminster. It appears not to be known so extensively as it should be that these pictures may be seen, even in the Parliamentary recess and when the law courts are closed, with little difficulty any day, and on Saturdays by simply applying at the Lord Chamberlain's office. For our part, we see no reason why this national building should not be open to the public, as such monuments usually are abroad, at any time without restriction, formality, or trouble of any kind.

Mr. Maclise's finished picture of "The Interview of Wellington and Blucher after Waterloo" may now be inspected to greater advantage than heretofore: although the coloured light falling in patches on the picture from the opposite stained-glass windows in certain parts of the day, particularly if the sun shine, and to which we drew attention some time since, still injures the painter's effects. This grievance, by-the-way, is much greater to those artists whose works are in the dark corridors beneath. The spaces surrounding Mr. Maclise's picture have been finished, and a seat repeating advantageously its base line has been placed along the wall beneath. The colour red was properly chosen for the cushion of this seat; the hue is, however, so exceedingly bright that it catches the eye and is out of harmony with the whole of the gallery besides. By standing, as the visitor is now permitted to do, at the proper distance to take in the whole composition, he will feel that the force which seemed to incline to blackness on a nearer inspection (and which, we understand, is very difficult to obtain in the novel medium in which the painter wrought) is not the least in excess; for anything short of such power would not have "borne out" against the surrounding carvings and vivid colours of the glass and decorations. When the opposite hoarding, within which Mr. Maclise is now working upon the companion picture of "The Death of Nelson," is removed, and a more distant view afforded, this observation will, of course, apply with still greater force.

More favourable conditions for viewing the work are not, however, needed to convince that it is in every way the greatest painting commemorative of national achievement in arms in this country. It will, indeed, form an era in the history of British art. We have, it is true, some good pictures of sea-fights by Loutherbourg, Stanfield, Turner, and one or two other painters, at Greenwich Hospital; but none have the dignity, and few anything approaching the historical accuracy, of the work before us. To our military pictures, of which we have a still greater dearth—West, Copley, and Clennel being almost the only names worth mentioning—the same remark applies. To form an estimate of the merit of this picture we must go to the great battle-scenes of Kaulbach, Hess, Menzel, and Rethel in Germany, or the pictures by Horace Vernet, Yvon, Pils, and other French painters, at Versailles. And there is nothing to apprehend in such comparison. Mr. Maclise's great Waterloo picture will be found at least generally superior in colour to similar German works; while it has a richness and stateliness of composition, arising from a profound calculation of the architectonic harmony and effect required by the nature of the building it adorns, to which no French battle-pieces pretend.

But, besides this and the great companion painting by the same artist, other important works are finished, or approaching completion, at Westminster. Mr. Herbert's very elaborate fresco, "Moses Bringing down the Tables of the Law from Sinai," is promised to be very shortly submitted to public inspection; and it is gratifying to be able to say confidently that it will be found to be a very noble work. Messrs. Ward (whose "Escape of Charles II. with Jane Lane" we engraved last week) and Cope are steadily advancing with their respective series of paintings in the corridors; and even Mr. Dyce is progressing with his series of (as they will doubtless prove) admirable frescoes from the Arthurian romances. But of all these painters none seems to work so unceasingly (without either short hours or occasional holiday) as Mr. Maclise. His Waterloo picture was finished only a little more than a year and a half ago, yet in the early part of the present year he had executed a most elaborate finished study in oil of "The Death of Nelson," and now already the upper third of the wall picture is finished. Judging from this portion and the study, we may say that the picture promises to be still more successful than its vis-à-vis. The finished part includes the Victory's poop, and the "companion-ladder," with the figures thereon, together with the rigging, falling masts, &c., above the bulwarks of the quarterdeck. This part of the composition—cables, ropes, pulleys, crosstrees, yards, masts, &c.—has cost the painter more time (he believes) to execute than an equal space filled with figures would have done. Upon these details the artist has, with characteristic patience and conscientiousness, lavished all his wonderful imitative power; and the result is, that the section of a man-of-war represented has a fidelity, down to the very strands of every cable, which would satisfy even an old tar from the Victory. In everything, indeed, the painter has actually been guided by the directions and criticism of naval men; and behind the hoarding which forms his studio there is quite a naval repository and "marine store" of cables, pulleys, bunting, sponging-rods, and such like. It may be interesting to mention that upon the very extraordinary story of Mrs. Barnes appearing in the papers the other day, the painter resolved to put a female tending the wounded in his picture. Mr. Maclise had previously wished for the effect and association it would afford to introduce a female—a sort of Black-eyed Susan, if the spectator chose—but could find no authority for doing so, and no plausible excuse, as for the *vivandière* and *sœur de charité* of the opposite work. Mrs. Barnes's history supplied, however, the necessary justification. A certain number of women of good character were, it appears, allowed during the Nelson wars to accompany their husbands; and this poor woman, being of the number, was on board the Mars at the battle of Trafalgar, in which engagement her husband was killed. On the poop Mr. Maclise has already painted the young midshipman who shot the rifleman that had struck down Nelson. He is about to take aim at the enemy's mizentop, whence the fatal shot had proceeded. This was the lad, who is now the *Lieutenant* Pollard, still living at Greenwich, of whom the reader may have read. Notwithstanding his case was brought before the public some time since, he has for his "distinguished service" received no higher promotion during nearly sixty years! This picture, if all goes well, will probably still take a year to complete.

These great works by Mr. Maclise are, it should also be borne in mind, not only of unparalleled excellence in their kind, but they are of the highest importance technically, being the first mural paintings wholly executed in this country upon the system of stereochrome, or water-glass. Fresco has proved the most durable form of painting in Italy; but the palace of Westminster itself affords most conclusive evidence that the method has in England been the least permanent. The irretrievable decay of nearly all the early frescoes in the Poets' or Upper Waiting Hall and the House of Lords may be partly attributed to ignorance of the old methods of preparing the lime and colours; to the improper preparation of the walls, the paintings not having been cut off from possible absorption of moisture by placing the couch of lime upon slabs of slate as has been done in the corridors; and to the probable circumstance that some of the works were not wholly executed in true fresco—*fresco buono*, as the mediæval painters termed it—finishings in tempera having been added, which quickly blacken in an impure, and become dissolved in a humid, atmosphere. There can, however, be no reasonable doubt that everything relating to the proper management of the material is now understood, and yet even the recently-finished frescoes show symptoms of decay. The inference is therefore forced upon us that fresco is not adapted for a damp climate, as it is not likely to remain unchanged for the centuries that mural paintings, from their very situation, are intended to endure. The absence of frescoes and the early substitution of oil painting for tempera in the north of Europe point to the same conclusion; and it is further borne out by the fact that where the colours have been applied as thinly as possible, as in Mr. Herbert's "Lear," which is the best preserved early fresco at Westminster, there the surface remains least affected by mould and fungus. Mr. Maclise was long ago sensible of the necessity of a more permanent medium, and in 1859 went to Germany to inform himself of the German invention of water-glass, as then adopted in painting by Kaulbach in his great works in the Berlin Museum, and by several other German artists. Mr. Maclise returned fully satisfied of its merits, and has found no reason to modify his opinion. Water-glass has in Germany been submitted to tests of the severest kind to ascertain its durability. At Berlin a stereochrome painting was suspended for twelve months in the open air under the principal chimney of the New Museum, during which time it was exposed to sunshine, mist, snow, and rain, but nevertheless retained its full brilliancy of colour. Stereochrome, or water-glass, is, chemically speaking, a tetra-silicate of potash, a compound of silica, otherwise called silicic acid and potash. It was the discovery, or rather the invention—a process of reasoning having led up to it—of Dr. Johann Fuchs, of Munich; and, although the inventor shared the common fate of having his invention slighted and misunderstood, it is now acknowledged to be capable of many valuable applications. The late Prince Consort was one of the first to bring water-glass before the English public, he having translated for the *Journal of the Society of Arts* the pamphlet describing the same written by Fuchs shortly before his death.

The water-glass method of painting is extremely simple. A surface of stone, slate, or cement is prepared in a manner to receive colours which are levigated with pure distilled water; and this is the only medium or vehicle employed for their application. It is, in fact, the purest and simplest form of water-colour painting. When the picture is finished it is fixed on the wall or surface by means of a varnish of the soluble glass, which gives the name to the process, and which is syringed on and left to dry. The carbonic acid of the air and the earths in the surface in a short time throw down the silica or flint, and the alkali partly combines, or it effloresces out, and is easily washed off, the picture remaining adherent and only removable by mechanical disintegration. The advantages of water-glass over fresco are manifold. Besides its greater durability it allows the use of those colours which would suffer from the action of lime; and it admits of any rate of execution, or any number of alterations and retouchings before the glass-water is applied: this final varnish still preserving the unreflective surface so justly prized in fresco. The greatest difficulties and disadvantages in fresco—namely, the necessity of painting the picture piecemeal, of executing only that piece for which the plaster was freshly prepared for the day's work, the inevitable, and, in an elaborate picture, the very numerous joinings this involves, and the impossibility of retouching without cutting out a portion of plaster entirely, are thus altogether removed or obviated.

Mr. Gibson, our great English sculptor, who, like several modern sculptors of world-wide reputation, has made Rome an almost life-long home, has lately paid a visit to this country for the purpose of modelling a bust of the Princess of Wales. Mr. Gibson's stay was only of about two months' duration, and, having finished the model of the Princess, he has just returned to Italy. We trust to see the finished work in marble in our Royal Academy Exhibition of next year.

The sum subscribed for the memorial to General (Stonewall) Jackson already amounts to £1500. The statue, by Mr. Foley, is to be sent to the Confederate States at the termination of the war.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. William Richard Arthur Pole-Tylney-Long-Wellesley, Earl of Mornington, of Draycot House, Wilts, and of Wanstead, Essex, was proved in her Majesty's Court of Probate by the executors, William Bulkeley Glasse, Esq., Q.C., and Andrew Alfred Collyer Bristow, Esq., the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. The will, which is of great length, was executed in June last, and a codicil in the month following. His Lordship, who died at the age of fifty, was eldest son of the fourth Earl, by Katharine, daughter and heir of the late Sir J. Tylney Long, Bart., and succeeded to the title in 1857, and was at the head of the family of Wellesley, of which the Duke of Wellington and Earl Cowley represent branches. His disposable real estates he has devised to Earl Cowley, and has made a liberal provision for his (testator's) sister, Lady Victoria Long Wellesley. There are many annuities left by the will, also legacies to servants. To each of his executors he leaves £500, as well as complimentary legacies to Messrs. Coverdale and Lee.

The will of Edward William Smythe-Owen Esq., of Condover Hall, Shropshire, was proved in London, by the executors, Colonel Robert Myddelton Biddulph, Esq., M.P., of Chirk Castle, and Nantyr Hall, Denbigh; and the testator's nephew, the Rev. George Augustus Salusbury, LL.B., Rector of Westbury. The personal property was sworn under £40,000. The testator was the only son of E. Pemberton, Esq., and succeeded to the estates of his uncle, Nicholas Smythe-Owen, whose name he assumed in 1814. He was Deputy Lieutenant for Shropshire, and had held the office of High Sheriff for that county. He attained the age of seventy. His will bears date 1861; and there are three codicils, executed in 1862. His wife, who was liberally provided for under the will, having died a short time before him, his sister, Letitia Caroline Pemberton, takes a life interest in the principal part of his property; and, after her decease, legacies are bequeathed to his nephews and nieces, appointing his nephew and executor, the Rev. G. A. Salusbury, residuary legatee. There are several legacies to other of his nephews and to nieces, as well as to his servants.

The will of Thomas James Ireland, Esq., of Owsden Hall, Suffolk, was proved in the London Court on the 3rd instant by the executors and trustees therein appointed—namely, Mrs. Ireland, the relict; Sir Glynne Earle Welby Gregory, Bart., the testator's brother-in-law; the Rev. W. S. M'Douall, M.A., Rector of Owsden, Domestic Chaplain to the Marchioness of Bute; and R. H. Sawyer, Esq. The personalty was sworn under £45,000. To his relict he leaves his mansion of Owsden Hall, with the park and grounds, also his residences, Upper Harley-street, London, and Sandford-place, Cheltenham, with all the furniture, and an immediate legacy of £1000, together with a life interest in the sum of £35,000. He bequeaths to each of his unmarried children a legacy of £10,000, and divides the residue of his property into five equal parts amongst his children. Legacies are left to his servants and to each of his executors, and £100 to the poor of Owsden and Lydgate.

The Queen has approved of Mr. Thomas Ryan as Consul at Quebec for the Free Hanseatic City of Lubeck.

A congress of "Catholic theologians and scholars of Germany" will assemble on the 28th inst., in Munich.

Once again (says the *Clonmel Chronicle*) the archery season of the South Tipperary Bowmen has closed under brilliant auspices in the demesne of the Earl and Countess of Donoughmore. A highly fashionable circle of the nobility and gentry of this and other counties, who had accepted the invitations issued by Lord and Lady Donoughmore, assembled at Knocklofty. The shooting commenced at one o'clock and closed at six o'clock, the usual number of ends having been shot off. The company then adjourned to the pavilion, where dinner was served, covers having been laid for two hundred. After dinner Lord Donoughmore presented the prizes. Miss Fanny Quin having made 246, the highest gross score of the day, won the bachelor's prize. This prize consisted of a beautiful suite of ornaments, which the bachelors of the club had purchased. Among the gentlemen Mr. Charles Wise, who scored 250, won the first prize, which consisted of a silver goblet.

MUSIC.

THE MUSICAL FESTIVAL AT NORWICH.

The Norwich Musical Festival, which was held last week, has fully supported the high reputation of these great music meetings, not only as tending to the advancement of the art of music in England, but as aiding the cause of benevolence. The festival of the present year was the fourteenth of these triennial meetings, the first of which was held in the year 1824; since which period they have contributed to the charitable institutions of the county of Norfolk a sum amounting to within a trifle of ten thousand pounds. The patrons are the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke of Cambridge, and Princess Mary. The Earl of Leicester, Lord Lieutenant of the county, is the president, and the Earl of Suffield is the chairman of the committee of management. Mr. Benedict is the conductor, an office which he has held for twenty years. We have already mentioned the names of the principal performers engaged, and the general arrangements of the festival. It is sufficient, therefore, to add, that the instrumental band, composed of the most eminent London performers, was ninety-three strong, and the chorus, consisting chiefly of local voices, numbered 275—a choral and instrumental strength quite sufficient for every purpose; for we have always been of opinion that no real accession of power is given by the monstrous gatherings which have come into fashion at the Crystal Palace and elsewhere.

The festival began on Monday, the 14th of this month. On the preceding Sunday a sermon was preached in the cathedral by the Rev. Canon Heaviside, who eloquently advocated the festival as a most useful and important agent in the work of beneficence. The musical service of the cathedral was exceedingly grand and beautiful. The chants were composed by Dr. Buck, the eminent organist of the cathedral; the responses were by the late Dr. Bexfield, a young musician, whose untimely death was much lamented; and the anthem was by Mendelssohn. The music was admirably performed; the choir of Norwich Cathedral, under the able superintendence of Dr. Buck, being one of the best in the kingdom.

The first sacred performance at St. Andrew's Hall on Monday evening consisted of Handel's oratorio, "Judas Maccabeus." It is not usual at musical festivals to give sacred music in the evenings; but the reason assigned for this exceptional proceeding was a good one—it afforded the opportunity of hearing a great sacred performance to many who otherwise could not have enjoyed it. This performance accordingly—given at reduced rates of admission—was attended by a large audience, consisting chiefly of the townspeople, who listened with evident gratification to this magnificent oratorio, performed by such a host of talent.

The miscellaneous concert on Tuesday evening was a profuse musical banquet. It had the fault—common to the evening concerts at all our festivals—of being a great deal too long, as it did not terminate till midnight; and to sit between four and five hours in the crowd and heat of a concert-room is a physical infliction, too much for the keenest musical appetite. Accordingly (as always happens) the concluding part of the performance was wearily listened to, and the audience were evidently glad to get away. This annoyance—which is truly English, being never experienced on the Continent—was felt not only on this but the other evenings of the festival. The concert, nevertheless, though too long, was, on the whole, excellent. Beethoven's "Pastoral Symphony," and the overtures to "Oberon" and the "Flauto Magico" displayed the powers of the band, and Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto was played by Sainton in a style which would have done honour to any violinist of the day. There were selections from Gounod's "Faust," and from Howard Glover's "Once Too Often" and "Ruy Blas," comprising the most pleasing morceaux of these operas. A prominent feature of the concert was Mr. Cusins's "Wedding Serenata," composed in honour of the marriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and first performed at her Majesty's Theatre on the opening night of last season. Its reproduction on this occasion was highly successful: and it was splendidly executed and warmly applauded. The remainder of the concert was made up of miscellaneous vocal pieces familiar to the public. The noble hall, tastefully renovated and re-decorated, brilliantly lighted, and filled with an elegant assemblage, presented a gay and beautiful scene.

On Wednesday morning M. Silas's oratorio, "Joash," composed expressly for this festival, was performed for the first time. The production of this work was evidently designed to be the most remarkable event of this festival, as the production of Molique's "Abraham" had been of the last. But Silas, though a musician of merit, is not of the same calibre as Molique. "Abraham" will take its place among our musical classics, which "Joash" cannot do. In the highest branches of art there is no room for mediocrity: the few works of great genius live and descend to posterity—the many, however estimable in point of talent, die and are forgotten. In this latter category we are compelled to place the new oratorio of M. Silas. It evinces scholastic learning and artistic skill, but gives no proofs of the *mens divinior*, the poetic fire, the spirit of inspiration, which breathes in the music of Handel, Haydn, Spohr, and Mendelssohn. We do not therefore deem it necessary to make it the subject of detailed remark. The subject, familiar to everybody who knows the Bible, has been anticipated by Handel in his oratorio of "Athaliah," and by Racine in his tragedy of the same name; so that M. Silas had to contend not only with the genius of Handel but with that of Mendelssohn, whose choruses to Racine's play are among the greatest of his works—a consideration which ought to have deterred M. Silas from measuring his strength with that of such giants. The work was admirably performed. The principal parts were sustained by Mdlle. Titiens, Mdme. Sherrington, Miss Palmer, and Mr. Weiss, all of whom exerted themselves to the utmost; the choruses were sung with force and precision; and all the performers were evidently zealous in their endeavours to do justice to the work.

"Joash" was followed by a scene from Leslie's oratorio "Immanuel," very finely sung by Miss Palmer and Mr. Weiss; and this, again, was followed by a strange performance of the "Stabat Mater," the music being taken from the three works of Pergolesi, Haydn, and Rossini. It was a piece of patchwork, a jumble of incongruous styles, for which we cannot hold Mr. Benedict responsible. It could not have been suggested by a musician of his pure and classical taste.

The concert of Wednesday evening included a great number of popular vocal pieces, most of them sung at the metropolitan concerts of the past season. Its most pleasing feature was a selection from the works of Mozart, in which the air "Quando miro" was sung by Mdme. Weiss, "Voi che sapete" by Mdme. Trebelli, "Della sua pace" by Mr. Reeves, and "Deh vieni" by Mdlle. Titiens—all of them charmingly sung and enthusiastically applauded. There was also a selection from Mr. Sullivan's music to Shakspeare's "Tempest." Mr. Sullivan has talent, but his presuming to supersede the music of Purcell and Arne argues a lack of that modesty which becomes a young English composer.

Mendelssohn's "Elijah" was performed on Thursday morning to a crowded audience. Of this sublime work—second only to the "Messiah" of Handel—it is sufficient to say that its performance on this occasion has probably never been excelled. The principal solo parts were sung by Mdlle. Titiens, Miss Palmer, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Weiss; and the perfect execution of the choruses bore testimony to the zeal and energy of the able conductor.

The concert of Thursday evening derived great interest from the production of Mr. Benedict's cantata, "Richard Cœur de Lion," composed expressly for this festival. It will be remembered that at the last Norwich Festival he produced his beautiful cantata, "Undine." This new work is equally beautiful, and has been received with equal enthusiasm. Its title suggest its subject—the well-known incident in the life of our lion-hearted Monarch who, returning from Palestine, was seized in passing through Germany by his enemy, the Duke of Austria, and immured in a dungeon, from which he was rescued by means of his faithful minstrel, Blondel, who discovered the place of his master's captivity by singing an air, which was heard and responded to by the King in his prison. Out of this legend Mr. Oxenford has constructed an elegant and interesting dramatic poem, which Mr. Benedict has clothed in thoroughly congenial music. The piece opens with a chorus of peasants and vassals, making merry without the gates of the castle where the King is immured.

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Urbain, a page, entertains the revellers by singing to them an antique ballad about a lady who had died for love, and by whose ghost the castle is haunted. This romance, accompanied by the chorus, was nicely sung by Miss Palmer. The next scene is a monologue of Matilda, the Governor's daughter, who loves the unknown captive, and who expresses the feelings inspired by her passion. This is a grand scena in recitative and air, impassioned in expression, and demanding the highest powers of voice and execution—powers displayed by Titiens. Then the King appears in his prison, lamenting the captivity which dooms him to listless inaction, and sighing for freedom and reunion with his loved Berengaria. Blondel's song reaches his ear, and this song, echoed by the King's responses, forms an exquisite duet, the gem of the work. Sung by Mr. Santley as Richard, and Mr. Sims Reeves as Blondel, its effect was deliciously romantic. Ultimately, Richard escapes with the assistance of Matilda, who, having performed this act of pure and disinterested love, buries her sorrows in the gloom of a cloister. As a whole, this fine work must become popular, and enhance its composer's high reputation.

The last performance, on Friday morning, consisted of "The Messiah." As usual, the audience was literally overflowing: for not only was the hall crowded to excess, but numbers of persons were unable to obtain admission. A grand ball at the Guildhall in the evening brought the festival to a close.

The total receipts at the morning and evening performances are stated to be £4080 8s. The corresponding receipts of the previous festival, in 1860, were £4456 12s. At that festival the net surplus, after defraying the expenses, was £900; so that it may be concluded that there will now be a surplus of at least £1000 divisible among the charities of the city and county.

THE THEATRES.

SURREY.—The new drama proceeds favourably at this house, and we hope will be found the first of a series having a higher aim, in which the talents of Mr. James Anderson may be worthily employed. It has been deemed expedient, however, to corroborate it by an afterpiece in which Mr. Shepherd appears. The new venture is entitled "A Mystery," and proved such to the audience for a considerable portion of the performance. The result is occasioned by a case of mistaken identity, two characters (both personated by Mr. Shepherd) being so much alike that one is charged with the guilt of the other. Lieutenant Herbert Clavering obtains the consent of Judge Trevor (Mr. Green) to wed his daughter Edith (Miss E. Webster). The Judge is subsequently murdered by Horace Copley, a wanderer, who is in turn dogged by Will-o'-the-Wisp (Mr. J. Fernandez). Mistaking the persons, this semi-idiot accuses Clavering of the crime. Clavering, of course, protests his innocence; when, to clear up the difficulty, it is proposed that both visit an old, ruined water-mill where the booty had been deposited. Here, as might be expected, they find Copley, who is about to remove his booty from the place, and, a struggle ensuing between him and Will-o'-the-Wisp, the former is slain and thrown into the mill-stream. Clavering appearing afterwards is again mistaken by the poor idiot for the man he has killed, and thus the solution is brought about. The whole concludes with an effective tableau, and the death of Will-o'-the-Wisp. Clavering and Edith meet at the old ruined water-mill, and the latter rejoices that her lover is not her father's murderer. The drama, it will be seen, is of the ordinarg transpontine type; but it was well acted, and the scenery, by Mr. C. Brew, was admirably painted and effectively set.

DRURY LANE.—A new drama, by Mr. F. C. Burnand, was produced on Monday. It is called "The Deal Boatman." It is in two acts, and cleverly dramatises the Pegotty episode in Mr. Dickens's novel of "David Copperfield." The hero is here called Jacob Vance, and is played with great force and feeling by Mr. Belmore, for whom the part has evidently been written. When his foster-child (called in the drama Mary, and sweetly impersonated by Miss Rose Leclercq) is discovered to have fled with Mr. Leslie (Mr. F. Charles), his anguish is powerfully rendered by the actor. Not less efficient were his quiet scenes in the second act, where he visits Leslie's uncle and pleads with him for justice towards the poor girl, who, in the end, proves to be Sir Hugh Houghton's own daughter. Altogether, the story is skilfully told and capitally acted, and will maintain its place on the boards.

STRAND.—A new farce, by Mr. J. V. Bridgman, was produced on Monday, entitled "Where's Your Wife?" Two tradesmen, members of the same rifle corps, go to a *bal masqué*, and find themselves inconveniently suited with their fair partners, one being his own servant-maid and the other the wife of his friend. The lady has plotted with the *soubrette* to bring about this result; and the two friends, thus victimised, receive the moral rebuke to which their conduct has exposed them. By the aid of Mr. Belford and Mr. Vollaire the trifle was successful.

POLYGRAPHIC HALL.—The Shakspearean entertainment in aid of the funds for the Shakspeare monument was represented on Monday evening by Miss Edith Heraud and Herr Krueger. Twelve selections from the Shakspearean dramas were delivered, each being introduced by some charming melodies, composed by Mr. J. C. Beuthin, which were deservedly applauded. The stage was furnished with two scenes—one representing the street in Stratford in which Shakspeare's house is situated, and the other the room in which the poet was born. These pictures were painted by Mr. Fenoulhet. By way of overture to each part of the recitations, a few solos on the violin were played by Master Harold, a German boy of eight years of age, whose precocious talent was pleasingly exhibited. The audience was, however, not so numerous as had been expected. It is, perhaps, too early in the season for the class of people who attend these drawing-room entertainments, and the readings, accordingly, may have to wait another week or two before they attain their full success.

For some time past regular tides have been remarked in the Lakes of Geneva and Neufchâtel similar to those of the sea.

Fourteen missionaries belonging to the Jesuits' College at Toulouse are about to quit France to preach in the Island of Madagascar.

During the recent meeting at Newcastle opportunity was taken of the excursion by the British Association to the Marsden Rocks to exhibit from the steamer, before the members and the Trinity Brethren and officials of the Tyne, the perfect ease and safety with which boats may be instantly lowered at sea in case of emergency. A boat fitted with Clifford's apparatus was lowered during the passage down the river, and even when crossing the bar, where there is always a heavy swell, while the steamer was under full steam.

THE TYPICAL YANKEE.—There is certainly something striking about the prevailing American type. That long, lank, fleshless form, that straight hair, that stoop in the shoulders, that colourless face, those by no means bad yet somewhat harsh features, that high but flat brow, those pale, thin, compressed lips, that sad yet shrewd and coldly humorous expression, remind you at every step of that complex yet distinct original which the great Nova-Scotian stereotyped in "Sam Slick." To give the genuine Yankee a family air throughout the Union the costume at present in vogue contributes in no small degree. The fashion has lately sprung up, and it struck me on my arrival as an innovation at variance with all my reminiscences of American look. The true Yankee shaves his upper lip, and sometimes the edge of the nether one, allowing the beard to grow stiff and straight on the chin. It is the cut of beard that anyone may observe in the portraits of President Lincoln, and I should not wonder if it is the First Magistrate who sets the fashions in this Republican land, as King Charles I. or Henry IV. did in their respective kingdoms, exercising the same spell as the Empress Eugénie had on the skirts of ladies' gowns and on the frizzled fronts of ladies' coiffures in France. Nay, I shrewdly surmise that the peaked beard, *à la* Lincoln, is something like a political badge and cognisance in this country. Your true Republican, your out-and-out Abolitionist, is as sure to strike you by his pantaloon tuft on his chin as the old Puritan made himself known by his closely-cropped head and thick, bushy moustaches. Without any pretension to enter into a dispute about matters of taste, I may be permitted to say that the present fashion is, to say the least, an odd one and the least becoming the American face that could ever have been invented. The dense mass of hair that incumbers the lower face, generally black or very dark, enhances, with no pleasing effect, the length of the bare upper lip—a feature by no means the most pleasing in the American countenance, as it is apt to be heavy and flat, with the corners of the mouth drawn deeply down towards the chin; seen at a distance, that Capuchin-like beard, contrasting with the blue and white shaven skin, looks like an unreal appendage, a masquerading disguise, and it wears rather absurdly with the high shirt-collar, the long, close-buttoned surtout, and the broad-brimmed hat, which very generally make up with it the strictly Republican garb.—*The Times' Special Correspondent.*

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Ned Locksley, the Etonian. (2 vols. Bentley.) This story, which originally appeared in the *Dublin University Magazine*, has very many points of excellence. The language, when scholastic affectations are not obtruded, is extremely good; the style is elevated; and the tone is particularly healthy. The characters are, for the most part, cast in a pleasant mould, and transferred to paper in a skilful manner. There must, almost of necessity and for contrast's sake, be a villain introduced, but he is not elevated into undue prominence. There are charmingly pathetic scenes; there are pieces of—far from sickly—sentimentality; there are lively, piquant, truthful conversations; there is a manliness about the men and a womanliness about the women which are grateful to one's sense of the fitness of things; and, above all, there are pictures of filial affection and respect, paternal confidence and maternal love, which it does one good to contemplate. Plot there is none, or next to none; and it is by no means certain that the absence of intricate machinery is a matter to be regretted, for the tenter-hooks of expectancy and suspense are often extremely painful, and the tales which depend for interest upon them are generally such as one does not care to read a second time and does not derive any benefit from. The main events may be soon told. Ned Locksley is the only son of Robert Locksley and Lucy Locksley, *née* Burkitt, and is brought up as one of the family of Philip, Earl of Cransdale, of whose estates Robert Locksley is the trusty manager. Earl Philip dies at an early age, and upon his deathbed thus addresses his wife:—"Kate, let the boys grow up together. Philip will want a brother. Locksley will make a man of his boy if any father can; and, if they grow up as brothers, he will be a kind of father, of course, to poor Phil. You are a woman of women, Katty dear; but a boy wants a man's hold over him." So Ned Locksley found a second mother in Lady Cransdale, and had for brother and sister the young Earl Philip and Lady Constance Cranleigh. The Lady Constance "is more beautiful than day," and the consequence will be easily imagined. Poor Ned, before even he leaves Eton, is desperately in love. But Constance loves another after the fashion which Ned desires, and loves him only as a brother. This unpleasant fact she acknowledges to him on a moonlit night, and, at his request, puts—for once and for ever—the seal of a kiss upon "the grave of" his "dead hope." We cannot refrain from protesting against that kiss—only one and no hope of another—having been given upon his forehead; but, perhaps, elsewhere a second would have been a necessity. Well, poor Ned, to heal his love-wounded heart, takes arms in the H.E.I.C.S., distinguishes himself amazingly, and at last dies sword in hand, charging a battery of the enemy. But his fall is due to the treachery of the "villain," his cousin, Keane Burkitt, who by clever falsity drives back poor Ned when returning to England, to home, to parental love, and to wedded life, to India and death. Nevertheless, with his latest breath he recommends forgiveness of the traitor.

"Stonewall" Jackson. By the author of "Life in the South." (1 vol. Chapman and Hall.) No wonder that this little book, albeit but a sketch, and a slight sketch too, has already reached a second edition; for "Stonewall" Jackson is a name almost as dear to Englishmen as though it had belonged to one of our own heroes. It is astonishing how some men manage to steal away the hearts not only of their friends but also of their enemies, and "Stonewall" Jackson was one of them. According to all accounts he was no greater a favourite amongst Confederates than amongst Federals. The generous souls amongst the latter were ready to exclaim upon his death, in the words which Prince Henry used of Hotspur—

Earth
Bears not alive so stout a gentleman;

and Englishmen are ready to indorse the eulogy. We may admire the sagacity and soldierly bearing of Lee, but we loved old "Stonewall" Jackson. There was in his supernatural celerity; his sudden, certain swoop upon his prey and his prayerful pertinacity, a resemblance to our own Cromwell which at once enlisted our sympathies; but politically there was no similitude between them; for if Jackson were a Puritan he was at the same time a Cavalier. We learn that Thomas Jefferson Jackson was born at Clarksburg, Harrison County, Western Virginia, in 1824, of English ancestry, with aristocratic feelings and small worldly endowments. Through considerable difficulties he managed to get a West Point education, when he graduated seventeenth in a class of about sixty students. It is mentioned, as proof of his stability of character, that he had already, at sixteen years of age, held the office of a county constable. In 1846 he began his wars, as a second lieutenant, under General Taylor; and afterwards, under General Scott, he attained to the rank of Brevet Major in 1852. He then accepted "the appointment of Professor of Chemistry and Natural Science at the Military College of Lexington." In this position he remained for nearly ten years, when he once more girded on his sword and went forth to do battle for the Southern Confederacy. What need to speak of his deeds since then? Fame has trumpeted them over the world.

A Winter in Upper and Lower Egypt. By G. A. Hoskins. (1 vol. Hurst and Blackett.) Thirty years ago Mr. Hoskins made his first pilgrimage, in the character of a student of antiquities, to the land of the Pyramids; and lately he made his second to the same country in the character of a valetudinarian. He has in his book combined his experiences and wrought a work which may be read with profit by learned and unlearned, by sound and unsound. He has chosen for his style rather that of the useful handbook than that of the romantic narrative; and, in a sanatory point of view, he has certainly added to Egyptian literature a very valuable contribution. For, in addition to learned observations, interspersed with copious references to Wilkinson, Bunsen, and other grave authorities upon the time-honoured monuments and the gods and kings with unpronounceable names, he gives a list of the principal diseases which the European tourist may expect to encounter on a few months' pleasure-trip up the Nile, and of the medicines with which one should take care to be supplied for purposes of counteraction. The invalid, then, should be prepared to do battle against headaches, biliousness, diarrhœa, dysentery, ague, and ophthalmia, with selections, according to attack, from a medicinal armoury consisting of "rhubarb, castor-oil, Epsom salts, blue pills, Dover's powders, Gregory's powders, diluted sulphuric acid, quinine, zinc, nitrate of silver, sulphurate of copper, calomel, ipecacuanha, diaculum plaster, laudanum, a lancet, scales, and liquid measures, and leeches from Cairo." Some people might suppose that under these circumstances it would be better to stop at home; but let them read what Mr. Hoskins says about the climate of Nubia. "Every invalid who has visited the Nile will allow that the climate of Nubia is far superior to that of Egypt. The thermometer is generally six to eight degrees higher, and there is a total absence of damp." And again:—"Many travellers have assured me that they prefer the climate of Nubia to Madeira; and it is certainly finer than Algiers, which from experience I can assert is far superior, except in the spring, to the climates of Rome, Mentone, Nice, or the south of Spain. . . . Invalids should stay at least two months in Nubia, and not return to Cairo before the end of March or beginning of April, when the Khamsin, the hot winds from the desert, will oblige them to take refuge for the remaining spring months in the more temperate climates of Malta, Corfu, or Italy." Be it remarked that "the voyage from Wadee Halfeh to Cairo is made easily, if necessary, in a month."

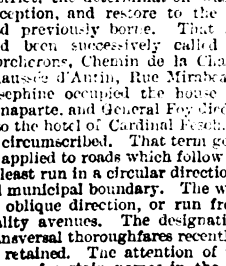
Andrew Deverel. By Charles Beach. (2 vols. Bentley.) The merits of these two small volumes must be confined to the adventures, the occasional sensible if not very original remarks, and the really original method of wooing and winning a lovely maid, which are to be discovered by a perusal of them; for to literary excellence and to subtlety of plot they have not much pretension. There are surprises and incidents which serve to stave off for a time the inevitable end, but they are not so skilfully interwoven with the main story as to deserve to be called anything more than episodical interpolations. The hero, an adventurer in New Guinea, was born in the State of New York, and the combined audacity, respect, perseverance, and skill with which he conducts his extraordinary love suit are highly characteristic of his nation. He has only seen the young lady in her carriage whilst he was a tatterdemalion, yet he writes both to her aristocratic father, a planter of New Orleans, and to her, to express respectfully his intention of making his fortune and marrying her: and he succeeds. It is plain, from the third page, that he is no ordinary man, for there, after remarking that he was twelve on the 25th of May, 1838, he says, "this is the 25th day of May, 1850. This day I am twenty-two years of age;" which is scarcely according to Cocker.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE MARQUIS OF HUNTLY.

The Most Noble Charles Gordon, tenth Marquis of Huntly, Earl of Huntly Enzie, and Aboyne, Viscount Inverness, Baron of Badenoch, Strathavon, Auchindoun, Balmore, Lochaber, Garthie, and Kincardine, in the Peerage of Scotland; and Baron Meldrum, of Morven, in the county of Aberdeen, in that of the United Kingdom; Premier Marquis of Scotland, and Lord Lieutenant of Aberdeenshire, was the eldest son of George, ninth Marquis of Huntly, by his wife, Catherine Anne, younger daughter of Sir Charles Cope, second Baronet, of Brewerne, Oxon. He was born Jan. 4, 1792, and was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and there graduated M.A. in 1812. He sat in Parliament from 1818 to 1830, when Lord Strathavon, as member for East Grinstead and afterwards for Huntingdonshire. He was at one time Lord of the Bedchamber to William IV., and subsequently Lord in Waiting to her present Majesty. He succeeded his father as tenth Marquis June 17, 1853. He married, first, March 1, 1826, Lady Elizabeth Henrietta, eldest daughter of Henry, first Marquis Conyngham, by whom, who died Aug. 24, 1839, he had no issue. He married, secondly, April 9, 1844, Maria Antoinetta, only surviving daughter of the Rev. William Pegus, by his wife, Charlotte Susannah Elizabeth, Countess Dowager of Lindsey. By this marriage the noble Marquis leaves six sons and six daughters. His Lordship died at his seat, Orton Longueville, near Peterborough, on the 18th inst., and is succeeded by his eldest son, Charles, Earl of Aboyne, now eleventh Marquis of Huntly, who is a youth in his seventeenth year. This family of Gordon (Seton in the male line), Dukes of Gordon and Marquises and Earls of Huntly, of the blood Royal of Scotland, is one of great antiquity and of historic celebrity in Scottish annals. George, fourth Earl of Huntly, and George, fifth Earl of Huntly, were Lord Chancellors of Scotland. George, second Marquis of Huntly, the stanch friend and supporter of Charles I., paid the forfeit of his life for his devotion, and was beheaded by the rebels in 1649. From his eldest surviving son descended his immediate successors, the gallant and talented Dukes of Gordon, whose dukedom became extinct in 1836; and from his fourth son, Charles, created Earl of Aboyne, descended the Marquis of Huntly just deceased, whose father became representative of the house as ninth Marquis of Huntly in 1836, on the death of the last Duke of Gordon.

MRS. ARCHIBALD PEEL.



The death of this lady, the only daughter of Sir Roger Palmer, Bart., of Kenure Park, and wife of Archibald Peel, Esq., son of the Right Hon. General and Lady Alice Peel, occurred very suddenly at Brighton, on the 9th inst., within a few days after the birth of a daughter, the immediate cause of death being disease of the heart. The family of Palmer, from which Sir Roger Palmer (father of Mrs. Peel and her brother, Captain Roger Palmer, 2nd Life Guards, M.P. for the county of Mayo) derives his descent is one of the most ancient in the west of Ireland, and still possesses a great landed estate representing a branch of the Palmers of Wingham, Kent, a scion of whom became Earl of Castlemaine. Mrs Peel leaves one son and two daughters.

THE RIGHT HON. EDWARD ELLICE, M.P.

The Right Hon. Edward Ellice, M.P. for Coventry, a politician and statesman of note, was the son of Alexander Ellice, Esq., an eminent merchant of the city of London. He was born in 1789, and, after receiving a university education, was for some time engaged in trade, and had a considerable share in the Hudson's Bay Company, besides being a proprietor in Canadian and West Indian lands. In 1818 he was returned M.P. for Coventry in the Whig interest, and, with the exception of four years, from 1826 to 1830, has continued to represent that city until his death. Mr. Ellice obtained a conspicuous position in the House of Commons by his business habits and his shrewd, good sense. His first speech was on the Bank Restriction Continuance Bill, when he opposed Lord Castlereagh. His speeches, which were numerous, were chiefly confined to monetary matters, such as the Cash Payments Bill, which he vehemently, though unsuccessfully, opposed. Mr. Ellice's object was to guard against the sudden reduction of the currency by means of the repayment of the Bank advances; and so he desired to make the Bank and the Government independent of each other. In November, 1830, he was appointed joint Secretary to the Treasury in Earl Grey's Administration, and held that office till August, 1832; and was Secretary at War from April, 1833, till December, 1834. He became a Privy Councillor in 1833. The right hon. gentleman married, first, Oct. 30, 1809, Lady Anna Althea, daughter of Charles, first Earl Grey, sister of Charles, second Earl Grey, K.G., the Prime Minister, and widow of the gallant Captain Bettesworth, R.N., killed in the action off Bergen in 1808, by whom (who died on July 28, 1832) he leaves issue. He married, secondly, Oct. 25, 1843, Anne Amelia, Dowager Countess of Leicester, daughter of William Charles, fourth Earl of Albemarle, and widow of Thomas William Coke, the "Coke of Holkham," first Earl of Leicester, which lady died on July 22, 1844. Mr. Ellice died suddenly on the 17th inst., at Ardochy. His eldest son, Edmund Ellice, Esq., is M.P. for St. Andrews, and married, in 1834, Catherine Jane, daughter of General Balfour. A younger brother of the Right Hon. Edward Ellice, Captain Alexander Ellice, R.N., was for some time M.P. for Harwich.

C. R. COCKERELL, R.A.

Charles Robert Cockerell, Esq., R.A., whose death has just occurred, was the son of Samuel Pepys Cockerell, Esq., and was born in 1786. He was educated at Westminster School, in which learned establishment he ever took the warmest interest. In early life Mr. Cockerell spent many years in careful study among the existing remains of classic architecture in Asia Minor, Sicily, Rome, Pompeii, and elsewhere. In 1811-12 the ruins of the Temples of Jupiter, in Ægina, and of Apollo, near Phrygaleia, in Arcadia, were excavated by him, in company with Baron Haller and others. He published an account of these excavations in 1860. He was a frequent draughtsman of the collections in the museum at Munich and in the British Museum, and he depicted many restorations of the buildings of antiquity. In 1829 he was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy, and in 1836 he was made a Royal Academician. In 1840 he succeeded Mr. Wilkins as Professor of Architecture at the Royal Academy, a post he filled with much success, his lectures always displaying great learning and ability. In 1841 he was elected one of the eight associés étrangers of the Academy of the Institute of France, and in 1843 one of the ten members of merit of the Academy of St. Luke, at Rome. In 1845 he was created an honorary D.C.L. of the University of Oxford, and in 1848 he was the first to receive the gold medal of the Institute of British Architecture. He was also a member of the Academies of Munich, Berlin, and Berne.

Advices received from the coast of Iceland state that the catch of codfish has been more abundant this year than has been remembered.

THE STREETS OF PARIS.—One of the sections of the committee's report on the nomenclature of the Paris streets, lately presented to the Prefect of the Seine, refers to the different terms used to designate the public thoroughfares according to their form, dimensions, situation, or importance. Thus, the use of the word square, which had been adopted from the English, will be discontinued, and that of "place" in future applied to all open spaces, whether planted as gardens, like the ground before the Arts-et-Métiers and round the tower of St. Jacques, or left entirely open. The barrières no longer existing, that word will be abandoned, as also those of Route, Chemin, Sentier, Chemin de Ronde, Allée, and Chaussée. The name of the "Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin," which is so universally known, caused the committee to hesitate a little before deciding on the suppression of the latter word. The name Chaussée d'Antin being applied not only to a street but also to a whole district, the determination was come to to preserve it for the latter as an exception, and restore to the street the name of Mont Blanc, which it had previously borne. That street has, in fact, often changed its name, and been successively called Chemin de l'Egout-de-Gaillon, Chemin des Porcherons, Chemin de la Chaussée d'Antin, Rue de l'Hôtel Dieu, Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, Rue Mirabeau, and Rue de Mont Blanc. The Empress Josephine occupied the house No. 62 before her marriage with General Bonaparte, and General Foy died in the same residence in 1825. Close by was also the hotel of Cardinal Fesch. The use of the word boulevard is also to be circumscribed. That term generally signifies a rampart, and should only be applied to roads which follow the line of the ancient fortifications, or which at least run in a circular direction, and indicate more or less the traces of an old municipal boundary. The wide thoroughfares which traverse the city in an oblique direction, or run from the centre to the circumference, are in reality avenues. The designation "boulevard," as applied to some of the transversal thoroughfares recently opened in the centre of Paris will, however, be retained. The attention of the committee has also been directed to the abuse of certain names in the denomination of the streets or public places, not less than eighteen bearing the title of Eglise, seven that of De la Mairie, sixteen that of Marie, and the words Notre Dame forming part of the appellations of sixteen others. Such a state of things calls loudly for reform.

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SIR JAMES WILDE.

SIR JAMES PLAISTED WILDE, the recently-appointed Judge of the Probate Court, is the fourth son of Edward Archer Wilde, Esq., a brother of the late Lord Truro, so well known as Serjeant Wilde, and who held the offices in succession of Solicitor and Attorney-General, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and Lord Chancellor. The subject of the Portrait which we engrave was born in London, in 1816, and was educated at Winchester School and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. and M.A. Belonging to a family several members of which were connected with the profession of the law in both its branches, Mr. Wilde studied for the Bar, and was called at the Inner Temple in 1839. Having chosen the common law as his walk in the procession, he went the northern circuit, and, having especially devoted his attention to mercantile and marine law, the latter in particular, he obtained a considerable practice in those departments of jurisprudence; and in town may be said to have been marked out as an able adviser and sound arguer in cases relating to shipping. In 1840 he was appointed one of the counsel to the Customs and Excise, and in 1855 received the appointment of Queen's Counsel. During his possession of that rank Mr. Wilde did not take a very leading place in the general advocacy business at Nisi Prius; but he retained his position in that description of cases to which his attention had been devoted when behind the bar; while his acquirements as a lawyer and his status amongst his professional brethren were such as have generally indicated him as a member of the Bar likely to attain to judicial honours. For several years, whenever a Puisne Judgeship became vacant, Mr. Wilde's name was always mentioned in the list which was prophetically set about in Westminster Hall of eligible and likely candidates. It was not, however, until the death of Mr. Baron Watson, in 1860, that he was actually raised to the Bench. In a very short time it was found that the estimate of his judicial qualities which had been generally formed was correct; for, as the familiar phrase goes, he made a very good Judge. Unfortunately, his health failed him. At the Summer Assizes of 1862, being the junior Judge on the Northern Circuit, his strength gave way during the always protracted sittings at Liverpool, and he was obliged to leave a portion of the business unfinished so far as he was concerned. In the spring of this year he was unable to undertake the duties of Judge of Assize on the Western Circuit, and Mr. Serjeant Shee was placed in the commission, and went the circuit in his stead. About this time there was a rumour that, in the event of the retirement of Dr. Lushington, Sir James Wilde would be appointed to the less arduous and, looking to his professional antecedents, scarcely less congenial office of Judge of the Court of Admiralty, the duties of which, it was thought, would not be incompatible with his bodily strength. However, on the death of Sir C. Cresswell he was selected to fill the vacant place of Judge of the Probate Court. It has been rumoured that it is not unlikely that the function of Judge Ordinary of the Divorce Court will be separated from that of the Probate Court, and this latter combined with the Court of Admiralty, and that Sir James Wilde will be appointed Judge of that combined court; while another and distinct judgeship of the Court of Divorce will be created.

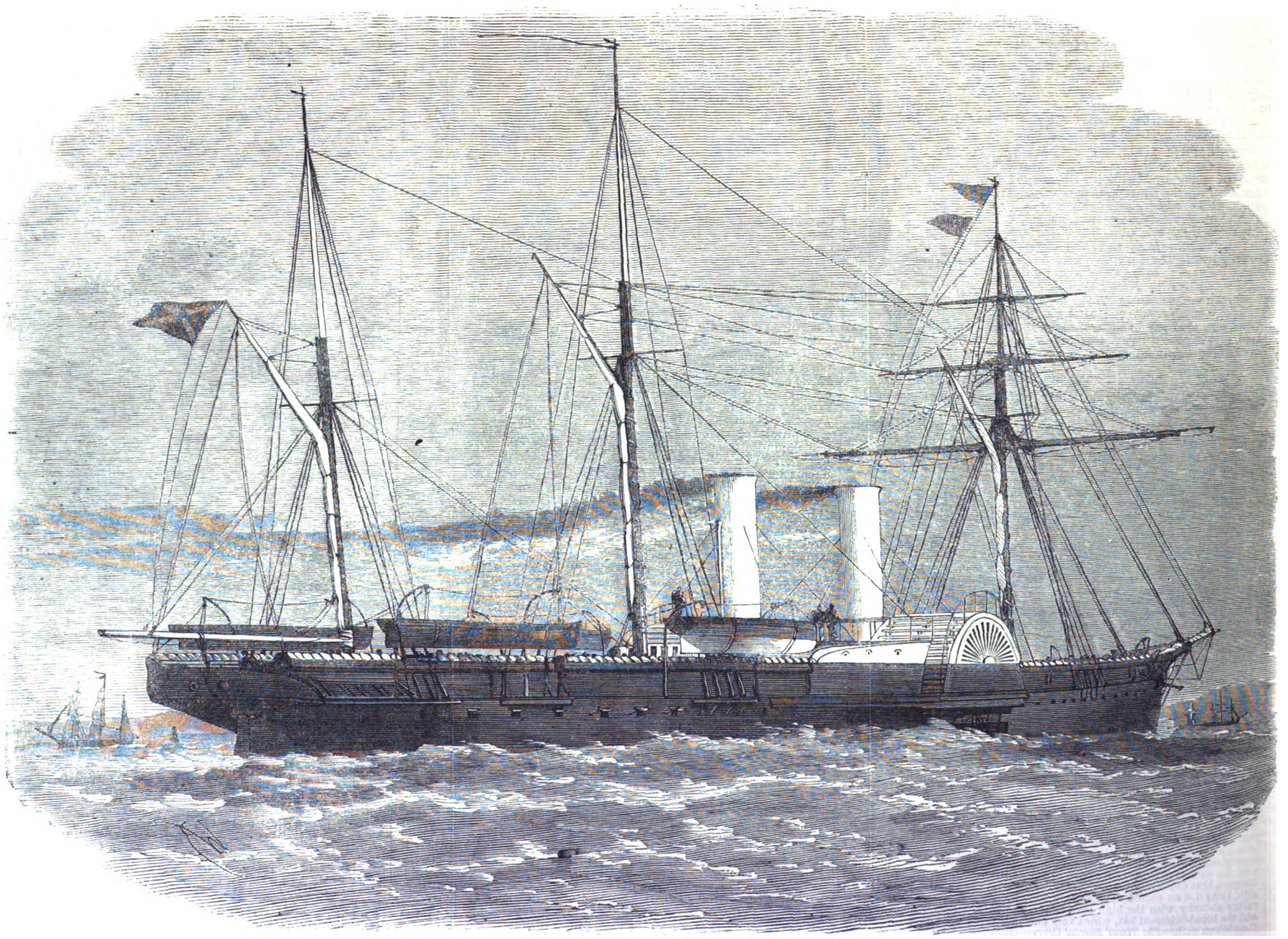
Our Portrait of Sir J. Wilde is from a photograph by J. and C. Watkins, of Parliament-street.

SIR JAMES PLAISTED WILDE, THE NEW JUDGE OF THE PROBATE COURT.

THE IMPERIAL CHINESE DESPATCH-BOAT KEANG SOO.

THE subject of our Illustration is a beautiful paddle steam-vessel, constructed for the Emperor of China by Mr. John White, the eminent shipbuilder, of West Cowes, Isle of Wight, and is the flagship of Captain Sherard Osborn, C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Anglo-Chinese squadron. She was built and fitted out at the Medina Docks, and is of 1015 tons burden; length, 241 ft. 6 in.; breadth, 29 ft. 3 in.; depth of hold, 15 ft. 3 in. She is armed with traversing 68-pounders fore and aft, and four 18-pounders on her broadside. Her engines are of 300-horse power, by Messrs. Day and Co., of Southampton, and on her trials at the Government measured mile, in Stokes Bay, attained the great speed of 17 knots, or 19½ statute miles, per hour.

Our Sketch is from a photograph by Mr. Fararel, of the Chinese Government service.



THE IMPERIAL CHINESE DESPATCH-BOAT KEANG-SOO, FLAG SHIP OF CAPTAIN SHERARD OSBORN, C.B.

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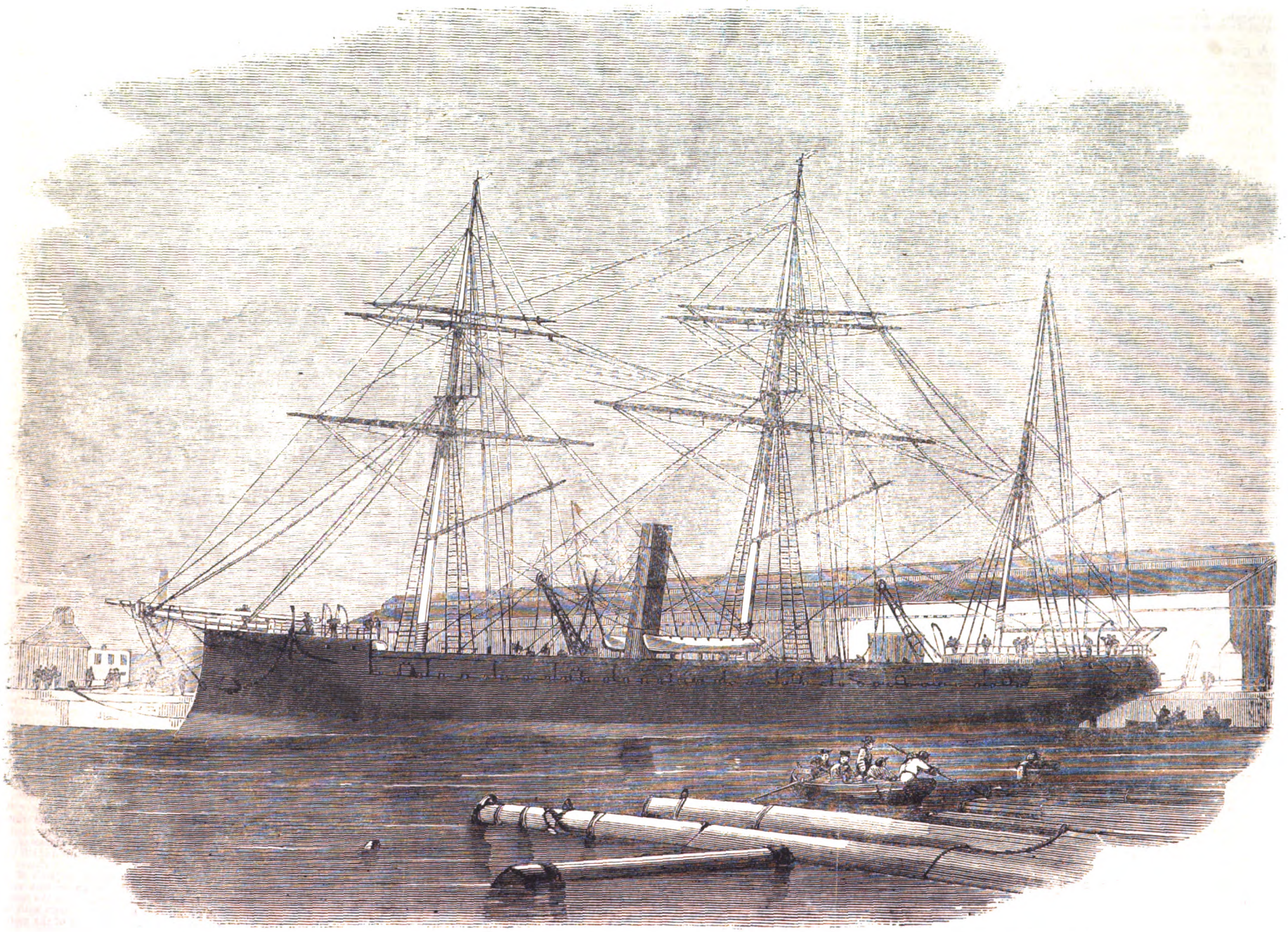
REVIEW OF THE NORFOLK VOLUNTEERS ON MOUSEHOLD HEATH: LADY SUFFIELD PRESENTING THE PRIZES WON AT THE NORFOLK RIFLE ASSOCIATION MEETING.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



ONE OF THE STEAM-RAMS IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION IN MESSRS. LAIRD'S SHIPBUILDING-YARD, BIRKENHEAD.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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THE STEAM-RAMS AT BIRKENHEAD.

WE give on page 321, from a sketch by Mr. W. Woods, of Liverpool, an Engraving of El Tousson, one of the steam-rams in course of construction in Messrs. Lairds' yard at Birkenhead which have been the cause of so much excitement and controversy of late. We learn from a contemporary that no time is being lost in bringing both vessels to a state of completion, and that El Tousson wants but little to prepare her for receiving her equipment. As to El Mounassir, she is in a comparatively backward condition, but the operations on board her and in the neighbouring workshops are rapidly conducted. The two rams are not unshapely in their bulk, but seem as well designed for swiftness as for strength. The length of each is 230 ft., the beam 42 ft., and the extreme depth less than 20 ft. The burden is but 1500 tons register, and the draught of each vessel when loaded will be some 15 ft., the deck being about 6 ft. above the water-line, all the intermediate surface being protected—first, by a coating of teak over the iron skin of the ship, and then by armour-plates over that, each massive scale being 5½ in. thick. All this armour is dovetailed together so accurately that the joints are scarcely perceptible. The deck is of 5-in. teak, covered with iron, and the bulwarks are also of iron, being so made as to let down outwards, and thus to clear the decks during action. Two revolving cylindrical turrets, on the well-known principles invented by Captain Coles, are apportioned to each ship, one turret being before and the other abaft her engine-room. There is also a pilot-house, strongly built of teak, and iron-plated. Each turret carries two guns, placed in close proximity, so that they can be brought to bear nearly in the same position at one time. In the case of the Mounassir, one turret is being fast completed on a spot situated at some little distance from the hull, and the plan of construction is at present laid bare. Its wall is a series of cellular spaces, like the chine of a shell-fish, and all these iron cells are to be filled up with teak, making one solid and uniform mass, which is to be again strengthened and rendered well nigh impregnable by armour plates. At each end of the vessel is a raised deck, forming tolerably commodious quarters for officers and men: and the forecastle is made to carry one or two heavy guns, if they be needed. In the captain's cabin are portholes for two 32-pounders; and each ram has capacity for 300 tons of coal. The machinery, as a matter of course, is all below the water-line. Their stems will be so formed as to protect the screw and rudder from shot or collision.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

6th Dragoons: Paymaster D. F. Chambers to be Paymaster.

16th Lancers: Lieut. T. F. Agg to be Captain; Cornet I. Turner to be Lieutenant.

Royal Artillery: Cadet H. E. Dolphin to be Lieutenant.

Coldstream Guards: Lieut. and Capt. H. A. Herbert to be Instructor of Musketry; the Hon. H. Legge to be Ensign and Lieutenant.

2nd Foot: Ensign W. C. Hood to be Lieutenant; Cadet R. Shirley to be Ensign. 3rd: Lieut. J. E. Durnford to be Instructor of Musketry. 5th: Lieut. J. M. Toppin to be Captain; Ensign D. G. Boswish to be Lieutenant; Cadets R. L. Dickson and C. H. Broad to be Ensigns. 10th: Lieut. G. H. Stace to be Lieutenant; Lieut. J. Rudge to be Captain; Ensign H. G. Cadieux to be Lieutenant; Cadet H. W. Palmer to be Ensign. 15th: Cadet G. M. Porter to Ensign. 21st: Lieut. T. H. Green to be Captain; Ensigns J. J. Rutherford and E. M. Allen to be Lieutenants; J. N. Tew and Cadet C. E. Bovill to be Ensigns. 28th: Ensign S. F. F. Auchmuchty to be Lieutenant; Ensign R. L. Dickson to be Ensign. 32nd: Ensign F. A. Horridge to be Lieutenant; Cadet W. H. Bourne to be Ensign. 45th: Cadet H. J. de B. Smart to be Ensign. 64th: Lieut. W. J. Voules to be Instructor of Musketry. 75th: Paymaster H. A. Gowett to be Paymaster. 74th: Ensign G. E. Locky to be Lieutenant; Cadet C. K. McCausland to be Ensign. 85th: Lieut. C. C. Oldfield to be Lieutenant. 103rd: Lieut. E. W. Trevor to be Captain; Ensign C. E. Glasse to be Lieutenant; Lieut. C. Frankland to be Captain; Ensign H. H. Richards to be Lieutenant; C. H. Stoklart to be Ensign. 104th: Lieut. Sir A. K. Lake, Bart, to be Captain; Ensign R. C. Richardson to be Lieutenant; Lieut. A. L. Douglas to be Captain; Ensign M. F. Stokes to be Lieutenant; H. V. Hunt to be Ensign.

3rd West India Regiment: Lieut. J. B. Jackson to be Captain; Ensign St. J. Clerke to be Lieutenant; J. G. Kelly to be Ensign.

INDIA OFFICE.

Her Majesty has approved of the undermentioned promotions and alterations of rank amongst the officers of the Staff Corps and of her Majesty's Indian military forces:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.—Majors (Brev. Col.) O. Cavenagh, (Brev. Col.) J. S. Paton, and C. P. Trower to be Lieutenant-Colonels; Captains (Brev. Lieut.-Col.) T. A. Carey, E. W. E. Howard, D. Mocatta, G. W. Fraser, J. J. Eckford, (Brev. Major) C. Warde, and H. P. Bathoe to be Majors; Lieuts. J. C. Miller and W. M. Gibbon to be Captains.

BENGAL ARMY.—Cavalry: Lieut.-Col. (Major-Gen.) J. F. Bradford, C.B., to be Colonel; Cornet H. A. Fletcher to be Lieutenant. Late 1st European Light Cavalry: Capt. C. H. Nicholetts to be Major. Late 35th Native Infantry: Lieut. J. C. P. Baillie to be Captain. Infantry: Ensigns C. E. Hunter, F. D. Boileau, J. A. M'Neale, and C. F. Thomas to be Lieutenants.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.—Major H. Drury to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capts. A. B. Maysack, W. T. F. Farwell, C. P. Keyes, A. W. Ritherdon, and E. H. Power to be Majors.

MADRAS ARMY.—4th Native Infantry: Capt. J. J. Bruce to be Major; Lieut. G. H. Stiles to be Captain. Infantry: Ensigns J. L. G. Silver and H. T. H. Baker to be Lieutenants; Surg. H. Young to be Surgeon-Major.

A general inspection and field-day was held on Southsea Common on Thursday week, Lord W. Paulett, commanding the south-west district, being the inspecting officer.

The large fort in the course of construction at Portsmouth, near Southsea Castle, is to be provided with a cupola shield, on the plan patented by Captain Cowper Coles.

Captain George H. Richards was on Saturday appointed Hydrographer of the Admiralty, in the room of the late Rear-Admiral Washington, who died on Wednesday week.

The Mayor of Portsmouth (Mr. W. Grant Chambers) entertained on Wednesday week the naval, military, and civil authorities, together with the members of the town council and other leading inhabitants, at a banquet at the Portland Hotel, Southsea.

The whole of the Woolwich division of Royal Marine Light Infantry, numbering upwards of 1600 rank and file, assembled on the Common on Thursday week, in three battalions, commanded by Colonels Travers, Marriott, and Suther; and, having formed in heavy marching order, were inspected by Colonel Rodney, Assistant Adjutant-General of the corps; Captain Travers, and other officers of the Staff of the Inspector-General. The force subsequently went through a series of brigade evolutions.

The Queen has appointed the Right Hon. John David Fitzgerald, Mountifort Longfield, Esq., Sir William Atherton, Sir Robert Joseph Phillimore, Sir Thomas Staples, the Right Hon. Thomas O'Hagan, Robert Porrett Collier, Esq., Robert Bayly Follett, Esq., Henry Cadogan Rotheray, Esq., and John Hazlett, Esq., to be her Majesty's Commissioners to inquire into the constitution, establishment, officers' practice, procedure, and fees of the High Court of Admiralty in Ireland.

The festivities in connection with the visit of the Channel Fleet to the Mersey have been on an extensive scale. Yesterday week a concert and fancy dress ball were given by the Mayor of Liverpool (Mr. R. C. Gardner) at the Townhall. About 2000 guests were invited, and the building was crowded to excess. On Monday the Commodore and members of the Mersey Yacht Club gave a magnificent banquet, at the Philharmonic Hall, to Admiral Dacres and the officers of the fleet. Mr. Graves, commodore of the club, presided, supported by Lord Stanley and Admiral Dacres. The guests numbered 480, of whom about 200 were officers of the fleet. The boxes and galleries were filled with ladies and gentlemen. The usual loyal toasts were given, and the proceedings throughout were of the most enthusiastic character. One of the most unique, magnificent, and successful public banquets ever given in Liverpool took place on Tuesday afternoon, when a number of Liverpool gentlemen, principally members of the Royal Mersey Yacht Club, entertained a thousand seamen and marines of the fleet to a dinner in St. George's Hall. The men landed at half-past twelve at the great landing-stage, and there formed in procession, some of the men carrying the national ensigns. The men marched through the principal streets and round the Exchange. The streets were all alive with the gayest bunting, and as the men marched up to the hall thousands upon thousands of spectators cheered them to the very echo. On arriving at the hall the men were received by Commodore S. R. Graves, of the R.M.Y.C., the chairman of the day. Marshalled by their officers, the men were very quickly and quietly seated, and they did evident justice to their dinners, consisting of roast and boiled beef, ham, vegetables, and plum-pudding, each man having a pint of beer, a half-bottle of rum, and a screw of tobacco. At a long table which ran the full length of the hall were seated the Mayor of Liverpool, surrounded by native and military officers, and some of the most influential of the local merchant princes.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The Prince of Wales has consented to become patron of the Highland Rifle Association.

The battalion prize shooting of the 20th (North-West) Middlesex was brought to a close last Saturday afternoon at the Willesden range, the competition having lasted the whole week.

The first competition for the challenge cup of the London Brigade, G Company, took place on Saturday last at the Plaistow range. The cup was won by Private Horncastle.

On Monday the 4th Tower Hamlets commenced shooting for prizes which had been presented by ladies and gentlemen of the district and by the officers.

The competition for prizes offered by the Captains of each company respectively to members of the 2nd City of London Rifles was commenced at the range inside the Custom House, Victoria Docks, on Saturday, the 12th inst., and brought to a conclusion on Saturday last. The prizes consisted of a London Armoury rifle, or, in the event of a member having won one before, a prize of the same value. The winners of the rifles were:—first Company, Private Evans; second Company, Private Skelley; third Company, Sergeant Franklyn; fourth Company, Sergeant Stokes.

There was a volunteer review and sham-fight on Wanstead Flats last Saturday. The officer in command was Lieutenant-Colonel Ibbetson. Several companies of volunteers and of yeomanry cavalry took part in the affair. The evolutions were very smartly performed, and were witnessed by a great number of persons.——The 1st Essex Administrative Battalion had a field-day at Braintree on Thursday week. The total strength of the battalion was about 600. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Claude de Crespigny took the command; and, various movements having been creditably executed, the assembled force was hospitably entertained at a substantial dinner by the officers and men of the Braintree corps. Sir Claude de Crespigny complimented the battalion on its smartness and efficiency.——On Thursday week the 3rd Essex had a competition for prizes at Brentwood. The principal premiums went to Private G. Davey, Sergeant Bush, and Private J. White.

The annual prize competition in connection with the 1st Kent (Maidstone) took place on Tuesday week, at Boxley Warren.

The annual prize shooting of the 4th Hants (Havant) took place on the 11th inst., at the Warblington butts, when a goblet, given by Captain Longlands, was won by Private G. White. Shooting for minor prizes followed. In the evening the members were entertained at dinner by the officers.——On Tuesday week about sixty members of the 12th Hants met at Horndean to compete for four prizes given by Sir Jervoise Clarke Jervoise, M.P., which were won, after some good shooting, by Sergeant Charles Glass, Private Penn, jun., Private Dear, and Sergeant Coles. Sir Jervoise Jervoise afterwards entertained the members at dinner.

The annual competition for the vase presented to the Cheltenham battalion by Mr. C. Schrieber came off on Tuesday week. Sergeant Pottinger was the winner.

A grand review took place in Wiltshire on Wednesday week. The annual inspection of the first battalion, which is commanded by Lieutenant-General Buckley, M.P., and Major Clark, having been fixed to take place at Trowbridge, the volunteers of that town took advantage of the occasion to organise a fête in aid of their band fund, and the day was kept as a holiday for many miles round. Although the corps are scattered over a wide extent of the county, and include the Salisbury, Trowbridge, Bradford-on-Avon, Maiden Bradley, Mere, Westbury, and Warminster volunteers, every company was well represented, and made a creditable display in the movements performed. About 5000 spectators were present, and the evening was devoted to a variety of games and sports. Mr. Long and Lady Bisshopp entertained the officers and a distinguished party of the notabilities of the county, and the men dined together in a large tent erected on the ground.

In Cornwall, during last week, two interesting meetings for prize-shooting were held. On Wednesday the first company competed, at Penzance, for five silver cups. The town cup was won by Sergeant Marrack, the officers' cup by Private Roberts, the High Sheriff's cup by Private Colenso, and the Mayor's cup by Private Teague. The ladies' challenge cup was won by Sergeant Marrack. Money prizes to the value of nearly £30 were shot for by the eleventh and twelfth companies, at Truro, on Friday; also the ladies' challenge cup. Captain Henderson tied with Private Truscott for the ladies' cup, and on shooting off the prize fell to the latter.

The annual competition of the 4th Bucks (Vale of Aylesbury) came off on Thursday and Friday last week. The distribution of the prizes took place on Friday evening at the White Hart Hotel—Mr. T. T. Bernard, M.P. for the borough, in the chair.

The Ludlow volunteers had their annual rifle contest at Whitbach on Tuesday week. They dined together in the evening.

The first annual prize meeting of the Herefordshire Rifle Association was commenced at the Hereford range on Monday, the 14th inst., and terminated last Saturday. In the company prize of £12, shot for by six men from each company, the first company (Hereford) won. The Colonel's prize (£10), the gift of Lieutenant-Colonel Fielden, afforded a tie between Piper and Holmes. The recruits' prizes were won as follows:—First prize, Private Adams; second, Private Probert; and third, Private Day. For the Lord Lieutenant's prize of £20 and the bronze medal of the National Rifle Association a spirited contest took place. The winners were:—First prize, Sergeant Dodd; second (£12), Private Davenport; third (£8), Corporal Wormington; and fourth (£1), Corporal Porter. The marksmen's prize, to be shot for by marksmen of 1863, caused a good deal of interest. Private Newton took the first prize of £10, and Private Haywood the second. Corporal Purchas and Private Saxby made a tie, and, on shooting it off, Saxby won the third prize. A long-range telescope, the gift of the Adjutant, was shot for by three men from each company, and three men tied, but, on shooting off, Private Pickerill won. Private Levreson (1st Hereford) won the members' cup of £10. The all-comers' match was finished on Saturday. The first prize (£40) was won by Sergeant Clutterbuck, 6th Gloucestershire. In shooting off fifty-three ties, Halsall got the second prize of £20; Captain Heaton the third, £10; and Kemp the fourth. Several minor prizes were shot for.

In Suffolk, the Bury St. Edmunds corps was reviewed, on Thursday week, by Lieutenant-Colonel Ibbetson, who expressed warm approval of its efficiency. Lieutenant-Colonel Ibbetson has also inspected the Eye, Stowmarket, Sudbury, Halleigh, &c., corps, and has expressed himself in favourable terms as to their position, although he suggested ameliorations in matters of detail.

The annual prize competition of the Norfolk Volunteer Service Association commenced on Monday, the 7th inst., on Mousehold Heath, near Norwich, and was continued on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. In an all-comers' match, the first prize of £15 for the best score at three ranges won by Lieutenant Hawker, of one of the Middlesex corps; the second prize was of £10 was gained by Private Bridgman, of the 3rd Norwich company. A prize of £5 for the best score at 200 yards went to Corporal Ringer, of the 4th Norwich; another prize of £5 for the best score at 500 yards, to Captain Holloway, of the 11th Norfolk; and a third prize of £5 for the best score at 900 yards, to Private Marsh, of the 12th Norfolk. A match between eight volunteers of Norfolk and eight of Suffolk took place at 200, 500, and 600 yards, and was won by the first side, the members of which scored 276 marks, while their opponents obtained 266 marks. In a match between eight officers of Norfolk and eight of Norwich corps, at ranges of 200 and 500 yards, five rounds each, the Norwich side scored 185 marks and the Norfolk 170. This contest was for a sweepstakes of 5s. each. A match for a similar sweepstakes followed between twenty volunteers of Norwich and twenty of Norfolk. The ranges were again the same. The Norwich side won, making an average of 23·25 marks per man at the two ranges, while their opponents only obtained an average of 20·35 marks per man. On Wednesday evening the shooting for prizes given by Mr. J. Middleton—to which the association also added premiums—was brought to a conclusion. Six squads fired, the competitors being about 100 strong. The shooting was at ranges of 200, 500, and 600 yards, and for the best general score Mr. Middleton handsomely gave £25, for the second best £15, and for the third best £10, or £50 in all. In addition the association offered three prizes of £3 each for the best score at each range. After a number of ties had been shot off, the prizes were awarded as follows:—The £25 to Lieutenant Davy, of the Thetford Corps; the £15 to Sergeant Bridgman, Norwich; and the £10 to Private King, 21st Norfolk. Three prizes of £3 each, added by the association for the best score at each range, went to Captain Holloway, 11th Norfolk (200); Corporal Gunn, Norwich (500 yards); and Ensign Foster, Norwich (600 yards). On Thursday, in the match for a challenge bugle, presented by Mr. R. J. H. Harvey, six representatives of sixteen companies or subdivisions in Norfolk competed. The first prize was the challenge bugle and £12, and the second prize was £6 for the company or subdivision making the best and second best aggregate scores. The result of the shooting is annexed:—7th Norfolk, 132; 1st Norwich, 150; 4th Norwich, 134; 2nd Norwich, 141; 3rd Norwich, 133; 11th Norfolk, 147; 8th Norfolk 114; 21st Norfolk, 146; 15th Norfolk, 157; 6th Norwich, 132; 10th Norfolk, 138; 18th Norfolk, 96; 16th Norfolk, 121; 22nd Norfolk, 131; 5th Norwich, 105; 14th Norfolk, 116. The bugle and £12 was accordingly awarded to the 15th Norfolk, or East Dereham company, while the 1st Norwich, making the second best score, carried off the prize of £6. The prizes for the best individual scores at each range were won—that at 200 yards by Sergeant Rolfe, 21st Norfolk; and that at 500 yards by Corporal Carter, 15th Norfolk. The High Sheriff's prize was open to enrolled and honorary members of any volunteer corps in Norfolk. In this match the rewards not only included £25 given by the High Sheriff (Mr. J. S. Scott Chad), but also a rifle given by Mr. Cartwright, with £2 added by the association, besides £3 for the best third score. The £25 was won by Sergeant Tunally, 21st Norfolk; the rifle and £2 by Captain Hollway, 11th Norfolk; and the £5 by Corporal Gunn, Norwich. Prizes of £3 for the best scores at each range went to Private Haughton, 5th Norfolk (200 yards), and Sergeant Bridgman, Norwich (500 yards). A series of prizes—£10, £5, and £3—were shot for by members of the association only at 200 yards, and were won—the first by Private Breeze, 1st Norwich; the second by Corporal Forrester, 2nd Norwich; and the 3rd by Private Wilson, 15th Norfolk. The last contest on Friday was for the championship of Norfolk, the winner of the match receiving the bronze medal of the National Rifle Association and £20; second and third prizes of £10 and £5 were also awarded, as well as prizes of £3 for the best score at each of the three distances—200, 500, and 600 yards. The largest scores were made by Corporal Wilshak, of the Great Yarmouth corps, and Private Richardson, of the Fakenham corps, each obtaining 41 marks; in shooting off the tie Private Richardson missed, so that Corporal Wilshak became champion for the year. The £10 of course went to Private Richardson. The third prize was won by Corporal Gunn, 4th Norwich; the prize for the best score at 200 yards by Private Garwood, of the East Dereham corps; that for the best score at 500 yards by Corporal Martin, of the Fakenham corps; and that for the best score at 600 yards by Private Bridgman, 3rd Norwich. The prizes were distributed at a general review by Colonel M'Murdo, of the Norfolk corps, held on Mousehold Heath, near Norwich, on Tuesday week. The following corps assembled on the occasion:—1st Norfolk, 408; 2nd Norfolk, 316; Yarmouth Artillery, 194; Yarmouth Rifles, 221; Norwich, 339; Light Horse, 35: total, 1511. To these must be added the three troops of the 18th Hussars at present quartered at Norwich, 14 of the staff of the West Norfolk Militia, and the Norwich Cadets, so that altogether about 1800 men were under arms on the ground. Colonel M'Murdo, the Lord Lieutenant of Norfolk (the Earl of Leicester), and Staff, having ridden up and down the line, the infantry marched past with considerable steadiness, and the cavalry also defiled before them. Several manœuvres were then gone through, after which the Hussars left for Norwich, and the volunteers then formed a large square for the purpose of witnessing the presentation of prizes to the successful competitors at the late annual gathering of the Norfolk Volunteer Service Association. The presentation was made by Lady Suffield, the recipients of the well-merited rewards being also addressed, one by one, in a few encouraging words, by the Earl of Leicester.

The challenge cup of the 8th Cambridgeshire corps has passed into the hands of Private Barker for the third time in succession. Should he hold his own at the next competition the cup will become his definitive property.——By the invitation of Lord Royston the two Cambridge Town corps marched over to Babraham, on Thursday week, to the residence of his Lordship's brother-in-law, Mr. H. J. Adeane, M.P., for the purpose of being drilled.——The third annual competition for a ladies' challenge cup, offered to the Wisbeach corps, has resulted in favour of Sergeant Bennett.

The third annual meeting and shooting of the Warwickshire County Rifle Association took place at Stoneleigh, on Tuesday, when various prizes were shot for in the deer park belonging to Lord Leigh. At the ranges of 400 and 500 yards the greatest aggregate scores were obtained by the Warwick riflemen. Quartermaster-Sergeant Squires, of Leamington, obtained the highest prize of £20; the second prize of £10 was secured by Corporal Worth, of Nuneaton. The ladies' prize of £10 was taken by Sergeant Butler, of Coventry. Lord Leigh's challenge cup, with £5 added, was taken by Corporal Butler. The latter prize goes to the town of Stratford.

In Lincolnshire an annual contest has just taken place among the best shots of the Stamford corps for a challenge cup given by the Mayor of that town, as well as several prizes given by the officers of the corps. About fifty volunteers participated in the shooting, which resulted in favour of Corporal Tinkler as regards the Mayor's cup.——In a match between twelve members of the Stamford corps and twelve of the 3rd Robin Hood (Notts) Rifles, the scores made were—Stamford, 400; Robin Hoods, 352.——An elegant vase, presented to the Lincoln corps by Mr. F. Straw, has been competed for. The highest score was made by Sergeant Bourne.——The Lindsey battalion has been reviewed and entertained by Captain Uppleby in his picturesque grounds at Barrow. There were about 3000 persons present.

The long-talked-of encampment of the rifle volunteers for the county of Nottingham has at length commenced. The ground selected for the encampment is situated on the Manor Hills, belonging to the Duke of Newcastle. It is about one mile from Worksop, in a south-westerly direction, and is in every way well suited for the occasion, with the exception of want of water supply. The range of ground is about 800 yards in length and about 200 yards in breadth. At the west end is the rifle-butt, erected by his Grace the Duke of Newcastle at a cost of about £200. A great number of tents have been erected. On Wednesday week the Duke of Newcastle reviewed the 2nd Administrative Battalion of Notts Volunteers. In addressing the battalion at the close of the review, the noble Duke observed that, although the battalion had displayed great efficiency in the movements through which it had been put, he must remind the members of what he had said at Southwell last year—viz., that they did not pay sufficient attention to company drill, which was essential to their efficiency.——On Monday the Nottingham Robin Hoods was inspected at Bulwell Forest, near Nottingham, by the Duke of St. Albans, on joining the regiment as Colonel. The battalion were put through a number of intricate movements by Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Wright, and at the conclusion were highly complimented by the commanding officer for their efficiency. On Monday, the 5th of October next, this regiment will be reviewed in Bulwell Forest.

The 3rd Battalion of the Lancashire Rifles assembled at Lytham, on the 9th inst., for four days' training, on the principle of the militia. There were three drills per day. The progress made was most satisfactory, so much so that the officers unanimously agreed to adopt the principle of an annual training in substitution of the periodical battalion meetings.——The annual rifle contest at the range of the Wigan Corps (the 21st Lancashire) was brought to a close last Saturday. Since last year the 21st has been joined with the 8th (Bury) for drill purposes, and at the competition just closed there were several prizes for which the Bury Volunteers were allowed to shoot. The first contest was for a purse of £15, divided into four prizes. The highest scorers were Privates Hardy and Gabbatt, who tied, and had consequently to shoot off. Hardy proved the winner, and Gabbatt received the second money. Next was a purse of £10 for the best company volley-firing. The second company of the 21st were the winners.

The movements in Yorkshire have been of interest during the past week. The 6th and the 7th West York held their annual meeting, and several valuable prizes were stoutly contested. Lord Londesborough has presented £25 for competition by the York volunteers, in addition to an annual subscription of £100 for battalion purposes. His Lordship also gives £25 towards the uniforms of a subdivision of Foresters in the York corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel Roney is at present making an inspection of several of the north country rifle corps. On Monday the 3rd Durham Rifles, under the command of Major Commandant Lord Adolphus Vane Tempest, were inspected by him in Sunderland Barracks. The corps was put through the manual exercise by Captain Potts, and through the platoon exercise by Captain A. Featherstonhaugh, concluding with file and volley firing. Lieutenant-Colonel Roney congratulated Lord Vane Tempest on having such an excellent body of men under him.——The 4th Battalion of the Durham Volunteers, comprising the Darlington, Stockton, Hartlepool, and Castle Eden corps, was reviewed by Colonel Roney, Government Inspector, on Thursday week, at Stockton. When the review was concluded, Colonel Roney, addressing the men, told them that he was glad, not only for the sake of Lieutenant-Colonel Scurfield (the commanding officer), but for their credit, that they had acquitted themselves satisfactorily.

The members of the Sandhoe Rifle Club, near Hexham, Northumberland, met on the 16th inst. at the practice-ground of the president, Sir Rowland Stanley Errington, Bart., at Oakwood Cottage, near Sandhoe House, for their second annual competition for prizes given by the patronesses, president, vice presidents, and stewards of the club. Sixty members competed, and the first prize was carried off by Mr. Hutchinson; the second by Mr. Charles Hedley; the third by Mr. Matthew Leadbitter; and the fourth by Mr. Henry Stobbs. On the following day three prizes for all comers, with any rifle, presented by the president, were competed for. There were seventy-four competitors, and the first prize was won by Mr. John Salmon, of South Shields; the second by Captain Nicholson, 2nd North; and the third by Corporal White, 2nd North.

The Great Eastern, which left New York on the 8th inst., arrived at Liverpool on Sunday. Off Cape Clear she ran down the ship Jane, from Liverpool for Quebec. Two lives were lost.

The steamer Sunbeam foundered in Lake Superior on the 28th of August, and it is feared that all on board, except the wheelman, were lost. He lashed himself to a piece of wreck, and, after floating for thirty hours, was washed ashore at Portage, twenty miles from the scene of the disaster. The passengers and crew numbered thirty-five.

The Ocean Mail, a fourteen years' classed ship at Lloyd's, 800 tons register, commanded by Captain Linklater, has been lost in the China seas. She was bound to England from Shanghai with a valuable cargo of teas and silk, roughly valued at £100,000, and appears to have foundered six miles off the entrance of the river Woosung. No mention is made of the crew. The ship and cargo are stated to be insured in London and China.

The Maori, which sailed on the 21st of March from Plymouth, arrived at Melbourne, Victoria, on the 29th of June last, having on board 31 married couples, 192 single women, and 29 children. Three births and one death (that of an infant) took place during the voyage.——The Eona arrived at Freemantle, Western Australia, on the 22nd of July last, with 15 married people, 21 single men, 17 single women, and 12 children.

A gold chronometer watch has been presented by the United States' Government to Captain Robert Clark, Master of the British ship General Neil, for rescuing the crew of the American ship Scargo, on the 15th of March, 1862. An extract from the Scargo's logbook stated that the captain and crew were rescued when their vessel had 5 ft. 8 in. of water in the hold, and when their destruction seemed inevitable.

The Emigration Commissioners' ship Gresham, 965 tons, sailed from Liverpool on Wednesday week for Melbourne, Australia, having on board 448 passengers, comprising 86 married couples, 247 young women, 7 boys and 12 girls under twelve years of age, and 10 infants.——Yesterday week the ship Canterbury, 2000 tons burden, Captain Clare, left the East India Dock in tow of a steamer for Gravesend, whence she sailed for Canterbury, New Zealand. She takes out nearly 400 passengers, principally mechanics and agriculturists.

The reigning Sovereign of Anhalt-Dessau-Köthen, who has acquired all the territory of the duchy of Anhalt-Bernberg in consequence of the late Duke dying without male issue, has issued a proclamation announcing his accession. The duchy of Anhalt-Dessau-Köthen-Bernberg contains about 150 square kilometres, with a population of about 170,000 souls, and supplies a contingent of about 2000 men to the federal army. The whole dukedom is completely surrounded by the Prussian territory, and will, in all probability, be absorbed by that kingdom at some future day. The Débats remarks that among the many illustrious scions of the house of Anhalt was the Empress Catherine of Russia. The present Duke is seventy years of age, and is now in the forty-sixth year of his reign.

Cardinal Wolsey's Chapel, Windsor, is being restored and beautified at the expense of the Royal children, in order to form a fitting memorial of their beloved parent the late Prince Consort. While erecting some richly-carved stonework last week it became necessary for the workmen to cut away a portion of the wall on each side of the doorway opening into the cloisters, opposite St. George's Chapel. On removing the masses of stone from the mortar in which they were embedded, sixteen or eighteen of the pieces were discovered to have formed (it is supposed) a portion of the chapel erected by Henry III. These interesting relics form portions of the jamb of a doorway with ogee mouldings, pillars, and other parts of an ancient ecclesiastical edifice. On one of the stones is an angel's wing, while the mouldings and surfaces still bear the crimson, green, red, and black colours with which they were decorated, in carved and zigzag lines. The whole of the stones seem to have belonged to the Early English and Norman periods.

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COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

THE last of the Thatched House Tavern, in St. James's-street, has disappeared; and a handsome stone-fronted edifice, to be entitled "Thatched House Chambers," is rising upon the site. The Thatched House Tavern had been for nearly two centuries celebrated for its clubs, its large room for public meetings, and its public dinners; it may have been originally a *thatched* tavern "in a spacious street, with very good houses well inhabited with gentry." The Thatched House was Swift's favourite haunt. In some birthday verses he sings—

The Doanery-house may well be match'd,
Under correction, with the Thatch'd.

Here was erected the Brothers' Club, of which Swift was made a member in his absence. "The end of our club," he says, "is to advance conversation and friendship, and to reward deserving persons with our interest and recommendation; and, if we go on as we began, no other club in this town will be worth talking of." The Dean preferred to call "The Brothers" a society, and not a club; and his journal is very full of brothers Arran and Duplin, Masham and Ormond, Bathurst and Harcourt, Orrery and Jack Hill, and other Tory magnates. Swift tells Stella he entertained here his "brothers," at the cost of seven guineas. "I staid till eight," he adds, "and then we all went away soberly. The Duke of Ormond's treat, last week, cost £20., though it was only four dishes, and four without a dessert; and I bespoke it in order to be cheap. Yet I could not prevail to change the house. Lord Treasurer is in a rage with us for being so extravagant; and the wine was not reckoned neither, for that is always brought by him that is president. Afterwards they shifted their dinner from the Thatched House to the Star and Garter, "on the Pall-mall." At the Thatched House first met the Dilettanti Society, or, as Walpole describes it, "a club for which the nominal qualification is having been in Italy, and the real one being drunk." The character of the club, however, became changed, the members being persons devoted to art and antiquarian studies: in the clubroom were two fine conversation portrait-pieces by Sir Joshua Reynolds, painted in the manner of Paul Veronese; and a collection of portraits, the earlier ones by Hudson, Reynolds's master. The Dilettanti is now a publishing society, such as the Roxburgh, the Camden, &c. To the Thatched House, removed, in 1799, from Parsloe's, in St. James's-street, "the Club," from the time of Garrick's death known as the "Literary Club," of which the late Marquis of Lansdowne and Sir George Cornewall Lewis were members. There is an amusing anecdote of the mention of the tavern in the House of Lords:—

In the debates on the regency a prim Peer, remarkable for his finical delicacy and formal adherence to etiquette, having cited pompously certain resolutions which he said had been passed by a party of noblemen and gentlemen at the Thatched House Tavern, the Lord Chancellor Thurlow, in adverting to these, said, "as to what the noble Lord in the red riband told us; he had heard of the alehouse."—Lord Campbell's "Lives of the Chancellors."

—Lord Thurlow was just the man to demolish such affectation, and Lord Campbell just the author to chronicle such an incident. The greater part of the Thatched House Tavern was taken down in 1844, and the Conservative Club House now occupies the site, together with that of the house of Elmsley, the bookseller, at the south corner of Little St. James's-street, where Gibbon the historian died, Jan. 16, 1794. The large room of the tavern faced the street, and, when lit up by its huge glass chandeliers, from the pavement might be seen the Dilettanti portraits upon the walls. The remaining portion of the tavern has been taken down for the site of the new edifice already mentioned. In the rear, Thatched House-court has also disappeared. We have long missed from this part of St. James's-street the large bow-window which Theodore Hook compared to an obese old gentleman in a white waistcoat. "Round the corner," in Cleveland-row, Hook lived from 1827 to 1831, in a handsome house which he furnished at some £2000 or £3000 expense, and by this and other outlays so increased his embarrassments that he had to sell a moiety of his share in the *John Bull* for £4000. Of the St. James's-street of Hogarth's days we get a glimpse in the background of his picture of "The Rake arrested by Bailiffs;" here the projecting sign and the barber's pole carry us a century back. The tavern which has just disappeared was nearly the last relic of old St. James's-street, although its memories survive in various clubs; and the "Thatched House" is to be kept in mind by the chambers built upon its site.

Pity the sorrows of a poor old yew is the burden of a lugubrious letter addressed the other day to the *Times* from Darley Churchyard, in a very lovely valley in Derbyshire. The petitioner is one of the most celebrated yew-trees in this country. The trunk is 33 ft. in girth, and within the memory of man its arms stretched across one entire side of the churchyard; and forty years ago the young urchins of the parish used to climb from the outer wall into the branches, and from the branches on to the church-leads. The famous old yew-tree at Darley was thus described, many years since, to the British Association, by Mr. Bowman, F.L.S., "as having a mean diameter of 1356 lines; horizontal sections gave an average for its latest increase at 44 rings per inch nearly, which gives 2006 years as its age." The complaint of this "Poor Old Tree" is that, notwithstanding all its claims to reverence, idle persons cut, break, and mutilate the trunk and branches. "Until tourists began to multiply and excursion-trains to run," says the complainant, "I had scarce a single scar, other than time and tempest had left, on my body. But now the Snookses, and Tomkinses, and Joneses have begun to immortalise themselves (as is the fashion of that race) by cutting their names all over my bark, and on Thursday last two fellows of this tribe commenced a still more cruel process. While one of them smoked his pipe and watched, the other drew out a saw and actually set to work to cut out a great slice of my very flesh, which, but for the lucky intervention of the clerk, he would soon have accomplished." This wanton spoliation—next door to sacrilege—is disgraceful. We shall next hear of some pilfering excursionist boasting that he has stolen enough of the wood of the yew to veneer his own drawing-room table!

One of the oldest seats of learning in Paris, the College of Plessis, situated at the top of Rue St. Jacques, one of the most ancient monuments in the city and little known to strangers, is about to be taken down. It was founded in the year 1316, by Plessis Balizon, secretary of Philippe le Long. It flourished for nearly three centuries; but its resources having become exhausted, it was united to the Sorbonne, assumed the name of Plessis Sorbonne, and was completely rebuilt. It was suppressed in 1790, like all other ecclesiastical establishments. The faculty of theology and letters was re-established there in 1820. Subsequently, the buildings of the College of Plessis were annexed to that of Louis le Grand. The present demolition is the commencement of the execution of a vast plan, which consists of the rebuilding of the entire façade of the Lycée Louis le Grand, and bringing it on a line with the buildings of the College of France. Louis le Grand was founded two hundred and fifty years after the College of Plessis. When, during the siege of Paris under the League, a domiciliary visit was commanded in all religious houses, more provisions were found in the possession of the reverend fathers of this college (then the Jesuits Clermont) than in the four richest houses in Paris. Early in the eighteenth century the College Louis le Grand numbered among its pupils Arouet de Voltaire, already remarkable for the keenness of his wit. During the Revolution the college was reorganised; and during this and the Imperial periods the sons of Camille Desmoulins, and of Carrier, Casabianca, Grouchy, Fourcroy, and Toussaint L'Ouverture were pupils.

A curious smoking relic was lately exhibited by Mr. Baskcomb to the British Archæological Association—viz., an elegant German tobacco-pipe of the close of the reign of Leopold I., which doubtlessly belonged to that Emperor, or was a present from him to some great personage. The surface of the wooden bowl is incrusted with pearl-shell, mosaic, and brass piquéwork; is mounted with broad silver ferules; and has a conical cover of silver, representing the brick or stone spire of a building, terminating in a monde, on which rests the Imperial eagle, ensigned by a crown, and bearing the arms of Austria on its breast. Mr. B. notes that he found this curious relic near the ruins of the old castle of Pekan, a few miles from Gratz, in Lower Styria.

Three noteworthy persons have passed from among us within the last few days at very ripe ages: Mr. Joseph Gwilt, the architect, in his eightieth year; Mr. C. R. Cockerell, the architect, in his seventy-sixth year; and Mr. William Tooke, President of the Society of Arts, in his eighty-sixth year, brother of Mr. Thomas Tooke, the political economist, who died in 1858, aged eighty-five.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PUZZLED.—The key move to Mr. Pierce's Enigma, No. 1347, is—1. Kt to K 2nd. It is a very clever *two*-move problem; but the following, sent us by a correspondent, as having baffled many excellent players, is still better:—*White:* K at Q 8th, Q at K Kt 7th, R at K 3rd, Bs at K 2nd and Q Kt 8th, Kts at Q Kt 3rd and Q B 3rd, P at K 7th. *Black:* K at K B 4th, R at K 5th, Kt at K Kt 7th; Ps at K B 2nd, Q 2nd, and Q 5th. White to play, and mate in *two* moves.

C. W., of Sudbury.—1. They shall be reported on speedily. 2. Beyond the fact that it has certainly not yet appeared, we can you give you no intelligence regarding the book of last year's chess meeting.

M.P.—For brilliancy of combination, for intrepidity in attack, and for quickness of play, no one has ever surpassed, if any one has equalled, our countryman, Mr. Cochrane.

ARGUS.—The variation in the Allgaier Gambit to which you allude—

1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	5. Kt to K 5th	*Kt to K B 3rd*
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	6. B to Q B 4th	*P to Q 4th*
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	7. P takes P	*B to Q 3rd*
4. P to K B 4th	P to K Kt 5th	8. P to Q 4th	*Kt to K R 4th*

was first played by Mr. Staunton in a game with M. von Heydebrandt at Brussels in 1853. You may rest assured that there is not a syllable of truth in the statement that Mr. Staunton derived it from the foreign player whom you mention.

I. MILLS, Stratford-on-Avon.—Your problem appears to us defective. Suppose Black for his first move play, 1. Kt to Q 5th, or, 1. Kt to K 8th, how then?

W. H. A.—1. The key-move is, 1. *Kt to K 2nd.* 2. The end-game you have been good enough to forward is now under examination.

I. K. B.—Apply to Mr. Owen, publisher of the *Civil Service Gazette*; office, 67, Strand, London.

GIL BLAS.—We have no recollection of a chess-book which treats of problem-making.

T. C. U.—No. 1 admits of an easy mate in three moves, beginning. 1. P takes Queen. No. 2 seems impracticable if Black at his third move play, 3. K takes K B P; and No. 3 has a second solution, commencing, 1. B to Q 7th.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM 1020 by F. W. P.; Henry Frau, of Lyons; G. P., H. S., Œdipus, Sigma, Capricorn, Vernon, T. P. O., Larry, T. Addison, B. P., Nereus, E. W., Mediocs, Try-again, Carry, W. M. W., Box and Cox, C. H. S., Romola, Wee Fawn, A Bath Archer, Johnston Mills, W. H. K., Sergius, G. Nithdale, Le Comte de V., Trio, Jemmy, A Clerk, Bombardier, A Swede, Fanny, C. M., Conrad, Juvenis, Boston Stump, Pip, G. B. C., R. S.; B., of Malvern; Regina, Philo S., Doubtful, Matador, C. G. P., R. E. H.; G. of Ludlow; A Beginner, R. A., Elena, S. P. Q. B., Bruges, Tyro, Adelphi, Violet, Estevon, R. M. K., F. R. S., Kew, A Subscriber, W. D., Stanley; G. Blackheath; Wilfred, N. E., Oliver, Philip, F. C. S., M. P., Quidnunc, T. C. D., Peregrine, G. W. R., C. B. B., Fergus, T. E. A., I. G. N., Delta, H. W. B., D. C. L., Fidele, H. M. I., George S., Old Joe, C. R. D., Knight of Windsor, S. S.; S. I., Edgbaston; L. of Kilkenny; Peterkin, A Lady; I. H., of Sheffield; Rob Roy, The Ghost, Stella, 1863, Pendennis, A Learner, Rudolph, W. S. P., A. W., Warrington, Gil Blas, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1020.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K R 2nd	Kt takes B (best)	2. Q to Q 4th	Anything

And White mates evidently in two more moves.

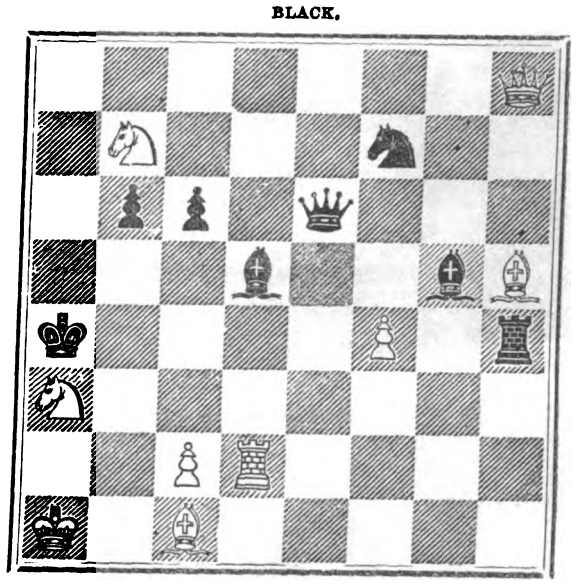
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1021.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. K Kt to K B 3rd	P takes Q Kt	(Again Black has great choice of moves: but, play as he may, mate follows in the four moves.)	
(Black has a variety of moves at command, but none, it will be found, by which he can delay the mate.)		3. Q to K 4th (ch)	K takes Q
2. B to K 8th	P to Q Kt 8th becoming a Queen	4. B to Q B 5th. Mate.	

PROBLEM NO. 1022.

By Mr. W. GRIMSHAW.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, gives mate in four moves.

CONTINUATION OF MR. BUCKLE'S GAMES.

Mr. BUCKLE gives the Pawn and two moves to an Amateur.

(*Remove Black's K B P from the Board.*)

WHITE (Amateur.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3rd
3. P to K B 4th	Kt to K R 3rd
4. B to Q 3rd	Kt to K B 2nd
5. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K 3rd
6. P to Q B 4th	B to K 2nd
7. Castles	Castles
8. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q R 3rd
9. P to Q R 3rd	
(It was important to prevent Black fixing his Kt at Q Kt 5th, and this move was not, therefore, a mere loss of time, as at first sight it seems to have been.)	
9.	P to Q B 4th
10. P to Q 5th	B to K B 3rd
11. P takes K P	
(We believe White would have opened the game and brought his immediately disposable forces into better play by advancing the Pawn to K 5th at this moment. For example, suppose—	
11. P to K 5th	P takes K P
12. K B P takes P	B takes K P
13. Kt takes B	Kt takes Kt
14. B takes K R P (ch)	K takes B
15. Q to K R 5th (ch)	K moves
16. R takes B (ch)	Q takes R
17. Q takes Kt	
With a fine position.)	
11.	B takes P
12. P to K B 5th	
(Again, it appears to us that P to K 5th would have been preferable to the move made.)	
12.	B to Q 2nd
13. Kt to Q 5th	Kt to Q B 2nd
14. R to Q R 2nd	
(The mixture of strength and weakness in White's play is very remarkable. Many of his moves are excellent, and show a more than ordinary aptitude for chess combinations, while others are so puerile that they might be taken for the tentative efforts of a mere beginner at the game. For instance, at this moment he loses valuable time by playing the Queen's Rook out of range of Black's Bishop, when, by simply capturing the Bishop, he would have gained time and rid himself of a very dangerous enemy.)	
14.	Kt takes Kt
15. K P takes Kt	Kt to K 4th
16. Kt takes Kt	B takes Kt
17. Q to K R 5th	Q to K sq
18. Q to K R 3rd	Q to K B 2nd
19. B to Q 2nd	Q R to K sq
20. B to Q B 3rd	B takes B
21. P takes B	Q to K B 3rd
22. B to Q Knt sq	Q R to K 4th
23. Q R to K B 2nd	P to Q Kt 4th
(Very good.)	
24. P takes P	B takes Q Kt P
25. K R to Q sq	K R to K sq
26. B to Q 3rd	R to K 8th (ch)
27. Q R to K B sq	R takes K R
28. R takes R	B to Q R 5th
29. R to K B sq	R to K 4th
30. Q to K Kt 4th	B to Q 2nd
31. Q to K B 4th	K to B sq
32. P to Q B 4th	P to K R 3rd
33. P to K Kt 4th	K to B 2nd
34. R to Q Kt sq	B to Q B sq
35. K to Kt 2nd	Q to K R 5th
36. B to K 4th	B to Q R 3rd
37. P to K R 3rd	B takes Q B P
38. R to Q Kt 7th (ch)	K to B sq
39. R to Q 7th	Q to K 8th
40. B to K B 3rd	B to K B 8th (ch)
41. K to R 2nd	Q to B 7th (ch)
42. K to R sq	B to K Kt 7th (ch)

And wins.

Another Game between the same Parties, Mr. BUCKLE giving the Pawn and two moves.

(*Remove Black's K B P from the Board.*)

WHITE (Amateur.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	
2. P to Q 4th	P to K 3rd
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to Q Kt 5th
4. B to Q 3rd	Kt to K 2nd
5. B to K Kt 5th	P to Q 3rd
6. P to K B 4th	Kt to Q 2nd
7. P to K 5th	Kt to K B sq
8. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 4th
9. Castles	B takes Kt
10. P takes B	P to K Kt 3rd
11. B to K B 6th	R to K Kt sq
12. Kt to K Kt 5th	
(These desultory assaults occasionally harass the adversary for a short time, but, as a rule, they injure the attacking party more than the attacked.)	
12.	P to K R 3rd
13. Kt to K R 3rd	P to Q B 4th
14. P takes Q B P	Q to Q R 4th
15. Kt to K B 2nd	Q takes P on her B 4th
16. Q to Q 2nd	B to Q 2nd

And White surrenders.

WHITE (Amateur.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
17. Q R to Q Kt sq	B to Q B 3rd
18. K to R sq	P to K R 4th
19. Kt to K R 3rd	Kt to K R 2nd
20. K R to Q sq	Castles
21. B to K R 4th	Q R to K B sq
22. B to K B 2nd	Q to Q R 4th
23. B to Q 4th	Kt to K B 4th
24. Q to K B 2nd	P to K Kt 4th
(This attempt to force the right wing of White's position is alike skilful in plan and execution.)	
25. B takes Q R P	P to K Kt 5th
26. B to Q Kt 6th	P to K Kt 6th
27. B takes Q	P takes Q
28. Kt takes P	P to K R 5th
29. P to K R 3rd	R to K Kt 6th
30. B to Q Kt 4th	Q R to K Kt sq
31. B takes Kt	P takes B
32. B to K 7th	K R takes K Kt P
33. B takes K R P	R takes Kt
34. B takes R	P to Q 5th (dis. ch.)

THE FARM.

LADY PIGOT'S sale, which has caused so much interest in the shorthorn world, came off on Tuesday last, and was attended by about four hundred breeders and farmers from "canny Aberdeen" to Truro. The withdrawal of Second Duchess of Gloster, which has been at Wetherby very recently, reduced the lots to seventy-nine, as Spicey's one-week-old calf, which was put up at an eighty-guinea reserve, was not sold. The fifty-nine females realised 3361 gs., and the twenty bulls 961 gs., giving an average of £57 8s. 6d., which is the highest of the season. The two Babraham averages were within 18s. of each other, and the highest about 35s. below her Ladyship's; so that Cambridgeshire stands first, second, and third in the shorthorn sales of the year. The average must be considered very satisfactory, seeing that both Pride of Southwicke and Rosedale were "rather doubtful," that several of the recently-purchased females were very moderate indeed, and that the bulls did not look nearly so well in the house as they did out. With sixty lots instead of eighty, the average would have pressed hard on those at Bushey Grove.

His Grace the Duke of Montrose took the chair at a very elegant luncheon, and proposed, in a few neat sentences, after the toast of her Majesty, the healths of Sir Robert and Lady Pigot. Her Ladyship was most enthusiastically greeted when she rose, after her husband, and added a few words. "In the presence of the breeders of Skyrocket and Royal Butterfly," said the fair speaker, "the representatives of Warlaby and Killerby, and my good shorthorn tutor, Mr. Torr, I am almost ashamed to hear the sound of my own voice. However, I must try and thank you all for your great kindness in coming, and I hope that you will give me an excellent average. Now, remember, I've won about 213—no, I'm wrong—268 prizes already, and I intend to come out again and beat the best of you, meet where we may. (Great cheering and laughter.) Permit me once more from my heart to thank you, and to propose the health of my good old friend, Mr. Wetherall, and the glorious interests of '*The Red, White, and Roan.*' "The tutor" then gave the health of the noble chairman in his usual energetic style, and remarked that out of several scores he never had a pupil half so quick as her Ladyship; and when a torrent of rain had passed over a general move was made to the ring side, whose rails were gracefully entwined with box, oak, and laurel—"the new style" again. The waggons were quickly filled, and Sir Robert and Lady Pigot and Mr. and Mrs. Benyon, the Duke of Montrose, Lord Feversham, Colonel Towneley, Colonel Leslie, M.P., Captain and Mrs. Gunter, Mr. Chandos Pole Gell, Captain Oliver, Mr. Drake, Mr. Torr, &c., occupied the covered pavilion, a new and very happy feature at a sale. There were also present Messrs. Stewart, Douglas, the Brothers Booth, Ladds, Woods, Barclay, Atkinson, Waldo, Atherton, Charlesworth, Savidge, Tallant (whom, we trust, now that the Bushey Grove herd has passed away, will be in commission once more, and busy as ever, among the rosettes), Culshaw, of course, John Ward, who showed Rosedale and "The Pride" with his highest skill in the ring, and, in fact, a very strong show of the principal breeders and "trainers."

The whole proceedings occupied four hours, and were conducted by the "Nestor of Shorthorns" with rare spirit to the end. He was obliged to halt four or five times to rebuke that incorrigible nuisance, the ceaseless undertalk of non-buyers, which is a sad hindrance to auctioneer and bidders, and caused one or two lots to be put up twice over. The principal purchasers were old Spicey, 56 gs. (Mr. Waldo); Rosey (dam of Rosedale), 96 gs. (Mr. Storer); La Valliere, 90 gs. (Duke of Montrose); Lady Sarah, 50 gs. (Mr. Pell); Empress of Hindostan, 50 gs. (Mr. Crisp); Bonne Fille, 60 gs. (Marquis of Verdon); Rose of Promise, 200 gs. (Mr. Gibson); Lady of Bonhill, 68 gs. (Mr. Crisp); Pride of Southwicke (put up at 60gs.), 120 gs. (Lord Feversham); Victoria 35th, 48 gs. (Mr. Gebhardt); and Almack's Belle, 115 gs. (Mr. Gibson). Queen of the Georgians, 105 gs., and Castanet (close on calving), 155 gs., both fell to the nod of Mr. Churnside, the celebrated Australian breeder, who has bought upwards of 5000 gs. worth of horses at Sledmere and Doncaster, and fought hard to the last for Prince Victor and Rosedale. There were also Magnolia, 82 gs. (Mr. Atkinson); Rosedale (who forfeits her Royal prize), 215 gs. (the Duke of Montrose); Empress of the East, 80 gs. (Colonel Leslie, M.P.); the very cheap Castianira, 130 gs., and Mildred, 62 gs. (Mr. Macintosh), whose commission, both for this heifer Rosedale and Rose of Hope, was held by Mr. Strafford; Ladye Edburga, 80 gs. (Captain Oliver); Rose of Hope, 125 gs. (Mr. Gibson); and Victoria Lily, 71 gs. (Sir A. de Rothschild). Among the bulls which made above 50 gs. were Brian Borue, 72 gs. (Mr. Butler); Pan, 51 gs. (Mr. Sowerby); Prince Victor, 230 gs.; a very good thick-fleshed Prince Alfred bull from the 500-guinea Barnes's Victoria (Mr. Maxwell, of Ireland); British Hope, half brother to the celebrated bull Lamp of Lothian, 52 gs. (Mr. Langston, M.P.); Meteor, 110 gs. (Mr. Pell); and Silverstick—a beautiful combination of Booth and Bates, and perhaps the most elegant bull there, 66 gs. (the Duke of Buccleuch), who also bought two other lots. With the exception of two or three sharp and short showers, which did not make one man leave his post, it was a very pleasant afternoon, and was wound up by the exhibition of Spicey's calf, which has looks and pace worthy of its great Newmarket neighbour Macaroni. The Branches herd, No. 2, now consists of this little "flyer" and Ravenspur, and about a dozen females, including calves; and we wish her Ladyship every luck in this her second venture into shorthorn politics.

One of the squares in Athens is to receive the name of Palmerston-square.

The Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the condition of the sea fisheries of the United Kingdom have commenced the inquiry at Cullercoats, on the Northumberland coast. They will visit Newbiggin, North Sunderland, and Holy Island, and will then continue their labours at Sunderland, Hartlepool, Hull, and other fishing-stations southward.

The first half-yearly meeting of the railway companies amalgamated during the last Session under the title of the Great Western took place, yesterday week, at the Paddington terminus. The report was adopted, but not without some remonstrance from those among the shareholders who objected to the grant of the retiring pension to Mr. Saunders, the secretary.

According to the last census, the number of noblemen in the Austrian States amounts to 250,000. Hungary possesses the greatest number, having 163,000, among whom are mentioned four princely families, 84 with the title of Count, 76 of Baron, and 300 simple nobles. Galicia has 24,900 noblemen; Bohemia only 2260, which are divided into 14 princely families, 172 Counts, and 80 Barons.

The *Gazette* of yesterday week records the appointment of Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B., to the governorship of the Island of Mauritius and its dependencies. Major Robert Miller Munday has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the island of Grenada; Mr. Benjamin Way, chief magistrate, and Mr. Thomas Mayne, stipendiary magistrate, of the settlement of Lagos; Mr. T. Mildmay Sherrington, Attorney-General of Grenada; and Mr. James Meagher, Superintendent of Public Works for the island of Trinidad.

ST. ANDREW'S HALL, NORWICH.

ALL the performances of the musical festival at Norwich took place as on former occasions, in St. Andrew's Hall, the repairs, decoration, and restoration of which have made rapid progress, under the superintendence of Mr. T. D. Barry (surveyor to the Council of the city of Norwich and architect to the Corporation), since the last festival. This building has been aptly designated as a "noble structure in the Perpendicular style of architecture, with some parts of earlier date." What has recently been effected in the way of restoration may be seen by the subjoined extract from a description prepared by Mr. Barry:—"The roofs have been stripped, repaired, and covered with new lead. The internal decorations of the roof have a light and elegant effect. The panels are coloured deep blue, filled in with gold stars; the hollow moulded parts of the timbers are coloured bright vermilion; those forming the arched ribs of the roof, and those surrounding the clerestory windows, being ornamented with gilt flowers at stated distances, and the lower members of the arch ribs being coloured alternately drab and oak colour in a spiral form, to develop its rounded character. The decorations of the aisles include the blue panels and gold stars, together with the vermilion in the hollows of mouldings, the remainder being oak colour. The lighting of the hall is effected by nine brass coronæ, pendent from the centres of the roof timbers, the nave being provided with three of large size and the aisles having each three of smaller diameter. Several rooms have been erected on the north side for the use of committees.

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The whole of the internal stonework has been scraped and restored, including the beautiful moulded bases of the columns, which had been nearly destroyed. The east wall of the nave has been removed, and a stone arch, nearly the entire breadth of the nave, has been inserted, by which the space formerly known as the tower of the Dutch Church is added to the hall; within this increased space, and extending as far as the dais in front, the organ and orchestra are placed, by which arrangement accommodation for nearly 300 additional sittings has been obtained in the hall. A new western window of great beauty has been erected instead of the old one, and is thrown open to the hall. The aisle windows at the north, south, and east have been restored and re-glazed, and the walls repaired and faced with flintwork. A new south porch of suitable character has been erected in connection with the principal door. The west wall has been almost rebuilt and flint-faced, and a spacious and handsome door provided under the great west window."

All the chief vocalists and instrumentalists have expressed their opinion that the present position of the orchestra, about which there had been some difference of opinion, is a decided improvement; that they can sing with less exertion; that the voice does not recoil as it did in the orchestra as formerly placed; and that the orchestral and choral effects are much improved.

THE DONCASTER CUP.

THE contest for this Cup, which began with the century, and can reckon Tramp, Catton, Filho da Puta, Lottery, Fleur-de-Lis, Mulatto, Voltaire, The Saddler, Rockingham, Tomboy, Touchstone (twice), Beeswing (four times), Don John, Alice Hawthorne (twice), Sweetmeat, The Hero, War Eagle, Chanticleer, Canezou, Voltigeur, Teddington, Virago, Rataplan, Fandango, Vedette (twice), Sabreur, Kettledrum, and Tim Whiffler among its winners, can now boast of another really good winning name in Mr. Naylor's Macaroni. As in 1861, when Kettledrum and Brown Duchess met, the race resolved itself at the finish into a struggle between the Derby and Oaks winners, and Macaroni gave 7lb. and beat Queen Bertha by a length and a half. The fact of his always running with his tongue out may deceive people a little; but the general impression was that Challoner had to "ride him out." Blue Mantle, Golden Pledge, Rapid Rhone, and Drummer Boy also started, and finished in that order "all over the course." The Cup, which is destined to grace the sideboard of Hooton Hall, is a silver group, manufactured by Messrs. Garrard, and representing the fight of St. George and the Dragon.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

ON the first signal of declining weather the Parisian notabilities and the French Court abandon the *eaux* and the *bains de mer* to return either to the great capital or to scenes where formality and ceremony take the place of the comparative *sans façon* of the bathing localities, or of the establishments famous for their mineral curatives. Even in mid-September Paris begins to look itself again by the reappearance of many of the celebrities of the fashionable world.

THE DONCASTER CUP.

The actual diminution of the temperature has necessarily occasioned some changes in the costume of the whilom absentees; and one of the most striking features in the alterations introduced is the sudden appearance of a number of very beautiful cloaks, or camails, as they are more generally called, in woollen plaids, which, according to the best modistes, are decidedly adopted for the present season and for that upon which we are about to enter. Where so many varieties of tartan exist the choice becomes somewhat difficult. The Scotch blue and green (of the famous clan of Marie Stuart) is very pretty, when perfectly fresh; the white, red, and green is also recommendable; but the selection of colour, as well as the size of the pattern, usually large for these new camails, must depend in a great measure upon the composition of the remainder of the toilet, as well as upon the face of the wearer.

Little is to be said at present on the subject of the ordinary dress bonnets. For the country, and even in the Bois de Boulogne, the round hats are still worn; they are, however, not admissible for ceremonial visits, which are scarcely the mode in the month of September. Rumour says that next month will witness wonders in the way of fresh experiments in the chapeau department, and of ornaments of altogether a new style. For the transition period, crape bonnets, rice-chip bonnets with feathers, and straw bonnets ornamented with flowers or ribbons, or both, are worn alternately, according to the requirements of the toilet.

For dinner or evening parties, ladies' dresses are worn rather *décolleté*, but provided, except for grande toilette, with a pelerine either of crape, tulle, or gauze, trimmed with blonde or lace. For more elegant attire still, suitable for the theatre or for a conversazione, a shawl of *dentelle d'Angleterre*, covering the shoulders and fastened with a brooch of precious stones, is in the best taste.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1. *Costume d'Amazone.*—This elegant riding-habit is in light black cloth, the corsage being trimmed with passementerie and grelots. The sleeves are close-fitting, with jockey in passementerie. Upright linen collar, fastened by a narrow pink cravat; undersleeves of organdi muslin, with deep linen cuffs. Black straw hat, ornamented with large velvet bow and two rich feathers.

Fig. 2. *Dress for an Evening Party.*—White organdi robe, provided with three bouillons at the bottom of the skirt; over the middle one, at intervals, are small bows of guipure, the description of trimming constituting the ornament of the remainder of the skirt and of the waistcoat-fashioned corsage, which is richly trimmed in the style shown in our second Illustration. The sleeve is rather ample for the present mode, but is ornamented to match. Full-dress cap in tulle, with pink velvet bow and floral ornaments in front.

Fig. 3. *Walking Dress.*—Light brown silk dress, with three fluted flounces edged with narrow black velvet. The corsage is round-waisted, buttoned in front, and fastened with a narrow russia leather ceinture. The remainder of the dress is very plain, the only additional ornament being that of the narrow ruching with black velvet edging on the sleeve. Straw bonnet, edged with blue silk, and trimmed inside and out with a profusion of lace and velvet ornaments.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1863.

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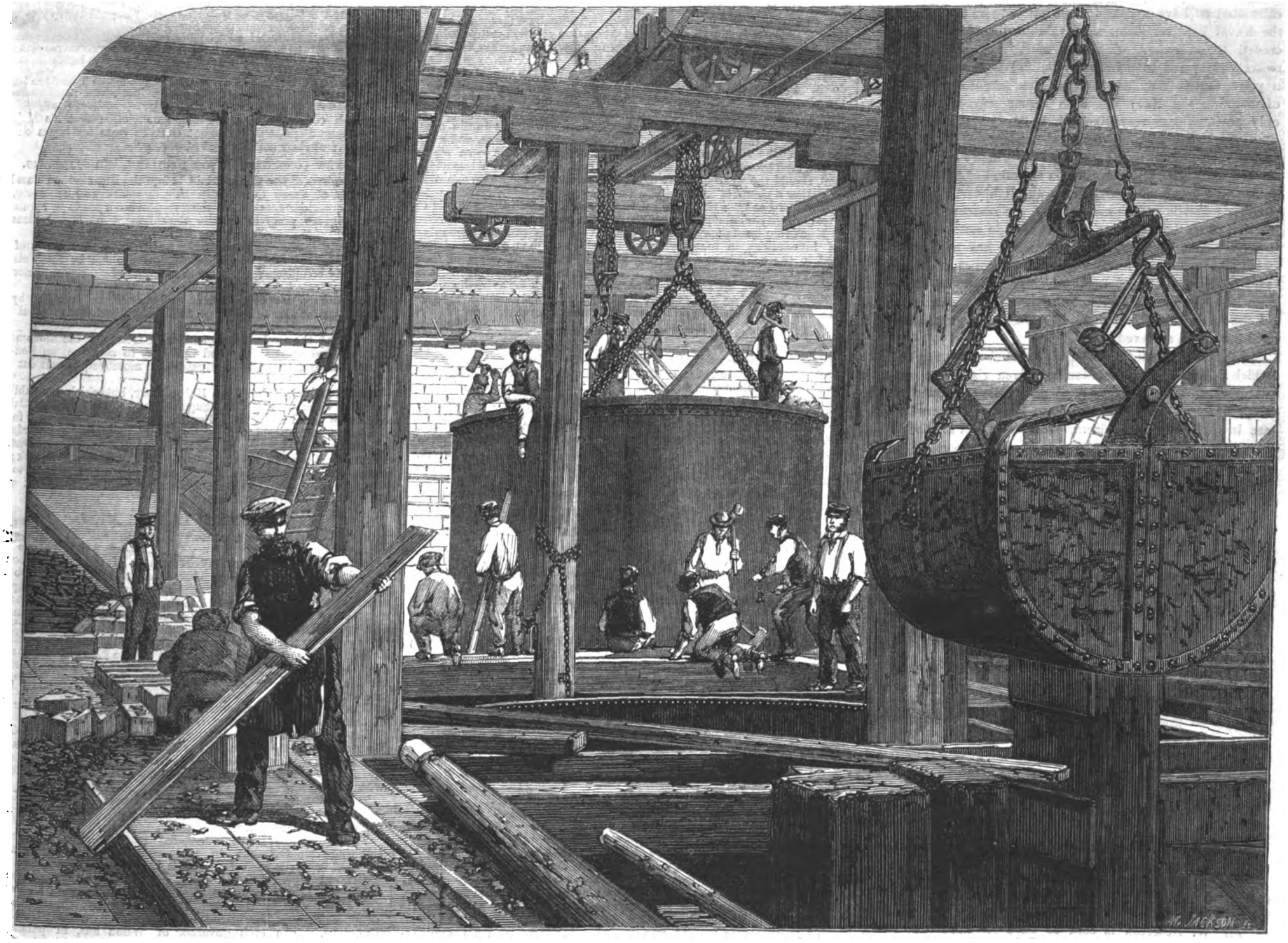
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

Nos. 1224, 1225.—VOL. XLIII. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1863. TWO NUMBERS AND COLOURED SUPPLEMENT } TENPENCE

THE CHANNEL FLEET.

ALTHOUGH in this country we have no great liking for pageantry, yet we are not wholly without our Royal progresses, and at this time of the year our governing classes are in the habit of showing themselves to the more or less admiring public in the provinces. This year we have been treated to a novel kind of public demonstration, and the feelings of the people have been appealed to by a very national exhibition of one of our sources of strength and power. At opportune moments we have had great naval reviews; but it is at least unusual, if not unprecedented, for a squadron of vessels of war to visit most of the great ports of the United Kingdom, apparently with a view to the lionising of officers, men, and ships. If it were intended as an experiment on the feelings and sympathies of the people, and perhaps one not wholly without ulterior views, it has been eminently successful. The Channel Fleet will this week have finished, as it were, a voyage of discovery along the shores of the British isles, and careered proudly through all their narrow seas. It would have been a heavy blow and great discouragement if this imposing representation of our Navy had been received otherwise than it has been in all parts of the kingdom. A very creditable, though almost jealous competition sprang up in all our great maritime towns for the honour of being the hosts of the squadron, and the official act of saying "No" gracefully has been sufficiently tested; while it is quite certain that wherever by its presence the hearts of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen have been explored, they have been found, with scarcely an exception, loyal and warm in their feelings of a common nationality.

It is true that amidst the gratulatory shouts which welcomed the fleet during its triumphal march (we have excellent poetical authority for applying this word to ships) there arose, in rare instances, some faint murmurs of dissent from the popular suffrage; but it was hardly surprising that, in a case like this, a slight display of those national peculiarities which, despite the union of the three kingdoms, are not quite extinct, should have been evoked. The story of the outraged feelings of a few of the stricter Sabbatarians of the Church of Scotland on account of the ships being open to visitors on Sundays is rather an old one now, and the attempt to carry out their conscientiously rigid principles on the part of the gentlemen in question was at the time swamped by the popular determination to have its own way. Equally ineffectual was an effort on the part of a fanatical professor of Irish disaffection in Dublin to disclaim for Ireland any participation in the historic glories of the British Fleet, and to cavil at that symbol of the power of the empire which he and his co-thinkers, whoever they may be, are so eager and so resolved to renounce. The answer to these ravings of pseudo-patriotism has been found in the reception of the squadron in Dublin, which has proved a fitting sequel to the ardent manifestations at Cork and Belfast. Although it is the fact that the predilections of that part of the Irish population amongst which recruits for our warlike services are sought, tend rather to the Army than to the Navy, yet the geographical position of Ireland and her capabilities for maritime enterprise, especially along the western coast, have caused a sufficient leaven of sailor feeling to exist amongst her people; and it would be difficult to persuade us to believe that Irishmen as a nation repudiate any desire to appropriate to themselves a share in the achievements of the Navy.



LONDON, CHATHAM, AND DOVER RAILWAY-BRIDGE WORKS AT BLACKFRIARS: SINKING A CYLINDER FOR ONE OF THE CIRCULAR STONE PIERS.—SEE PAGE 342.

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It was but natural that enthusiasm on behalf of a naval force should have reached its highest point at Liverpool. Apart from the circumstance that this was the first time in which a body of our maritime fortresses floated on the bosom of the Mersey, the essentially seafaring character of that great port was directly appealed to. In such an emporium of a commerce which exists only by its connection with shipping it must have been a peculiar gratification to the inhabitants to see for themselves the kind of guardians of the deep which this country maintains for the protection of its mercantile interests. At Liverpool there are opened to the commerce of mankind some of the finest docks in the world, and every special adjunct to navigation exists on the grandest scale. If there be any object of British policy in which the interest of Liverpool is concerned, it is that which relates to the maintenance of our naval power, on which depends the safety of that immense amount of treasure which England always keeps afloat upon the seas. There was, besides, a sentiment involved in this visit of the Channel Fleet to the great northern seaport. In the southern part of the kingdom the people are so familiar with that squadron—it is so connected with the great naval arsenals and harbours which are established in the counties antipodal, so to speak, to Lancashire—that it has become almost an institution of their own. The main purpose of a Channel Fleet being, as it were, to confront our possible foes, it is a matter of course that such a naval force should have its most constant cruising-place in southern waters; but it is at least good policy to allow those more remote districts of our coasts, where the need of naval defence is less obvious, to see occasionally that there is an efficient naval squadron ready for service, within the province of which is the whole circuit of the United Kingdom; and which, if need be, could very materially enlarge the meaning of the word channel, as it is applicable to its duties and its capabilities. Something like this was probably working in the mind of Liverpool when it suggested such really magnificent hospitality to the officers and men who sail under Admiral Dacres's flag. Everything that occurred was happily calculated to create goodwill and sympathy between the naval and merchant services. Testimony was probably borne to the admirable conduct of the seamen of the fleet; and, if it were needed, a splendid example of the effects of discipline and good treatment was held up before the sailors of the mercantile marine; while in all the characteristics of the popular true British Tar the crews of her Majesty's ships came out with peculiar strength and felicity. If on the one side there was an ovation, on the other there was a great moral and professional triumph.

We do not know whether, as we have hinted above, any motives of Admiralty policy dictated this progress of the Channel Fleet; but one thing suggests itself in connection with it which is of no little importance. This naval demonstration at the principal seaports of the kingdom is, we think, calculated to have a considerable influence on the fortunes of the Naval Reserve. That most valuable institution has succeeded to an extent which its most sanguine originators scarcely ventured to predict for it, and it has reached such a point that it may be said that the once-difficult question of manning the Navy has been nearly solved. It is not only possible, but very likely indeed, that the appearance of a very large body of men in the sea-service of the Crown, under such circumstances as those in which they have lately figured, will operate insensibly on the mind of many a private sailor who has been reluctant to enroll himself in the Naval Reserve; and it will be surprising if the returns of accessions to that force in the next few months do not show a large increase. At Liverpool such a stimulus has been especially wanting, as it happens that that port supplies relatively the very smallest number of men to the Reserve force. If nothing else is the practical result of the jovial intercommunication of the services in the mercantile harbours, a great advantage will have been achieved.

In the midst of all the enthusiasm and the congratulation to which this naval demonstration has given rise there ought, as we think, to arise a small voice of warning. Doubtless, the ships of the squadron which have been so deservedly fêted are in their way magnificent. Amongst them are the pioneer vessels of the iron fleet which is ere long to supersede the traditionary wooden walls of Old England. The question involuntarily arises, ought they to represent the naval preparation of this country? Are they, in their equipment, in their ordnance, in their defensive elements, such as to put us above, or even on a par, with at least one foreign navy? A very important paper has just been made public in which the comparative strength and efficiency of the French and English navies have been elaborately detailed, and if the writer—a Frenchman—has set down his account fairly; the result is at least such as to lead to serious consideration, if not to active operation, on the part of the naval administrators of this country. We do not pretend, in this place or at this moment, to enter into the minutiæ of the subject: we will not venture to make suggestions of detail; but it is not beyond our province to urge that it would be unwise to take for granted that all is perfect and as it should be because our Channel Squadron has ostensibly made a great display of naval power in our great seaports. It is not too great a concession on the part of the Government and the Admiralty to admit that, though much has been done, much remains to do before the Navy of England is once more supreme. Not long ago it was our boast that we were in no want of ships, while in a whisper we confessed that we needed men. Now we have got the men, let it not happen that we shall want ships of the right kind.

Sir W. Atherton is said to have resigned the attorney-generalship on account of ill-health. He is to be succeeded in his office by Sir Roundell Palmer, now Solicitor-General; and Mr. Collier's name is mentioned in connection with the latter office.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Emperor remains at Biarritz. He has been visiting M. Fould, at Tarbes. On his return from Tarbes on Saturday last the Emperor reviewed the troops of the garrison of Bayonne in the Place d'Armes. The review was soon gone through; the usual distribution of decorations to officers, sub-officers, and soldiers was made; the troops fired the usual salutes, and the Emperor returned to Biarritz.

Baron Gros has returned to London to resume his diplomatic duties, but there are rumours that he is shortly to be replaced by Count Walewski. Prince Napoleon has also arrived in this country. His journey is stated to have no political bearing.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys received on Thursday week the members of the Mexican deputation.

M. de Girardin's temerity has at length brought down a warning upon the *Presse*. Nominally, it is not inflicted for the stinging article on ministerial responsibility, but for a subsequent article of a much milder character. The *avertissement* charges the article with "describing the management of foreign affairs as causing uneasiness to the country, and detrimental to commercial and financial interests."

The division of iron-plated vessels collected at Cherbourg has put to sea. It is to double the Isle of Ushant and steer towards the coasts of Spain. This first cruise is to last for from twelve days to a fortnight without anchoring. Vice-Admiral Penaud, president of the commission charged to watch the expertments, hoists his flag on board the Solferino. The other members of the commission are distributed among the four frigates which, with the Solferino, form the division. These are the Couronne, the Magenta, the Invincible, and the Normandie. The steam advice-boat Talisman is placed at the disposal of the Vice-Admiral for the service of the division during the whole course of the experiments.

By virtue of a decree dated the 22nd ult., modern history will henceforth be studied in the French colleges. Such writers as Hegel, Sismondi, St. Simon, Mignet, and Henri Martin have now a place in the school libraries.

The Minister of Fine Arts has announced that the Exhibition of the Works of Living Artists, to be held next year in Paris, will open on the 1st of May and close on the 15th of June. Foreign as well as French pictures will be admitted. Works for exhibition are to be sent in between the 10th and 20th of March next.

Amongst the sights of Paris there is now open at the Great Exhibition building in the Champs Elysées an exposition of schools of design as connected with house decorations, furniture, and, in fact, the useful arts. The galleries are hung with drawings contributed by the Paris and provincial schools of design, whilst the ground floor of the building is filled with shops, where the tradesmen of Paris show their goods and take orders.

Count Nieuwerkerke has addressed a report to the Minister of the Imperial Household and the Fine Arts on the development of the museums of Paris and the environs since 1850. Within that space of thirteen years 20,000 different articles have been added to the various collections of Egyptian, Assyrian, Greek, and Roman antiquities, of the Renaissance and modern times, of American antiquities, and, lastly, of Scandinavian and Gallo-Roman antiquities, now arranged at Saint-Germain. Among the various archæologists who have distinguished themselves for their zeal during their travels, or otherwise, in collecting relics of the olden time, we perceive the names of Auguste Mariette, for his researches at Memphis; the Duc de Luynes, for his liberal donations; MM. de Longperier and Siau, for various antique busts found at Naples, in the Crimea, and in France. The Gallo-Roman Museum at Saint-Germain, which is still in its infancy, already contains a vast number of curious objects, such as flint implements, and other relics of the age of stone; utensils and weapons of the ages of bronze and iron, &c. The improvements effected during the above period comprise the opening of new exhibition-rooms, the methodical classification of the pictures and drawings at the Louvre, the re-organisation of the copperplate department and plaster casts, the formation of complete critical catalogues, and the foundation of the museums of the Sovereigns of France, the Museum Napoleon III., and that at Saint-Germain.

Mr. Charles Mathews continues to play with unabated success, and there is likely to be a series of last nights. One of the most popular authors at Paris is employed in writing a new vaudeville for the *rentrée* of Mr. Mathews after Christmas.

M. Nadar's monster balloon has not yet "aspired the sky," but is to do so. His design is to render aerial voyaging not only instructive but pleasant; so he has constructed reading and billiard rooms, and a photographic studio, in addition to the usual living-apartments!

An attempt to cultivate cotton has been made in the Jardin des Plantes at Clermont, in the department of the Puy de Dôme, and has been attended with success. Several feet of ground were sown with cotton seed brought from America. The cotton plant has blossomed, and, should the weather prove fine, the director of the garden expects to gather a plentiful crop.

The fact has been remarked by sportsmen this season that there is a great scarcity of quails in every part of the country.

Much rain has fallen and the provincial journals contain accounts of inundations in many places. The Rhône has overflowed its bed in the neighbourhood of Lyons, and submerged much of the adjacent country. The Saône has also been greatly swollen. At Paris the bed of the Seine, which was recently dry for some distance from its banks, has been entirely submerged, the water at the scale of the Pont Royal marking 4 ft. above the summer level.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

Wednesday's *Moniteur* publishes despatches from Mexico to Aug. 24, which assert that the Juarez party is fast dissolving; that Doblado is about to retire to the United States; that San Luis Potosi is about to pronounce in favour of French intervention, and that divers other things, all satisfactory to France, are immediately to happen. The Emperor's fête was celebrated on Aug. 15, with much display, "the population taking part in it with the utmost eagerness." *La France* has also news from Mexico, to the effect that the Indian population are unanimously in favour of the Archduke Maximilian. In fact, if we are to believe those journals, everything in Mexico is taking the precise turn which the French Government most ardently desires, and the Golden Age is likely to return to one country in the world at least.

By the arrival of the West Indian mail-steamer we have news of the recall of General Forey. General Bazaine had taken command of the French troops.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

It is officially announced that the Emperor of Morocco, acknowledging the justice of the Spanish demands, has replied that he will send a force under Muley Abbas to severely chastise the Riffs.

PORTUGAL.

The young Queen, daughter of King Victor Emmanuel, has given birth to a son. Her Majesty and the Royal infant are doing well.

Lisbon has been visited with heavy rains and thunderstorms.

The yield of wine and oil is reported to be scanty.

The South-Eastern Railway is open for traffic. This line has been in progress for the last three years, and its successful completion reflects great credit on all parties engaged, inasmuch as the work has been of the heaviest description. The contractor is Mr. Edward Price, the chief engineer Mr. C. P. Symonds, and the superintending manager Mr. F. D. Rose. On the occasion of opening the line on the 13th ult. a dinner was given by Mr. Edward Price, to which about 130 invitations were issued. Among the guests were the Duke de Loulé (President of the Council), Viscount Sá da Bandeira, Count de Mello, Councillor Sinlago Horta, and Councillor Lessa.

BELGIUM.

The annual fêtes in commemoration of the national independence of Belgium commenced on Thursday week at Brussels. The public buildings were hung with flags, and a solemn Mass was performed at the Church of St. Gudule for the souls of those who fell in September, 1830. An agricultural and horticultural exhibition, at which the Duchess de Brabant, her brother the Archduke Joseph, and the Count de Flandre were present, was opened. Public amusements were continued throughout the day, and the principal edifices were illuminated in the evening.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor arrived on Tuesday at the shooting fête at Innspruck. His Majesty remains incognito.

The Imperial rescript, requesting the Transylvanian Diet to send deputies to the Reichsrath, has been dispatched to Hermannstadt.

The Chamber of Deputies, at one of its late sittings, voted the abolition of the laws which, in a great number of countries of the empire, require an administrative authorisation for contracting marriage. That regulation, the antiquated remnant of ancient laws, had already, in most of the provinces, become a mere formality.

The Austrians residing in England have forwarded to the Emperor Francis Joseph an address, congratulating his Majesty on his recent development of the union policy in Germany, and testifying the just pride which they entertain of their country and their Sovereign, whom they term "the generous, the pride of Austria, the regenerator of Germany."

GERMANY.

A great meeting of the National Union of Germany has just taken place in Dresden. M. Schulze-Delitzsh, the distinguished Prussian representative, delivered a speech, in which he criticised severely the proceedings of the late Congress of Sovereigns. He declared that Austria had acted solely out of consideration for her own dynastic interests, and he advocated a return to the Constitution voted by the Frankfort Parliament of 1849. This speech is stated to have produced a great sensation.

The National Union will shortly hold a meeting in Leipzic.

PRUSSIA.

The new Exchange in Berlin, which is situated in Burg-Strasse, on the right bank of the Spree, was opened by the King on Monday. His Majesty said:—

I cannot but consider it a great happiness that I was present at the laying of the foundation-stone of this building, and also at its opening. We have here a proof that the union of the merchants of Berlin has established a work which is worthy of the capital and of Prussia. Commerce is the nerve of peace, and confers riches and benefits on all. It is my prayer early and late that this wealth may abide by the country and the capital. It is the task of the Monarch, the Government, and the people to maintain this blessing. I hope that circumstances will allow that the great work, the exterior of which we admire to-day, may also gain more and more in importance by the transactions within it. I offer my congratulations and full acknowledgments to all who have been instrumental in promoting the work and in bringing it to completion. Once again I offer my sincere congratulations.

The Crown Prince and Princess, with their children, left Potsdam on Monday evening, on a visit to this country.

The Berlin official paper publishes a circular issued by the Minister of the Interior calling upon the chiefs of the provincial governments to devote their utmost attention to the conduct of the public functionaries during the forthcoming elections. The officials of all kinds are expected to give their entire support to the State Government, and even a passive or neutral attitude will be considered a proof of want of devotion to the Sovereign, and a breach of their oath of allegiance.

DENMARK.

OPENING OF THE RIGSRAAD.—THE KING'S SPEECH.

The Rigsraad—the common assembly for Denmark and Schleswig—was opened at Copenhagen on Monday.

The President of the Council read the Royal speech, of which the following is a summary:—

The Greek nation has called a Danish Prince to fill the vacant throne of Greece. I trust the event may lead to happy results.

I have ordered bills to be laid before you relating to a new Constitution for Denmark and Schleswig, which will be based upon the existing Constitution. Under the new Constitution the Rigsraad will acquire such power that it will be able to meet the great demands of the proximate future, and at a later period bring about the complete constitutional development of the country.

The subjoined transitory resolutions will indicate how, with the co-operation of the people and in accordance with their wishes, the position of Holstein towards the other parts of the kingdom may be settled.

The dispute between Denmark and the federal Diet appears to be approaching a decision, as the resolutions passed at the Congress of German Princes anticipate a change in the relative positions of Holstein and Denmark, in conformity with my proclamation of March last. I trusted that an understanding with the federal Diet would be arrived at; but in reply to that proclamation came the demands of the federal Diet.

Our last despatch to the federal Diet declared our readiness to carry out its resolutions in Holstein if they were found to be compatible with my sovereignty over the federal provinces, and did not impede independent legislation in the other parts of the kingdom.

In case our hope should not be realised, it is obvious that it would no longer be a question of the federal rights over Holstein, but of the independence of Denmark, which is firmly determined to protect herself against any attack.

The speech concludes by expressing a conviction that his Majesty does not stand alone, and declaring that he rests his hopes on the people's love of their country and of liberty.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION FOR DENMARK AND SCHLESWIG.

The President of the Council laid before the Rigsraad, on Tuesday, the draught of a new Constitution for Denmark and Schleswig, by which all questions common to the two provinces are to be regulated. It shows great progress in the development of liberal ideas in Denmark.

A property qualification will only be required of members of the Upper House. Members of the Lower House will be freely elected without any condition relating to the income of either the electors or the persons elected.

All matters concerning Denmark alone will be regulated by the Rigsraad, and those relating to Schleswig by the Estates of that province.

In view of the probable rupture with Germany, the Government has demanded of the Rigsraad authority to construct an iron-clad battery and to iron plate a frigate, and, moreover, to call out 5000 sailors.

In a note which is dated the 19th of July, but which was published yesterday week in the Copenhagen journals, the Swedish Cabinet declares to the British and French Governments that a "federal execution" in Holstein will probably and justifiably be regarded by Denmark as a declaration of war on the part of the German Diet. A war may ensue if the Western Powers do not protect Denmark; and Sweden "may, perhaps, in such an eventuality, be compelled to take an active part, inasmuch as the subjugation of Denmark would endanger the interests of Sweden."

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

Accounts of struggles between the Russians and the Poles continue to be received. A telegram from Thorn reports a defeat of the Poles, with considerable loss, in the government of Plock; while, on the other hand, we receive from Cracow accounts of victories obtained by the insurgents in two or three encounters. An engagement between Chmielinski's cavalry and the Russian troops, under the command of Czengery, took place on the 25th ult. in the palatinate of Cracow, and resulted in the retreat of the latter. Another action was fought on the 27th ult. near Sumworno, in the Wojwodschaft of Kalisch. An engagement took place on the 29th ult. at Miprow, in the Wojwodschaft of Cracow, between the insurgent chief Ozo and the Russians. Fifty Cossacks, with their arms and horses, were captured.

The National Government has decreed a life annuity to the sisters of the fallen insurgent chief Lelewel.

The *Czas* says positively that the attempt on the life of General Berg was made by persons in the street, and not by the inhabitants of the houses. A shot was fired and two hand-grenades were thrown down. They were not Orsini bombs, but simply hand-grenades filled with gun-cotton.

The Polish National gendarmes, Taniszewki, Raeynski, Koslnski, Jagoszewski, and Zelner, were shot early on Wednesday morning in five of the public squares of Warsaw.

The Government has discovered printing-offices and military tailoring establishments in some convents of Warsaw, and has resolved upon successively occupying all the convents.

General Mouravieff has given orders to transport all the small nobility in Lithuania to the remotest part of Russia: and, as there are entire villages occupied by this nobility, these villages are depopulated, and the inhabitants transported into the Oural or the Caucasus. The civil governor of Wilna has, in pursuance of Mouravieff's orders, instructed the military authorities to transport 1000 of these nobles, guilty or innocent.

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GREECE.

King George of Greece arrived at Berlin from St. Petersburg on Monday morning. His Majesty was received at the Lower Silesian railway station by the Danish Minister, M. von Quaade, and was then conducted to the Potsdam railway station, whence he departed at half-past seven for Rumpenheim, near Frankfort.

The Greek National Assembly has voted a sum of 150,000 drachmas for the reception of the King.

The treasury is at present in a better condition than formerly, owing to the National Guard having assisted to collect the taxes in the provinces.

The elections in the Ionian Islands have terminated, and the result, so far as known, is in favour of the union with Greece.

A sanguinary riot at Chios has rendered it necessary to send a frigate from Smyrna to that island.

TURKEY.

The Syrian indemnities will be paid in the new issue of 30,000,000f. of Consolidés.

The question of foreigners holding property is approaching a settlement.

It is reported that Franco Effendi will succeed Daoud Pacha as Governor of the Lebanon.

The statutes of the Varna Railway have been approved.

Sir Henry Bulwer has returned to Constantinople.

AMERICA.

WAR NEWS.

There is no important news from Charleston. The Federals were engaged up to the 15th ult. in shelling Fort Moultrie from Morris Island, and the Confederates were maintaining a steady fire upon the Federal position. A few incidents are reported. A magazine in one of the batteries upon James Island accidentally exploded on the 13th ult., causing the death of a Lieutenant and five men. One of the 800-pounder Blakely guns belonging to the Confederates burst on the 16th, owing to the piece being too much elevated in an attempt to throw a long shot. General Beauregard, it is stated, unfavourably regards the use of these monster cannon, and has telegraphed to the authorities at Richmond not to send him any more of them. General Gilmore has tendered his resignation on account of a disagreement with Admiral Dahlgren. It is supposed the latter will be superseded. General Beauregard's official report of the repulse of the boat attack upon Sumter, dated the 9th ult., states that the captures were 113 officers and privates, four boats, and three flags.

The news from Virginia is important. General Lee has fallen back from the line of the Rappahannock towards Gordonsville. General Meade's army was advancing, but its vanguard had not yet succeeded in passing the Rapidan, although there had been much skirmishing, and although it was reported that the Confederate army was not large and was about to retire on Richmond, or even, according to another rumour, to evacuate the state of Virginia. It was said that General Johnston had been summoned to command the Confederate forces in Virginia, in the room of General Lee, who had proceeded to the South for an important purpose, and that a large portion of General Lee's troops had been moved southward to join General Bragg—General Longstreet's corps having already arrived at Resaca, in Georgia.

General Bragg was believed to be strongly established near Lafayette, in Georgia; there had been minor engagements between different divisions of his army and the Federal troops in which the Confederates claim the advantage. The Federal General Rosencranz was said to have assumed a strong defensive attitude at Chattanooga. It is asserted that General Burnside, at the urgent request of the President, has withdrawn his resignation.

The capture of Little Rock, the capital of Arkansas, by the Federals is officially reported. The Confederates retreated southward, pursued by the Federal cavalry.

A disaster had been experienced by a portion of the Federal expedition which, under General Franklin's command, had left New Orleans for Texas. An attempt to effect a landing at Sabine Pass had been repulsed by the Confederates, who captured one Federal gun-boat and destroyed another.

The purser of the Tasmanian furnishes the following particulars relative to the captured ship Atlantic, the recapture of which was stated in our last:—"On the 3rd ult. the British brig Atlantic arrived at Havannah, having been captured (with cotton from Matamoras) off the Rio Grande del Norte by a Federal ship. A prize crew, consisting of one lieutenant and six men, was put on board to take her to New Orleans, leaving of the Atlantic's crew only the captain, ship's cook, and the boy on board. Whilst the Federal lieutenant and part of his crew were asleep, the captain and the other two succeeded in securing them, and afterwards the watch on deck, and having thus recaptured his vessel took her into the port of Havannah."

Some of the more recent doings of the Alabama and her consorts will be found recorded in our Cape news.

MISCELLANEOUS.

President Lincoln has suspended the Habeas Corpus Act throughout the United States in all cases where the military, naval, or civil Government officers hold persons under their command or custody as prisoners of war, spies, aiders, or abettors of the enemy, enrolled, draughted, enlisted, or mustered officers, soldiers, or seamen, in the Federal service, or deserters. This suspension will be continued in force during the duration of the rebellion, or until President Lincoln sees fit to revoke it. The Judge of the New York District Court has decided that President Lincoln's proclamation prevented writs of habeas corpus being granted in cases occurring before or after its issue.

The Republicans have carried the Maine election by a large majority.

The Government has commenced to construct a national railroad between Danville, Kentucky, and Knoxville, Tennessee.

A fearful state of affairs is reported to exist on the Kansas-Missouri borders. Martial law is in future to be rigidly enforced throughout the department of the Missouri.

The *Richmond Whig* announces the death of General Sam Houston, of Texas, at his residence in Huntersville. He was seventy years old.

A despatch from Memphis, published in the New York papers, says that a fearful riot occurred in Mobile on the 4th ult. A party of soldiers' wives, to the number of 600, paraded the city with exciting mottoes on their banners, such as "Bread or Peace!" The soldiers offered no opposition to the display; but, in some instances, the citizens attempted to arrest the progress of the procession. Intense excitement prevailed.

Advices from California are to the 18th ult. The steamer Nevada had arrived at San Francisco, from Oregon and British Columbia, with 375,000 dols. in treasure. Cars had commenced running from San Francisco to within seventeen miles of San José, over the Western Pacific Railroad. Twenty-five miles would be in order for passenger cars within a month. The rest of the road to San José will be completed by January. The steamer Senator had sailed for the southern coast, completely loaded with passengers and freight for the mines lately discovered 150 miles east of the Colorado River, now called the San Francisco mining district. The excitement in the southern part of the State concerning this new district was very great, and crowds were flocking in that direction. Parties recently returned to Los Angeles with considerable quantities of gold report discoveries of valuable quartz lead in the San Francisco mountains, and exhibit rich specimens.

An extra Session of the State Legislature of Virginia was opened on the 17th ult., at Richmond, when Governor Letcher delivered an uncompromising message. He observes that the Federals, having found themselves incapable of making head against the regular armies of the South, had resorted to a policy of desolation, and were sending their columns into Southern territory on missions of devastation, pillage, and havoc. To repel these raids it was necessary to raise some species of local force; but the task had become a hard one. The entire military force of the State, militia included, had been absorbed by the armies in the field, so that the Commonwealth remained without any organised levies whatever. Every fighting man, as fighting men are usually defined, had been already carried off, so that the new local militia had to be extemporised from such imperfect or neglected materials as remained. Every boy over sixteen, and every man under sixty, should be called the Governor thought, without exception, to the service of the State. Hitherto, certain religious communions have been exempted, for conscience sake, from military duty, and allowed to compound for such service by a money payment; but Governor Letcher thinks they should be indulged no longer, and required, at any rate, to work on the fortifications if they cannot actually fight. All foreigners, too, except travellers and temporary sojourners, should share the obligations of native Virginians, and carry arms for the State. By these means, and by the enrolment of every man and boy not physically disabled, the Governor concludes that a local force may be raised of sufficient strength to defend the territory against the inroads of the enemy.

Peace propositions in the Virginian Legislature have been voted down by thirty-eight to one.

THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

The rebellion which broke out in the island of St. Domingo on Aug. 18 caused a terrible sacrifice of property and life. A large number of Dominican refugees, having obtained arms and ammunition, attacked three of the garrisons on the northern Spanish side, destroying them by fire and murdering all the sick in the hospitals, sparing neither women nor children. On the 27th Porto Plata was invaded by 2000 insurgents, who took possession of the town, but were afterwards driven out by two battalions of troops, who arrived by a Spanish steamer. The Colonel of the Spanish troops was killed in the encounter. Large bodies of troops had been dispatched from Havannah and Porto Rico to assist in quelling the rebellion and executing summary justice upon all those taking part with the insurgents.

The prospects of the tobacco crop in Cuba were considered more promising than they have been for a considerable time past, and the growers were very sanguine as to the result of the next season.

The Island of Grenada had received several importations of labourers from Barbadoes, who had found immediate occupation, and there was every prospect that the great want of the island would be supplied from the neighbouring over-populated place.

The Legislative Council at Trinidad met on the 1st ult. The business transacted was purely of local interest. Her Majesty's sloop of war Petrel arrived on the 28th. The island had been visited with heavy showers of rain, but no injury had resulted to the crops in consequence. Trade in the island continued very dull.

The Barbadoes Legislature met on Aug. 11, and adjourned for two months. The weather had been favourable, and the crops had greatly improved throughout the island. Labour continued abundant for agricultural purposes, and emigrants were leaving for other parts.

Jamaica was still suffering from the severe drought—so much so, that in some of the south side parishes crops have entirely failed, and water could hardly be obtained for the live stock. The heat was intolerable, and much sickness prevailed. Trade of all kinds was dull.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Parliament was prorogued on July 28. The Governor had announced his intention of summoning the next Parliament to assemble at Graham's Town. Great excitement prevailed at Cape Town in consequence of this arrangement. A large and influential meeting was held on Aug. 17, at which a long series of speeches were made, and a strong memorial to the Governor against the removal of the Parliament from the metropolis of the colony was adopted.

The elections for the House of Assembly take place in November. The Legislative Council will not be dissolved.

The Confederate war-steamers Alabama and Georgia were cruising off the coast and snapping up Federal merchantmen. Another vessel, the Tuscaloosa, formerly the barque Conrad, armed as a Confederate cruiser, had also visited Simon's Bay. The Alabama captured the Federal barque Sea Bride within sight of thousands of the colonists as she was running into Table Bay. The United States' Consul protested against the capture, as having been made within a cannon shot of the shore. He also claimed the restitution of the Tuscaloosa, as agent for her owners, on the ground that, not having been condemned by the Prize Court of any recognised country, her entry into a British port was a violation of the Queen's proclamation. The Governor decided against both these demands, whereupon the Consul protested in the name of his Government, and pointed out that the original cargo of the Tuscaloosa had been sold to merchants at Cape Town, and that the cargo of the Sea Bride would be similarly disposed of.

The Valorous had gone to Saldanha Bay to watch the Confederates, and the Vanderbilt had left St. Helena in chase of the Alabama.

MADAGASCAR.

Telegraphic intelligence from Réunion, by way of Suez, reports that MM. Dupré and Lambert were on board the French vessel Hermione, awaiting the ratification of the treaty concluded with the Government of the late King Radama. The disposition of the Queen's Government towards the French is sufficiently indicated by the statement that a price has been put upon the heads of the two active emissaries we have named. The Queen wishes to have the treaty modified, but the French agent demands a full ratification, and threatens, if that is not done, to break off all relations with the Government of Madagascar. Meanwhile, the Hermione has not saluted the Malagasy flag.

INDIA.

A telegram from Bombay says that the Ajmere prisoner has been finally proved not to be Nana Sahib.

Serious disorders have ensued in Afghanistan from the death of Dost Mahomed and the disputes of his family regarding the succession.

JAPAN.

The *China Mail* gives details of the Japanese outrages on American, French, and Dutch vessels, and of the retaliation by the representatives of the insulted flags. A serious encounter has taken place in Hanchow Bay between her Majesty's gun-boat Flamer, a Chinese steamer, and a number of piratical junks. The Rosina, belonging to Messrs. Dent and Co., was captured by pirates during her voyage from Ningpo to Shanghai, and carried off into the recesses of the bay.

Tuesday's *Moniteur* publishes a letter from Jeddo, dated July 28, containing details of the chastisement inflicted by Admiral Jaures upon the Japanese forts belonging to the Prince of Nagato which had fired upon European ships. The letter states that these reprisals produced a very salutary effect. A Japanese Admiral presented himself at Kanagawa to place in the hands of the French Admiral the model of the flag borne by all the ships which belong directly to the Tycoon. The object of this step was to acknowledge, on the part of the Government of the Tycoon, the right of foreign war-vessels to seize all ships which do not show this flag. The letter also contains some details of the manner in which the destruction of the fort was accomplished. The losses of the Japanese appear to have been severe.

The Swiss Federal Council has decided to withdraw their Embassy from Japan, in consideration of the political situation of that country.

The greatest fire that has occurred for many years in Japan took place in Jeddo on the 19th of July. The residences of thirty damios, several temples, and a vast amount of property were destroyed.

The Engraving of the Imperial Chinese despatch-boat Keang-Sco, the flag-ship of Captain Sherard Osborn, given in our last Number, was from a photograph by Mr. F. Rafarel, of the Chinese Government service.

"COOL AS A CUCUMBER."—(To the Editor.)—In reply to your observations on the origin of my piece, "Cool as a Cucumber," recently translated into French by Mr. Charles Mathews, I beg to state that it is entirely original; that I wrote it in the year 1851; that it was first performed at the Lyceum in that year; and that I know of no French farce which in the least particular resembles it. I am fortunate in being an English dramatic author who has made an appearance on the French stage.—BLANCHARD JERROLD.

The Royal Commission to inquire into the condition of the sea-fisheries held an inquiry at Sunderland on Monday. A number of fishermen gave evidence, amongst whom were two or three trawlers, who stated that the fish were neither diminished in size nor in quantity by trawling, and that trawling tended to the increase of fish. The majority of the witnesses, however, spoke of the decrease of fish of recent years, which they attributed in great part to trawling; but the falling off in quantity of shell-fish was attributed to the deposit of ballast from ships and from the harbour, which filled up the holes to which lobsters and crabs resorted. The commissioners visited Hartlepool on Tuesday.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

Temple Church, having been thoroughly repaired, will be reopened for Divine service next Sunday.

A new church is in course of erection in St. George's-square, Pimlico, for a district to be taken out of that of St. Gabriel. The Rev. Mr. Walker will be the first Incumbent.

We hear that the long-vacant bishopric of Nassau has been filled up by the appointment of the Rev. A. R. P. Venables, M.A., of Exeter College, and Curate of St. Paul's, Oxford.

The little parochial chapel of Llanillterne, in the parish of St. Fagan, Glamorganshire, was reopened for divine service on the 25th ult., after having been rebuilt, at a cost of £500, raised by subscription.

Tuesday's *Gazette* announced that her Majesty has appointed to the See of Gibraltar the Right Rev. Walter John Trower, D.D., late Dean of Exeter, and formerly Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway, in the room of the Right Rev. G. Tomlinson, D.D., deceased.

On Thursday week the Bishop of Exeter, assisted by the Bishop of Jamaica, held a confirmation in Exeter Cathedral. Nearly 500 catechumens were confirmed, and the cathedral was densely crowded. The aged prelate made a powerful address.

On the 23rd ult. the church of Tunstead, Norfolk, was reopened, after a thorough restoration. This church is one of the finest specimens of the Decorated period existing in the county; it consists of a tower, a nave with two side aisles, and a chancel.

The foundation-stone of a new church, with all the seats free and unappropriated, was laid at Liverpool, on the 14th ult., by Mr. Turner, M.P., who had given the site at a cost of £2000. The church will be dedicated to St. Titus, and is a simple adaptation of the Geometric Decorated.

Weyhill Church, after having been restored by Mr. Hakewill, architect, at a cost of nearly £1000, was reopened on Thursday week, when the Archdeacon of Winchester preached, in the absence of the Bishop, who is on his visitation in the Channel Islands.

On Monday the foundations of two new churches in Nottingham, in connection with the system of church extension carried on by the Rev. Canon Brooks, Vicar of St. Mary's, in that town, were laid by the Bishop of Lincoln and Earl Manvers. Since Canon Brooks has been located in Nottingham he has been instrumental in raising five new churches.

The Bishop of Gloucester consecrated the new parish church of Woodchester on Thursday week. The old church having fallen into decay, the new one has been built upon a site given by a lady for the purpose, about a quarter of a mile distant. The cost of the erection has been about £3400. The church will seat 480 persons.

On the 17th ult., at Stockton, Warwickshire, the parish church was reopened, after a thorough restoration of the nave and aisles, and the exchange of high unsightly pews for uniform open sittings. The visitors partook of luncheon at the rectory to the number of 130, while the poorer inhabitants were not forgotten.

Letters have been received from the Bishop of the Orange River State (Dr. Twells) announcing his safe arrival, with his whole party, at Cape Town. After the delay of a few days they intended to proceed by the Dane to Port Elizabeth on their way to their destination. Advices had reached them from Bloemfontein of a very satisfactory character for the prospects of the mission, and their arrival was expected with much interest.

Christ Church, Denshaw, Saddleworth, was dedicated by the Bishop of Manchester on Thursday week. It has been erected, furnished, and decorated at the sole expense of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gartside, of Ashton-under-Lyne, who have also provided an endowment and erected a parsonage-house. The land on which it stands was the gift of Messrs. Butterworth Brothers.

St. Mark's Church, Preston, erected at a cost of £6000, on a site given by the late Mr. E. Pedder, was consecrated on Wednesday week by the Bishop of Manchester. Among the gifts to the church—to which a district is attached—may be mentioned the communion-table and offertory plates, by Mr. Edward Brewster; the baptismal font, the gift of Miss Clark; the pulpit, by Mr. T. M. Shuttleworth; and the gasaliers, the gift of the Rev. T. Clark. The church has north and south galleries, and provision for a third.

The Bishop of London has appointed the following gentlemen to be the Sunday morning preachers at St. Paul's Cathedral during the present month:—Oct. 4, the Rev. Michael Gibbs, M.A., of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, Vicar of Christchurch, Newgate-street; Oct. 11, the Rev. Henry Venn, B.D., of Queen's College, Cambridge, secretary to the Church Missionary Society; Oct. 18, the Rev. Ernest Hawkins, B.D., of Exeter College, Oxford, Minister of Curzon Chapel, and secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; Oct. 25, the Rev. William Sparrow Simpson, M.A., of Queen's College, Cambridge, Rector of St. Matthew's, Friday-street.

The opening of Pycross School Chapel, Llanedy, Carmarthenshire, took place on the 15th ult. There were services and sermons in English and Welsh in the morning, afternoon, and evening, and the attendance at each service was very large. This school-chapel has been built at the cost of about £240, in a remote part of Llanedy parish, and is to be used as a schoolroom during the week and for Divine service on Sunday. The building (which is in the form of a church), with porch, bell-turret, &c., is fitted up with desks convertible into seats, on a simple and inexpensive plan, and a part of the room is railed off for a reading-desk and communion-table.

The following testimonials to clergymen have recently been presented:—To the Rev. Thomas Parkes, Curate of Ashton-under-Lyne, a tea and coffee service, together with a purse of £100, from his parishioners, after discharging the duties of Curate in the parish for upwards of twelve years; also a silver salver, cruet-stand, and toast-rack from the teachers and scholars of the parish church and Sunday-schools. To the Rev. J. C. Hose, Curate of St. Saviour's, South Hampstead, a tea and coffee service, value £65, on the occasion of his marriage, by upwards of seventy-six members of the congregation. To the Rev. William Gillmor, Perpetual Curate of Illingworth, Yorkshire, a testimonial of respect. To the Rev. R. Covey, a silver pocket communion service, on the occasion of his leaving the curacy of High Wycombe, by the teachers of the men's evening-school. To the Rev. T. W. Fowle, a richly-ornamented inkstand, with a purse of £100, by the inhabitants of Staines, as a mark of respect for his services among them as Curate for nearly five years. To the Rev. John Ridley, a davenport, letter-weight, and gold pencilcase, by the congregation and Sunday-school of St. John's, Worsthorn, Lancashire; also a timepiece to Mrs. Ridley, by the choir.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. R. Newlove, Vicar of Thorner, to be Rural Dean in the diocese of Ripon. Rev. T. R. Branfoot to be Rector of the First Mediety of Lymm, Cheshire. Rev. W. Gee to be Vicar of East Coker. Rev. T. H. Wilkinson to be Incumbent of St. John the Baptist's, Lewdon, Devon. *Perpetual Curacies:* The Rev. H. Benson to Weald Chapel; Rev. J. Lindsay to Temple Guiting; Rev. J. O. Stallard to Heath and Reach; Rev. H. A. Stowell to Warslow and Elkstone. *Curacies:* The Rev. J. Bee to Jarrow; Rev. R. Bentley to St. Cuthbert's, Darlington; Rev. J. Bulmer to Shildon; Rev. J. Conlson to Walker; Rev. J. M. Hall to Haughton-le-Skerne; Rev. J. Henderson to St. Nicholas, Newcastle; Rev. J. Turner to St. Hilda's, Hartlepool; Rev. J. Wimperis to Croxdale.—*Guardian.*

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The register of members of Congregation for the ensuing academical year at Oxford is 263, an increase of two since last year. Christ Church has 34 members, Magdalen 25, Exeter, 17, Merton 16; Balliol, New College, and Jesus, 14 each; Corpus, Brasenose, St. John's, and Trinity, 12 each; Queen's, Lincoln, Worcester, and Magdalen Hall, 10 each; Oriel 9, Wadham and Pembroke 8 each, University 7, All Souls' 4, St. Mary Hall 3, and New Inn Hall and St. Edmund Hall each one.

At Cambridge the examination for the Carus Greek Testament Prize for Bachelors will commence in the Arts School on Friday next. The Voluntary Theological Examination of B.A.s for the ensuing Term begins on Tuesday next. A Fellowship has become vacant at Clare by the death of the Rev. H. J. Hutchesson, one of the oldest members of the University. The Fellowship is appropriated to natives of Kent, with a preference to those born in the hundred of Blackheath.

On the 22nd ult. the Rev. N. Woodard, Provost of St. Nicolas' College, after a dinner at his residence in Henfield to several of the principal landowners and clergy of the neighbourhood, presented to the Rev. Dr. Lowe, the Head Master of Hurstpierpoint, a set of silver salvers, the work of Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, in recognition of his services in bringing the school to its present state of high prosperity. On the largest salver, which measured two feet in diameter and weighed nearly 150 ounces, was the following inscription:—"This silver salver, with two others of less dimensions, was presented to the Rev. Edward Clarke Lowe, D.D., Fellow of S. Nicolas' College, and Head Master of S. John's College, Hurstpierpoint, Sussex, at Easter, 1863, by the founder of those institutions, as a memorial to mark the date when, by his ability and exertions, the first public boarding-school founded for the sons of the middle classes completed its number of 300 boys."

It is said that the Lord Mayor will succeed to the presidency of the Irish Society, in the room of the late Alderman Humphery.

The Rothschilds have re-constituted their firm, one member, Baron Gustavus Rothschild, having retired with six millions sterling for his share of the business. There will henceforth be only four houses belonging to the firm—viz., at London, Paris, Vienna, and Frankfort.

Eight more of the gun-boats at Chatham have been ordered to be broken up. The Cyclops, Phœnix, and Victor, all six-gun steam-vessels, have also been sold to a commercial firm.

The *Panama Star and Herald* of the 8th ult., in its summary of news published for the English mail, says:—"A grand ball was given by the Spanish residents of this city on the 21st, in honour of Admiral Pinzon and the officers of the Spanish squadron lying off the harbour."

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GENERAL VIEW OF THE WORKS FOR THE LONDON, CHATHAM, AND DOVER RAILWAY BRIDGE AT BLACKFRIARS.—SEE PAGE 342.

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"DIOGENES SEEKING FOR AN HONEST MAN," AFTER A PICTURE BY SALVATOR ROSA.

To the execution of this Engraving time has been allowed which is not possible in engraving illustrations of current events. As the reproduction of a tolerably well-known line engraving on copper by one of our first English masters, it affords an opportunity of ascertaining the comparative capabilities of wood engraving. If these capabilities have been proved to be greater than is sometimes supposed, we shall be satisfied.

Apart from this, both the original picture by Salvator Rosa and the engraving of it by Sharp, which we have copied, are in many respects interesting. Of William Sharp (born 1749, died 1825) less is generally known than, from his great ability and singular character, might be expected. Like Hogarth (by the side of whom he lies in Chiswick churchyard), he was apprenticed to a bright-engraver, and commenced on publican's pewter pots, but how—for he must have had a master—he acquired the extraordinary skill he afterwards displayed in the "Doctors of the Church," after Guido; the "Lear in the Storm," after West; the "Sortie from Gibraltar," after Turnbull; "John Hunter," after Sir Joshua Reynolds, and several other equally celebrated works, including the Diogenes, is not satisfactorily known. Sharp was almost as wild an enthusiast as poor Blake. For many years he was an entire believer in the immaculate conception of Joanna Southcote, and he even believed in Richard Brothers' mission, as a curious inscription on his portrait of that madman testifies, and of which a ludicrous story may be found in Smith's "Life of Nollekens."

The present situation of the picture, after which Sharp executed the Diogenes plate, has baffled our research. It is not identified at all in Lady Morgan's "Life of Salvator Rosa." It is not mentioned in Waagen's "Art-Treasures in England," nor is it described in any of the ordinary sources for reference. We have an impression that we saw it in a private gallery at Rome, and that it is now in the palace formerly called Priero, at Turin. Incidents in the life of Diogenes were, however, favourite subjects with Salvator, and frequently appear both in his pictures and etchings. The figure-pictures of Salvator, we may remark, are not so well known as his landscapes but they equally display the power and originality of this extraordinary genius. The modern costume and architecture of the background in this picture were very common anachronisms in the works of both Italian and northern painters.

The anecdote which furnishes the subject of this work is one of many illustrating the singularity and insolence which, after all, must be regarded as the grand characteristics of the cynic. Diogenes is

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said to have lit a lamp in the daytime and peered about the streets as if earnestly seeking something: being asked what he sought, he replied, "A man." We have retained the title of this picture, which follows the usual version, representing him seeking an honest man. But the point of the story is thus lost. The words in the "Life of Diogenes" by Diogenes Laërtius, are simply ἄνθρωπον ζητῶ—"I seek a man." Diogenes did not seek honesty; he wanted to find a man in whom honesty would be included with many other qualities. It was his constant reproach to his contemporaries that they had no manhood. He said he had never seen men: at Sparta he had seen children; at Athens women. One day he called out—"Approach, all men!" When some approached he beat them back with his staff, saying—"I called for men; ye are dregs."

It is hardly too much to say that the cynical, so-called philosophy of Diogenes was almost as feebly illuminating compared even with the light of nature as his lamp was in the natural day. Examined in the full light of our Christian civilisation, Diogenes himself is far, indeed, from a perfect man. When he had fled from Sinope to Athens, for complicity with his father, the banker, in debasing the coinage, he found himself reduced from splendour and extravagance to squalid poverty, and thenceforth made a virtue of his necessity. The magnificence of poverty, which Antisthenes proclaimed, attracted him, and he became a pupil of the cynic. "Poor," says Mr. Lewes, in his admirable "History of Philosophy," "he was ready to embrace the philosophy of poverty; an outcast, he was ready to isolate himself from society; branded with disgrace, he was ready to shelter himself under a philosophy which branded all society. Having in his own person experienced how little wealth and luxury can do for the happiness of man, he was the more inclined to try the converse; having experienced how wealth prompts to vice, and how desires generate desires, he was willing to try the efficacy of poverty and 'virtue.'" But his virtue, like that of the ascetics of a later day, consisted chiefly in the unnatural mortification of the body. He tried to live on raw meat and unboiled vegetables. His dress consisted solely of a cloak; a wallet and huge stick completed his accoutrements. In summer he used to roll in hot sand, and in winter to embrace statues covered with snow. He begged for bread, ate his meals and performed all the actions of life in public; being as brutish as the dogs of whom he made companions, and from whom he derived the title of "The Dog," in which he so rejoiced. He slept in the porticoes of the public buildings, or in his celebrated tub. The tradition of his living in a tub has, however, given occasion for much learned controversy; the authorities, for and against, are given in Dr. Smith's dictionary. If such was his domicile, the tub was probably of earthenware, as described in Marryat's "History of Pottery." It is so represented in a picture of Diogenes by the learned French painter of classical life, Gerome. Diogenes is represented as sitting in his tub, basking in the sun, when the renowned interview with Alexander took place. "I am Alexander, the great King," said the visitor. "I am Diogenes, the Dog," was the reply. Alexander then asked if there was anything he could do for him. "Yes; stand aside from between me and the sun." Surprised at such a, doubtless, unprecedented indifference to princely favour, he exclaimed, "Were I not Alexander I would be Diogenes." The cynic schooled himself to despise all men; and his undoubted energy of character, his witty repartees, and the protest his whole life was against the luxurious and social habits of the Athenians seemed to have extorted from them an admiration implied in the epithet they gave him of "the mad Socrates." But arrogant conceit was unquestionably the mainspring of all his eccentricities. His whole character is exhibited in one anecdote. Plato had given a splendid entertainment to some friends. Diogenes entered unbidden, and, stamping on the rich carpets, said, "Thus I trample on the pride of Plato." To which Plato admirably replied, "With greater pride, O Diogenes!"

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 10.

SUNDAY, Oct. 4.—Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity. Battle of Warsaw: Suwarrow defeats the Poles under Kosciusko, 1794. Moon's last quarter, 7h. 21m. p.m.

MONDAY, 5.—Faith, Virgin and Martyr, 290. The New Style begins in Italy; this day being changed from the 15th to the 5th, by Pope Gregory XIII., 1582.

TUESDAY, 6.—The awful and destructive explosion and fire at Gateshead and Newcastle (above fifty persons perish), 1854. The King of Denmark, Frederick VII., born, 1808.

WEDNESDAY, 7.—Treaty of Aix la Chapelle signed: peace between Great Britain and her allies with France, 1748. Louis Napoleon, at Bordeaux, declares that "L'Empire c'est la Paix!" ("The Empire is Peace.")

THURSDAY, 8.—Rienzi, the "last of the Tribunes," assassinated at Rome, 1354. Death of the great Italian poet, Vittorio Alfieri, 1803.

FRIDAY, 9.—St. Dionysius, or Denis, Archbishop and Martyr. Michael Cervantes de Saavedra, author of "Don Quixote," born, 1547. Congress of Sovereigns at Aix la Chapelle, 1818.

SATURDAY, 10.—Charles Martel's great victory over the Saracens at Tours, whereby Western Europe is saved, 732. The present Drury-lane Theatre opened, 1812. The Queen of Spain, Isabella II., born, 1830.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 10, 1863.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6 15	6 39	7 6	7 37	8 13	8 54	9 34	10 14	10 54	11 28	11 58	–	0 30	0 39

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.		DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOMETER		WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours. Read at 10 A.M.
		Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 A.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	
		Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°			Inches
September	23	29·148	49·5	42·1	·78	6	41·2	58·1	SW. WSW.	225	·005
	24	29·383	47·3	44·9	·92	9	38·0	56·5	S.	172	·059
	25	29·722	52·8	44·4	·75	3	41·1	60·2	SW.	165	·178
	26	30·074	49·4	43·0	·80	7	35·3	57·8	W.	129	·009
	27	..	..	..	..	..	36·5	57·9	..	469	·014
	28	29·834	49·4	40·5	·74	5	37·3	58·7	W.	345	·204
	29	30·001	50·4	41·3	·73	3	36·0	58·1	SSW. SW.	135	·056

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	29·097	29·341	29·669	30·033	30·183	29·749	30·046
Temperature of Air	51·0°	49·3°	53·8°	51·0°	51·0°	51·0°	51·6
Temperature of Evaporation ..	47·0°	48·0°	50·0°	49·0°	49·6°	49·7°	47·7
Direction of Wind	SW.	S.	SW.	W.	SSW.	W.	SW.

PICTURE FRAMES, Cheapest in London. Handsome gilt Frames, complete, 2s. each. Two-inch Maple or Rosewood and gilt, 3s. each, for the Coloured Pictures given this week, at GEO. REES', 57, Drury-lane.

BERNERS HOTEL, Berners-street, W., a FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, large and small suites of apartments, quiet coffee-room for gentlemen—all scrupulously clean and comfortable. Charges moderate. Established by present Proprietress 1825.

THE WIDOW of a CLERGYMAN begs to draw the attention of Parents to her Establishment for the SUPERIOR EDUCATION of the Daughters of Gentlemen. Highest references. Address Mrs. H., Brunker's Library, Invernoss-terrace, Bayswater.

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MONEY ADVANCED by Mr. LUXMOORE, Silversmith, &c., of 22, St. Martin's-lane, W.C. (opposite New-street, Covent-garden), on plate and jewellery, at much less interest than is usually charged.—N.B. Jewels and plate bought.

TO PARENTS.—A Lady, residing in a very healthy locality at a short distance from Oxford, wishes to RECEIVE into her family TWO or THREE CHILDREN, to bring up and educate with her own. They would receive the most careful moral and physical training, and their health and happiness would be promoted by every possible means. Children requiring special care from delicate health, or whose parents are abroad, would here meet with peculiar advantages.—Address, "A. B. C.," care of A. Mac Laren, Esq., The Gymnasium, Oxford.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1864,

containing Fresh-Water Fish, from Paintings by H. L. Rolfe, with interesting descriptions, by James G. Bertram, printed in the highest style of the Chromatic Art by Leighton Brothers; Twelve Fine-Art Engravings; Astronomical Diagrams of Remarkable Phenomena, with Explanatory Notes; and Twelve Original Designs as Headings to the Calendar, by F. W. Keyl.
It contains also Lists of the Royal Family of Great Britain; the Queen's Household; her Majesty's Ministers; and Public Offices and Officers; Law and University Terms; Fixed and Movable Festivals; Anniversaries and Remarkable Events; Times of High Water at London and Liverpool; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Government Duties; the Christian, Jewish, and Mohammedan Calendars; Astronomical Symbols and Abbreviations; and a considerable amount of useful and interesting information, rendering the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK an acceptable and elegant companion to the library, boudoir, or drawing-room; whilst, as regards price, it is the cheapest Almanack published.
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Published at the Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand, and sold by all Booksellers and Newsagents.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON respectfully announce that the Eighth Season will commence on MONDAY, OCT. 12, with an entirely New Opera, by W. V. Wallace, entitled THE DESERT FLOWER. The Box-office will open on Thursday, Oct. 8. Prices as usual.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE. Managers, Messrs. EDMUND FALCONER and F. B. CHATTERTON.—Last Five Nights. THE DEAL BOATMAN, Mr. G. Belmore and Mrs. E. Falconer. To conclude, NATURE'S ABOVE ART. No Performance on Friday.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Managers, Messrs. EDMUND FALCONER and F. B. CHATTERTON, who respectfully request the attention of the public to their proposed production, on SATURDAY, OCT. 10, of Lord Byron's Choral Tragedy of MANFRED, with a cast of the characters, vocal embellishments, stage appointments, and scenic illustrations in keeping with the dignity of a great work by a great English author, and what should be the character of performances at the National Theatre. In proof of this assertion, they beg to announce the facts of their having entered into engagements, partly for this production, with Mr. Phelps to perform the character of Manfred, and to assume the stage management with Mr. W. Telbin, to illustrate, upon a grand scale, the Alpine scenery and mystical imaginative haunts of the spirits, in which the action of the tragedy is supposed to take place, with Miss Poole, Miss Emma Heywood, Miss Cicely Nott, Mr. Swift, and a highly-skilled professional Choir of Fifty Voices, and an increased Orchestra under the direction of Mr. Barnard, to give in their entirety the Accompaniments, Vocal and Instrumental, originally composed for the first production of "Manfred," at the Theatre Royal, Covent-garden, by the late Sir Henry Bishop. The cast of the characters will include Mr. Phelps, Messrs. Ryder, Rayner, Charles, Neville, Meagreson, Warde; Misses Heath, Atkinson, Rose Leclercq, Poole, Emma Heywood, Cicely Nott, Murray, C. Weston, and Mrs. Edmund Falconer, supported by all the minor artistes of the Company. Witches and Spirits by the numerous Ballet; the action arranged by Mr. Cormack. Stage Appointments and Properties by Mr. Needham and Assistants. Costumes, from designs by R. W. Keene, Esq., and from Flaxman's Illustrations of Classical and Mythological Conceptions. Machinery by Mr. R. Tucker and Assistants. Under the direction of Mr. W. Telbin. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—MONDAY, OCT. 5, and during the Week, AN UNLUCKY MORTAL; after which, for the 61st time, the Countess of Gifford's Comedy of FINESSE, OR SPY AND COUNTER SPY—Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wigan, Mr. Buckstone, &c.; concluding with TURNING THE TABLES.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—On MONDAY, and during the Week, at Seven, THE TRAGEDY QUEEN—Mrs. Stirling; at Eight, LEAH—Messrs. A. Stirling, R. Phillips, A. Wood, and Billington; Miss Bateman, and Miss H. Simms; and CATCHING AN HEIRESS—Miss Woolgar.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Week ending OCT. 10, 1863. Open, Monday at 9; other days at 10. Admission, Saturday, 2s. 6d.; other days, 1s. Children under Twelve, Half-price.
Monday to Friday—The Ghost in new characters.
Thursday—Display of the Great Fountains.
Saturday—Mr. and Mrs. German Reed and Mr. John Parry in their new Entertainment. Presentation of Prizes to the 1st Surrey Rifle Corps.
Orchestral Band, Great Organ and Pianoforte Performances, and Display of Fountains.
Great Picture Gallery, and Desanges' Victoria Cross Gallery. Notice the Exhibition of articles manufactured and for sale, at the lowest London prices.
The Park and Gardens now in perfection. Most extraordinary Display of Flowers.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Immense Success of the GHOST. On Monday and during the Week (Saturday excepted), at Two o'Clock, Professor PEPPER will present his adaptation of the SPECTRAL ILLUSION, invented by H. Dircks, Esq., C.E., with new and startling effects.
The Concert-room has been perfectly inclosed and darkened for the purpose; the stage has been considerably enlarged and fitted with new scenery by Mr. F. Fenton; and Mr. Brough is engaged to give appropriate readings descriptive of the Apparitions.
The subjects will be frequently varied, and produced under the immediate direction of Professor Pepper. The admission to the Palace will remain, as usual, One Shilling. A few reserved seats will be provided at Half-a-Crown each.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter Hall.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—Thirty-second Season.—The Rehearsals will be resumed on Friday, Oct. 9. The Concerts will re-commence on Friday, Nov. 13, with the performance of Mr. Costa's Oratorio, ELI. Principal Vocalists already engaged—Mdme. Rudersdorff, Mdme. Sainton-Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Winn. The Band and Chorus, carefully revised, will consist of, as usual, about Seven Hundred Performers. Tickets, 3s., 5s., and 10s. 6d., will be ready on Monday, Oct. 26. The number which can be issued for sale on this occasion being more than usually limited, early application for them will be requisite. The subscription to the Society dating from Michaelmas is One, Two, or Three Guineas per annum.
Four Great Choral Meetings of the sixteen Hundred Amateur Members of the Metropolitan Division of the Handel Festival Choir will be held during the Season, the dates of which due notice will be given; and admission to them will be confined to Subscribers to the Sacred Harmonic Society.
NOTE.—To prevent disappointment (particularly in regard to Subscriptions for Stalls and Reserved Seats), intending Subscribers are earnestly requested to make known their wishes as early as possible.
Oct. 1, 1863.

HERRMANN, PRESTIDIGITATEUR.—PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—Herr Herrmann's Performances Every Evening at Eight, in two parts, as given by him in all the principal theatres and opera-houses of the Continent of Europe and America. The whole of the marvellous Illusions entirely new, and invented by Herr Herrmann. Prices of admission, 6s., 5s., 4s., 2s., and 1s. Doors open at Half-past Seven.

MINERALOGY.—King's College, London.—Professor TENNANT, F.G.S., will commence a COURSE OF LECTURES on Mineralogy, with a view to facilitate the study of Geology and of the application of Mineral Substances in the Arts. The Lectures begin on FRIDAY, OCT. 2, at Nine o'Clock a.m. They will be continued on each succeeding Wednesday and Friday, at the same hour. Fee, £2 2s.
R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

FOR FAMILY ARMS—the LINCOLN'S-INN HERALDIC OFFICE—send Name and County. Arms Painted, Impaled, and Quartered. Sketch, 3s. 6d., or stamps. The Pedigrees of Families, 21s.—H. SALT, Great Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn.

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SIGNET CREST RINGS, 18-carat, Hall-marked, Solid fine Gold, 30s.; Ditto, handsome, for Arms and Crest, 50s.; Ditto, large, for Arms, Crest, and Motto, £3 15s.—H. SALT (observe), Heraldic Office, Great Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn.

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DULL EVENINGS MADE MERRY.—Bagatelle Boards of the best make, from 31s. 6d., complete. All the new Parlour Games. Illustrated Catalogues free on application.—ASSER and SHERWIN, 81, Strand, London.

IMPORTED DUTCH BULBS.—The following Collection for Conservatory or Window culture, sent to any address on receipt of P.O.O. for 21s.:—20 choice named hyacinths, 6 polyanthus narcissus; 21 single tulips, various; 12 double tulips, 6 jonquils, 12 choice ixias, 50 choice named crocus, 50 snowdrops, 6 iris pavonia, 12 scilla siberica. Half the above for 10s. 6d.; or the following collection, for outdoor planting, 21s.:—36 hyacinths, separate colours; 50 border narcissus, 50 white crocus, 100 blue crocus, 100 yellow crocus, 50 snowdrops, 20 mixed single tulips, 20 mixed double tulips, 6 English iris, 12 Spanish Iris, 20 anemones, 20 ranunculus, 6 gladiolus. Half Collection, 10s. 6d. All warranted bulbs. Orders for 21s. and upwards, carriage-paid.
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BRADFORD'S WASHING-MACHINE.—In consequence of the extraordinary success of these Machines, to which an important improvement has just been added, many other machines, with a purposed resemblance, have during the last few years been introduced, upon terms offering strong inducements to general dealers having no definite agency. Numerous cases having of late come to the Patentee's and his appointed Agents' knowledge of intending purchasers, desiring a Bradford's Patent, having been induced to purchase other machines, upon the strength of the dealers' assertion that they also sold Bradford's Patent, &c. &c., such assertion being simply untrue, necessitating this Advertisement and the public announcement that Bradford's Patent can now only be had either from the undersigned or definitely appointed Agents. Intending purchasers are advised that Bradford's Patent Washing Machines are now delivered carriage-free to any railway station in the United Kingdom, and satisfaction guaranteed by a Month's Trial before Payment. Illustrated pamphlet of Washing-Machines, Indiarubber and other Clothes Wringing-Machines, Mangles, Presses, &c., upon application to Thomas Bradford, Patentee and Manufacturer, Cathedral-steps, Manchester; 63, Fleet-street, London; and 23, Dawson-street, Dublin.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1863.

LIKE a prudent house-steward, the State four times a year takes down its books, sums up its expenditure, balances it against its income, and in certain ingenious ways, which are generally overlooked in our haste to ascertain the grand result of loss or profit, informs the great British family of the condition of its financial resources. In this process the least curious and patriotic take a certain interest, akin perhaps to the feeling with which they approach their banker's book at Christmas time. However little it may personally affect each of us, we cannot avoid a feeling of vague uncasiness when the *Times* announces the revenue returns to be unsatisfactory. We go to our pleasure and our business with lighter step when we read over the breakfast table that the country is prospering, and that the Chancellor of the Exchequer may repose upon a satisfactory balance.

In the present instance we are enabled to announce that the quarter's revenue returns are favourable. Without entering into detail, it may be said that there are no signs of decay in any important branch of the revenue, and that a very substantial sum has been added to the existing balance. There was, no doubt, some reason to fear a different state of things. Had it been so it would have been easy to have assigned so many valid reasons why such a result should have been expected that the public would have been easily consoled and reassured. But as it is, considering the loss of some of our best markets and the continued interruption of our cotton manufactures, the prosperity of the country has been shown unmistakably in its power of treating these as difficulties easily surmounted rather than as disastrous catastrophes. It is scarcely possible but that these facts should lead us on to further gratulatory reflections upon the condition of the country.

By pursuing a policy which, although at first sight somewhat cold-blooded and selfish, commends itself, upon reflection, to the judgment of us all, Lord Palmerston has happily been enabled to steer us clear of complications which may yet prove dangerous to other States. Of the difficulties that must yet arise from the French occupation of Mexico we shall be spectators at a safe distance. Neither the provocation of the North nor the inducements of the South have embroiled or are likely to embroil us in the American struggle. We are unanimous—not unselfishly again—in our resolve to strike no blow for unhappy Poland. It is to be hoped that our statesmen are leaving Germany to itself, as the present Government may very safely do; and that the Schleswig-Holstein quarrel may find occupation for Earl Russell's ready pen rather than for Lord De Grey's activity.

But it must not be forgotten that our immunity from foreign cares leaves us with home responsibilities which it will not be safe to overlook. When we see how the freedom we possess is envied, and hear one of France's greatest and most brilliant thinkers and orators sigh piteously for privileges that may be enjoyed in every English community, we should aim at making ourselves and others more fitted for the possession of blessings which are valued lightly because we have never known their absence. It can scarcely fail to be a proud reflection that the Utopia of civil and religious freedom which the Count de Montalembert imaged recently at Bruges as the pattern that Christendom would be happy in conforming to is to be found existing in its entirety in any town or village on this side of the Border. North of the Tweed the existence of Dr. Begg and his co-religionists might render such an assertion hazardous. But in each English town it has happily become so much the fashion to respect differences of opinion in civil matters that soon few of any importance will be found to exist, while the churches of every denomination lift their steeples to heaven on equal terms. Men are free to think and act, preach and proselytise, as their inclination or conscience prompts. Firm in our conviction that Truth will in the end prevail, we leave it to make its own fight, and should not dream of calling to its aid the interference of Ministers of the Interior, prefects of departments, modern inquisitors, and fussy beadles.

But it must not be overlooked that, with all our prosperity, we have skeletons in our closets, which M. de Montalembert himself has before now detected and drawn forth for animadversion and satire. And it cannot be denied that we are a little too much given to regard these skeletons with impatience, and to hustle them back into their closets and turn the key upon them. It is not many weeks, for instance, since we, in common with many of our contemporaries, drew attention to certain fearful revelations of the sanitary condition of our soldiers in India calling for immediate recognition and reform. And yet, so far at least as the public interest is concerned, is this short interval a veil seems by mutual consent to have been let fall before the subject. So with the social condition of our great cities, upon which a dreadful light was for the moment thrown, then suddenly withdrawn.

The skeleton which is being just now by main force kept before the public eye is the condition of the homes of our agricultural labourers. No one familiar with the agricultural counties of

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England is likely to underrate either the importance of, or the difficulties that are certain to beset action upon, the subject. For instance, under the present working of the poor law, the proprietor of the soil has every temptation to refrain from building cottages upon his estate; while the employer of labour, for obvious reasons, prefers, if possible, to hire men living out of his parish, and who, in case of old age or illness, will not swell his poor rates. The mischief will be found to have deep roots, and to need strong arms for its upheaval.

THE COURT.

The Queen continues at Balmoral, in good health.

On Thursday week her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louis of Hesse and Princess Beatrice, and attended by Baroness von Schenck, drove to the Linn of Muick. On the same day Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, attended by their suite, dined at Abergeldie Castle.

On Friday the Queen, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, Princess Helena, and Princess Louisa, drove to Loch Callater. On the same day Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Prince Alfred, and Prince Arthur, attended by Baroness von Schenck, drove to Loch Builg and returned on horseback. On this day also Prince Alfred at Abergeldie.

On Saturday the Queen, accompanied by Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse and Princess Beatrice, drove to Alt-na-Guithaick. On the same day Prince Arthur, Princess Helena, and Princess Louisa, attended by Lady Agusta Bruce and Mdlle. Bauer, ascended Lochnagar.

On Sunday the Queen and the Royal family attended Divine service, performed at the Castle by the Rev. Dr. Caird, one of her Majesty's Chaplains, who is staying at Balmoral.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, Princess Louis of Hesse, and Prince Alfred, drove to Gairnshiel. On the same day Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, and Prince Leopold, attended by Lady Churchill, Baroness von Schenck, and Lieutenant-General the Hon. Charles Grey, drove to Mar Lodge and honoured the Countess of Fife with a visit.

The Queen and the Royal family take daily walks and drives in the vicinity of Balmoral.

The Right Hon. Wm. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has succeeded Earl Russell in attendance on her Majesty.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales took their departure from Abergeldie Castle for Marlborough House on Thursday. The departure of their Royal Highnesses has been hastened in order that the Princess may have an opportunity of meeting her brother before his departure from England to assume the crown of Greece.

On Saturday last the Prince and Princess, dined with the Queen at Balmoral.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess, accompanied by Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse and Princess Helena, attended Divine service at the parish church of Crathie.

The Prince and Princess have made frequent excursions in the neighbourhood of Abergeldie up to the date of their departure for the south.

ARRIVAL OF THE CROWN PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF PRUSSIA.

The Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, accompanied by their children and a numerous suite, arrived in London on Wednesday evening, on their way to Balmoral. Their Royal Highnesses left the Potsdam railway station on Monday evening at a quarter past eight, and reached Cologne next morning. They were received by the City Commandant, and, after partaking of breakfast in a room at the railway station, their Royal Highnesses, attended by the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, visited the far-famed cathedral. At half-past ten the Royal travellers left Cologne by the Rhenish Railway, on their way to Brussels.

Their Royal Highnesses reached Brussels on Tuesday evening, and on Wednesday morning embarked at Antwerp for Dover, where they arrived soon after three in the afternoon. The Crown Prince and Princess were received on landing by Count Bernstorff, the Prussian Ambassador at London, who had previously arrived from Brighton.

After a short stay at Dover their Royal Highnesses departed at a quarter past four by a special train on the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, and reached Victoria station at 6.20. The Crown Prince and Princess, with their Royal children, travelled in the State carriage belonging to the Brighton Company, which had been lent to the London and Chatham Company for the occasion. At the Victoria station they were received by M. Frederic Katte, the First Secretary to the Prussian Embassy; and immediately afterwards a telegram was sent by Count Bernstorff to the King and Queen of Prussia at Baden-Baden, announcing the safe arrival of the Royal travellers.

Later in the evening their Royal Highnesses left town for Scotland by the Great Northern Railway.

It is understood that the Crown Prince and Princess will not return to Prussia for some time.

The banners and achievements of his Royal Highness Prince Alfred and Earl Grey have been placed by Sir C. Young, Garter, in St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

His Grand Ducal Highness Prince William and his Imperial Highness Prince William of Baden have arrived at Claridge's Hotel, from Torquay.

His Highness the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh has arrived at Claridge's Hotel, from Yorkshire.

The Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch arrived in Belgrave-square, on Saturday, from the Earl of Romney's seat, near Maidstone. They have since left town for Scotland.

The Duke and Duchess of Grafton left town on Wednesday for their seat, Euston Hall, Norfolk.

The Duke and Duchess of Saldanha have arrived in town from visiting the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland at Alnwick Castle.

Emily, Duchess of Beaufort, has left Hill-street on a visit to Viscount and Viscountess Dupplin, at Dupplin Castle, Perthshire.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn and Lady Georgiana Hamilton left Chesterfield House on Saturday for Beaudesert.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde returned to Stratton-street on Monday from visiting Mr. and Lady Margaret Beaumont, at Bretton Park, Wakefield.

The Marchioness of Londonderry has left town for St. Leonards-on-Sea.

The Earl and Countess of Craven and family have arrived at Ashdowne Park, Berks, from Coome Abbey, Coventry.

The Earl and Countess of Darnley left Cobham Hall, near Gravesend, a few days since on a tour in Italy.

The Earl and Countess of Westmoreland have left Gopsall Hall for their seat, Apthorpe House, Northamptonshire.

The Earl of Lincoln has arrived in town from Clumber Park, Nottinghamshire.

The Earl of Dalkeith has arrived in Hamilton-place from a Continental tour.

Lord Harris has returned to Belmont House, near Feversham.

The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Frances Stonor have arrived at their residence in Hertford-street, from Brighton.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—The marriage of Lady Harriett Marsham, second daughter of the third Earl of Romney, with Captain Fletcher, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, was solemnised on Thursday week, at Mote Park, near Maidstone.—The marriage of Mr. Crawshay Bailey with Countess Elizabeth Selina Metaxa, only daughter of Count and Countess Metaxa, took place on Tuesday week, at St. Luke's Church, Cheltenham.—A marriage is arranged to take place between Captain Charles Earle and Miss Villiers, daughter of the Hon. Mrs. Edward Villiers, and niece of the Earl of Clarendon.—A marriage is also arranged to take place between the Hon. Mr. Herbert, brother of the Earl of Powis, and Miss Sykes, sister of Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart.

AUTUMN SONG.

Autumn clouds are flying, flying
O'er the waste of blue;
Summer flowers are dying, dying,
Late so lovely new.
Labouring wains are slowly rolling
Home with winter grain;
Holy bells are slowly tolling
Over buried men.

Goldener lights set noon a-sleeping
Like an afternoon;
Colder airs come stealing, creeping
After sun and moon;
And the leaves, all tired of blowing
Cloudlike o'er the sun,
Change to sunset-colours, knowing
That their day is done.

Autumn's sun is sinking, sinking
Into Winter's night;
And our hearts are thinking, thinking
Of the cold and blight.
Our life's sun is slowly going
Down the hill of might:
Will our clouds shine golden-glowing
On the slope of night?

But the vanished corn is lying
In rich golden glooms.
In the churchyard, all the sighing
Is above the tombs.
Spring will come, slow-lingering,
Opening buds of faith;
Man goes forth to meet his spring,
Through the door of death.

So we love, with no less loving,
Hair that turns to grey;
Or a step less lightly moving
In life's autumn day.
And, if thought, still-brooding, lingers
O'er each bygone thing,
'Tis because old Autumn's fingers
Paints in hues of Spring.

GEORGE MAC DONALD.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

On Monday the Sheriffs Elect of London and Middlesex, Mr. H. N. Nissen and Mr. Cave, were duly installed in office. Mr. Wilson Nicholson and Mr. Gammon were appointed Under-Sheriffs.

A return just issued shows that the parish of St. Pancras was assessed last year to the property tax under schedule A, the schedule for the annual value of land (including the houses built upon it, the railways, &c.), at £5,798,521.

On Saturday the National Gallery was closed, for the annual vacation, until Monday, the 2nd of November, when it will be reopened to the public, the days of admission being Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays; Thursdays and Fridays being set apart for the use of students.

Formal notice was on Saturday given to the Railway Department of the Board of Trade that the Charing-cross Railway would be completed by the 1st of November, and requesting that the official inspection should be made by the officers previous to the opening of the line for traffic.

The Honourable Artillery Company had a field-day at the Alexandra Park on Wednesday. Although the members of the corps did not attend very numerously, the evolutions were performed in exceedingly good style.

A number of surveyors, with a corps of assistants, have been engaged in making a survey of the site for a bridge across the valley of the Fleet. It would appear that one end of the contemplated bridge is intended to rest about two thirds up Skinner-street, near Seacoal-lane, and the other end just above St. Andrew's Church, Holborn-hill.

Mr. President Lincoln has caused a reply to be sent through Mr. Adams to the address of the Trades' Unionists agreed to at their meeting at St. James's Hall in March last. The President thanks the Trades' Unionists for the sympathy they express for the Federal cause, and says he believes that they speak the sentiments of the people of Great Britain.

On Tuesday a number of workmen commenced laying in the foundations of the north-eastern wing of the New Records Office, for the purpose of completing the building. The wing in course of construction will be in keeping with the architecture of the other parts of the structure. The tower over the principal entrance will also be completed.

The Metropolitan Board of Works met yesterday week for the first time after their autumnal recess. The great business of the day was the opening of the tenders for the Thames embankment. There were thirteen tenders, the highest being that of Mr. George White, for £680,000, and the lowest that of Mr. Samuel Ridley, for £495,000. Mr. Ridley's was accepted.

Mr. Alderman Humphery died on Monday, at his residence, Clapham-common. He was Sheriff of London in 1832, elected Alderman in 1835, and Lord Mayor in 1842. We have also to record the death of Mr. W. A. Peacock, who was for more than forty years a member of the Court of Common Council and twenty-six years deputy of the ward of Farringdon Without. Mr. Peacock had been connected with many of the most important movements in the City. He was eighty-five years of age.

The election of Lord Mayor for the ensuing year took place on Tuesday at the Guildhall. The liverymen, in Common Hall assembled, sent up the names of Alderman William Lawrence and Alderman Hale to the Court of Aldermen, and that Court chose Alderman Lawrence, the first on the list. The Lord Mayor elect thanked the liverymen, and promised to do his best to protect the privileges of the City. A long resolution of thanks to Lord Mayor Rose was then carried, and his Lordship briefly returned thanks.

The large iron barge, or dummy, at St. Paul's Pier was sunk on Monday morning under rather extraordinary circumstances. It appears that the tide on Sunday night ebbed out unusually low. The iron barge fell with the tide, and, coming on new ground, worked one end of the structure among the surrounding piles in such a fashion that it did not lift with the rising tide. The other end of the barge rose with the tide, which, flowing over it, soon made a clean sweep of its decks, clearing away check and money taking boxes and waiting-room. The barge itself filled and went down. The accident for a time stopped all traffic at St. Paul's Pier.

On Thursday the Great Northern Company commenced running through trains from the Farringdon station of the Metropolitan Railway to Hitchin; and the Great Western through trains from the same station to Windsor. There will be fifteen Great Northern trains from Farringdon-street during the day, and these will bring that station in direct communication, without break of gauge, with Hitchin, Luton, Dunstable, Hertford, and the intermediate stations. The Great Western through trains are fewer in number, there being between Farringdon-street and Windsor only five each way.

The winter session of the medical schools connected with the great metropolitan hospitals began on Thursday. According to annual custom, opening addresses were delivered by the professors. At Guy's Hospital the address was delivered by Dr. F. W. Pavy; at St. Thomas's Hospital, by Mr. Sydney Jones; at London Hospital, by Mr. C. F. Maunder; at Middlesex Hospital, by Mr. T. W. Nunn; at Westminster Hospital, by Mr. Christopher Heath; at St. Bartholomew's, by Mr. J. Paget; at Charing-cross Hospital, by Mr. C. W. Heaton; at King's College, by Dr. A. B. Garrard; at St. Mary's Hospital, by Dr. W. O. Markham; at University College Hospital, by Professor J. R. Reynolds; and at St. George's Hospital, by Mr. H. Lee.

Last week the births of 1801 children—948 boys and 853 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1853-62 the average number (corrected) was 1868.——There were 1233 deaths in London last week. The average number in ten corresponding weeks (viz., the thirty-ninth in each of the years 1853-62), with the omission of deaths from cholera in 1854, and a correction for increase of population, becomes 1240. Scarlatina appears decidedly to be on the increase. The deaths from it, which were in the previous week 130, rose to 148 last week. They have been constantly above 100 weekly since the middle of July. Diphtheria does not exhibit the same tendency to increase: it was fatal in twelve cases.

The annual distribution of new silver money to the scholars of Christ's Hospital took place on Wednesday afternoon, in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House, when no fewer than 749 assembled, attended by the Head of the hospital. They were marshalled soon after one o'clock, and, on the Lord Mayor taking his seat, they advanced, headed by the Grecians and monitors. The former received from the hands of the Lord Mayor a guinea each, the monitors 2s. 6d., and the scholars a new shilling each, also a glass of wine and a bun. A large number of ladies were present during the distribution. The ceremony and custom generally take place on Easter Tuesday, but owing to a fever among the boys at that time it was put off.

Since the improvements which have been so successfully effected during the past season on the left side of the Broad-walk of Regent's Park, consisting chiefly in the formation of flower-gardens from what was previously a waste plateau lined with trees, it has been decided to extend them to the entire right side of the promenade in the first park. The decision has given much satisfaction to the thousands of persons who daily visit the park, the improvements already carried out there, under the direction of the Right Hon. W. Cowper, having been the constant theme of admiration. The same amount of space which is occupied by the new gardens will be devoted to the proposed improvements, which, when completed, will extend from the entrance near Ulster-terrace to the gates of the second park. The ground has already been laid out and arranged into innumerable oval, circular, and parallel beds, intersected at different intervals with paths, which will be neatly railed, and the laying out of which has involved the felling of a large number of horse-chestnut trees.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-boat Institution was held on Thursday at its house, John-street, Adelphi. A payment of £7 10s. 6d. was ordered to be made to defray the expenses of the Southport life-boat of the institution for rescuing the master's wife and child and twelve of the crew of the barque St. Lawrence, of Liverpool, which, during a gale of wind and heavy surf, had stranded on the Salthouse Sandbank, on the Lancashire coast, on the 20th ult. The captain and three of the crew refused to leave the vessel, and the Lytham life-boat, which also belongs to the institution, afterwards put off with the view of saving them; but, as they remained firm in their determination not to quit the ship, the life-boat returned to the shore. The institution voted £8 to pay the expenses of the service. It was reported that the Lytham life-boat ultimately succeeded in bringing the vessel into port, much to the satisfaction of the owner, who witnessed the persevering and gallant exertions of the life-boat's crew, to whom he made a very handsome present. Both life-boats behaved admirably while engaged in these services. A reward of £15 10s. was voted to pay the expenses of the Walmer life-boat of the institution in putting off, on the night of the 23rd ult., in a tremendous storm, in reply to signals from the light-vessel on the Goodwin Sands, indicating a ship in distress. On reaching the Sands no vessel could be discerned, and, after searching for some time, the life-boat anchored on the edge of the sands and remained until daylight, when she returned to the shore. It was found on the following morning that a schooner had grounded on the sands, but had fortunately got off before the arrival of the life-boat. Various other rewards were also voted to the crews of shore-boats for valuable exertions in saving life from different wrecks. It was reported that the late Milborne Williams, Esq., of Whitchurch, Somerset, had left the institution a legacy of £50. It was also stated that the institution had life-boats ready to be sent to Eastbourne, Arklow, and Teignmouth. The Rev. R. S. Sutton, Rector of Rye, near Hurst Green, had sent the society £3 8s. 6d., as a thank-offering from his congregation for the abundant harvest of the present year; Michael Steel, Esq., of Begbroke House, had forwarded to the institution a donation of £100. Payments amounting to £500 having been made on various life-boat establishments, the proceedings terminated.

LAW AND POLICE.—What is the custom of Billingsgate Market in regard to the sale of salmon? That was the question to be decided in the Sheriffs' Court on Tuesday. Mr. Winter bought a piece of salmon in the market in August last, which was stated by the seller to weigh 9¼ lb. Mr. Winter doubted the correctness of this. He took the fish to a butcher's shop and had it weighed, when he found that its weight was 7¾lb. He went back to the shop where he bought it and demanded the difference in price between 9¼ lb. and 7¾ lb. He did not get it, and therefore summoned the salesman. The defence was that it was customary to sell the entrails of salmon with the fish, and that those cleaned out of the fish sold to Mr. Winter weighed 1½lb. The Judge did not accept this custom, but ordered the defendant to pay the amount for which he was summoned.

At Bow-street Police Court, on Tuesday, Messrs. Shoolbred and Co., of Tottenham-court-road, were sued for penalties for exposing for sale chintz, the pattern of which was alleged to be a fraudulent imitation of a design registered by Messrs. Clarkson and Co. The case occupied a considerable time, and two witnesses were called to prove that the pattern of the chintz sold by Messrs. Shoolbred had been designed before that of Messrs. Clarkson was registered, and that it could not therefore be a piracy. Mr. Corrie, the magistrate, dismissed the case.

Affairs in Central America remain unchanged. The dispute between Bolivia and Chili is unsettled. Chili is still occupying the disputed territory.

The Demerara Court of Policy met on Aug. 26. The resignation of the Hon. Dr. Henry was accepted by the Court. The Hon. Robert Smith had appealed to the Government for protection against the emigration of the immigrant labourers to Surinam, as, since the emancipation in that colony, numbers had left Demerara before completing the time of their indentures.

Earl Russell, having been memorialised by a "Manchester Southern Club" to "present a remonstrance to the United States' Government respecting the unrelenting and exterminating character which the war in North America has assumed," states, in reply, that he "fears that no representation of her Majesty's Government will do good, but that he will instruct her Majesty's Minister at Washington to report on the statements made."

The late severe weather has caused several disasters on our northern coast. Among others, a brig belonging to Yarmouth was driven ashore near Scarborough, and greatly injured, but the crew were saved. A much more serious disaster befel a collier brig, the Captain Cook, which foundered on her voyage to Hamburg, and the captain and crew, nine in all, were, unfortunately, drowned.

The death of Senor Calvo Asensio, an eloquent member of the Spanish Cortes, and director of the liberal journal the *Iberia*, is recorded. The population of Madrid, without distinction of class or opinion, attended his funeral in great numbers.——The Spanish papers also record the death of the Duke of Hijar, a grandee of the first class. The deceased Duke belonged to a family which possesses the curious privilege of receiving every year the clothes worn by the Kings and Queens of Spain on the day of the Epiphany. The museum in which the "old clo'" are placed is an object of much curiosity to visitors to Madrid.

THE PROFESSION OF LETTERS.—Letters have become a profession, and, probably, of all professions it is, in the long run, the least conducive to personal happiness. It is the most precarious. In it, above all others, to be weak is to be miserable. It is the least mechanical, consequently the most exhausting; and in its higher walks it deals with a man's most vital material, utilises his emotions, trades on his faculties of love and imagination, uses for its own purposes the human heart by which he lives. These things a man requires for himself; and when they are in a large proportion transported to an ideal world, they make the ideal world all the more brilliant and furnished, and leave his ordinary existence all the more arid and commonplace. You cannot spend money and have it; you cannot use emotion and possess it. The poet who sings loudly of love and love's delights may, in the ordinary intercourse of life, be all the colder for his singing. The man who has been moved while describing an imaginary death-bed to-day is all the more likely to be unmoved while standing by his friend's grave to-morrow. We know the poets only in their books; their wives know them out of them. Their wives see the other side of the moon; and we have been made pretty well aware how they have appreciated that.—*Dreamthorp. By Alexander Smith.*

APPARENT DEATH FROM DROWNING, &c.—"The Discovery of the Physiological Method of Inducing Respiration in Cases of Apparent Death from Drowning, Chloroform, Stillbirth, Noxious Gases, &c.," is the title of a small pamphlet by Dr. H. R. Sylvester, which has already reached a third edition. After explaining the methods previously adopted—1, alternate compression and relaxation of the walls of the chest; and, 2, the "postural or ready method," recommended by the late Dr. Marshall Hall—he proceeds to describe his own method, which is an imitation of natural deep respiration, and is effected by means of the same muscles as are employed by nature. In ordinary deep inspiration we lift the ribs and sternum by the pectoral and other muscles which pass between the chest and the shoulders, and thus tend to produce the vacuum which inflates the lungs. "In my method," says Dr. Sylvester, "we lift the ribs and sternum by the pectoral and other muscles which pass from the shoulders to the parietes of the thorax, by steadily extending the arms of the patient up by the side of his head. By elevating the ribs the cavity of the chest is enlarged, a tendency to a vacuum is produced, and a rush of air immediately takes place into the lungs. Expiration is brought about by a simple compression of the sides of the chest by the patient's arms." The method, which has been tested on a dead body, is fully explained by means of diagrams. The small price of the pamphlet (1s. 6d.) makes it needless for us to do more than draw public attention to Dr. Sylvester's principles and mode of action, which have obtained the approbation of the late Sir B. C. Brodie, Dr. Sharpey, and other eminent members of the medical profession, and have been made the foundation of new regulations by the Royal Humane Society. The pamphlet contains much interesting matter relating to the phenomena of respiration, the auxiliary treatment to be adopted in cases of asphyxia, &c.

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"AUTUMN," FROM A DRAWING BY A. HUNT.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

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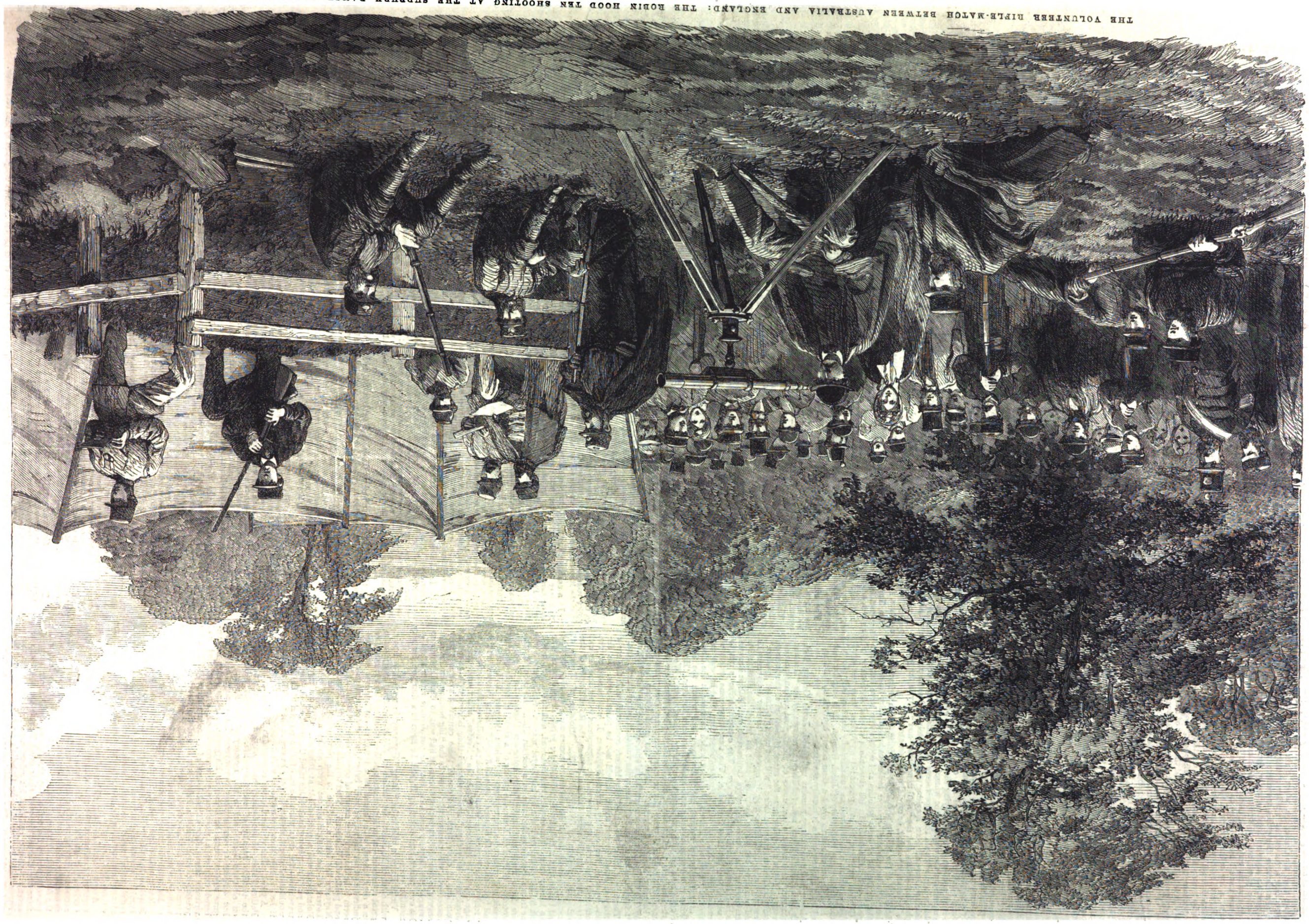
THE VOLUNTEER RIFLE-MATCH BETWEEN AUSTRALIA AND ENGLAND: THE ROBIN HOOD TEN SHOOTING AT THE SUDBURY RANGE, DERBYSHIRE.—SEE PAGE 343.



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ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

THAT Professor Pepper's ghost has got into Chancery, and, body and bones, paid a visit to Lord Westbury at Hackwood Park, where he was exhibited in all the glory of refracting lenses and the lime-light, to the great edification of his Lordship, and the revelation of the curious fact that the Chancellor, when plain Mr. Bethell, fifty-five years ago, saw a somewhat similar ghostly illusion exhibited by Belzoni, the famous Egyptian traveller; that Professor Pepper's ghost is now, on supreme legal authority, declared to be the original and orthodox ghost, and entitled to a patent under the Great Seal of England; that the unfortunate Great Eastern has had another run of ill-luck, and was all but crippled in a storm in the Atlantic, lying helpless as a log in the trough of the sea, notwithstanding the combined efforts of twenty-two men lashed to her wheel to steer her, and that, worse than all, her expenses during the last season exceed her receipts by twenty thousand pounds, thus entitling her to change her name once more to that of "The White Elephant," and that she will probably have to be sold by auction; that the King of Italy has been reviewing great guns; that President Lincoln has suspended the Habeas Corpus Act, and that the last bulwark of constitutional liberty is thereby thrown down (until Nemesis suspends President Lincoln); that we are to have in London during the winter the largest horse-riding circus that ever was seen; that, as yet, London continues out of town, and there is nobody in the streets and nobody at the clubs; that garotting has begun again, and that ferocious assaults on the police seem to be more numerous than ever:—all these things are chronicled in the ordinary departments of daily and weekly journalism, and can scarcely be tabulated as Echoes. But we hint at them, nevertheless, that our readers may know (as Hooker the Judicious has it) that we have not allowed things "to pass by idly, as in a dream."

The latest discovery in photographic portraiture is said to be an invention, styled by the patentee "the casket, or crystal cube miniature," in which a solid image of the sitter's head is seen, looking with startling reality from the centre of a small cube of crystal, every feature standing out in as perfect relief as though chiselled by the hands of fairy sculptors. We are not told whether the "solid image" is a coloured one. Most people are fond of looking in the glass, but this portable and indelible spectrum, reflecting no mere fleeting image, but containing the actual, palpable form of humanity, is certainly a most startling novelty. Natural science is daily explaining illusions which formerly gained the credit of being supernatural. This is an age less given to denying the existence of phenomena than to demonstrate the why and the wherefore of their existence. How would be it if, after all, the appearances in Zadkiel's magic crystal, at which we have all been laughing so much lately, had some photographic foundation, and the "man in armour" and "lady in the pink dress" were only "casket, or crystal cube miniatures"?

The death of the famous philologist and critic, Jacob Grimm—one of the "Brothers Grimm," so dear to the readers of fairy tales—adds another to the list of great scholars and writers who have left their *magnum opus* unfinished. In his stupendous critical dictionary of the German language he had proceeded no further than the word "*fromm*," which is understood as "unaffectedly and secularly pious," a quality eminently distinctive of Jacob Grimm. It is singular that we have in our unwritten *argot* a term nearly equivalent, "frume," to which a Hebrew origin is usually ascribed.

Although the dictionary remains unfinished, Jacob Grimm had, with his brother William, achieved deserved renown by the "German Grammar," and many other works of philological and antiquarian interest. Yet in a popular sense the surest foundation of the fame of these "intellectual Siamese twins" will rest upon "Grimms' goblins." Grammars and dictionaries may be superseded by new discoveries in word-mastery; but those charming tales on which the illustrative luxuriance of the pencils of George Cruikshank and Hablot Browne has been lavished will endure for aye. The consummation is not to be wished for, but it is inevitable. The time may come when, of Jonathan Swift nothing will be remembered than that he was the author of "Gulliver's Travels"—a book which he wrote in the direst fit of misanthropy against his fellow-men, but which the little children seized upon at once and made their own for ever. Happy the great scholars who can leave a plaything behind them. We talk of the Scaligers, the Casaubons, and the Bezas; but what are their names but a noise. Jeremy Taylor somewhere mentions "that gulf of learning, Bishop Andrews." Alas! the good Bishop has been buried in the gulf of his own erudition, and, save on the dusty shelves of a few libraries of theology, has quite vanished out of human ken.

There is a little bit of literary history connected with the early history of Jacob Grimm which should not be passed over. In the first years of the century, when Napoleon I. was master of the Continent and gave away crowns like sugarplums to his brothers and sisters, Jacob was librarian to King Jerome, the Roi d'Yvetôt of the burlesque kingdom of Westphalia. The Minister of France at Cassel told Jacob that if he wished to secure undisturbed privacy he had but to affix a ticket with *Bibliothèque privée du Roi* upon it to the library door. The counsel was followed, and the librarian was left in delightful seclusion by his Royal master. Still, Jerome was far from averse from literature of a certain kind. He brought with him from Paris as "reader" the notorious Pigault Le Brun, the prototype of Paul de Kock, the author of a cloud of novels quite as comic and even more coarse than his whom Gregory XVI. used to call "*questo amabile Signore Paolo di Kocco.*" King Jerome used to "read" with Pigault Le Brun; but the pair followed the maxim of the sage quoted by Professor Wilson in the "Noctes," who "wrote crabbed Greek in no silly days," and moistened their labours with abundant potations of champagne. In one of these convivial sederunts they concocted a wild pantagruelic letter to the "big brother" in Paris, in answer to one of stern remonstrance he had sent to Cassel, which so enraged the Emperor and King that he put Jerome under arrest in his own palace, and locked up Pigault Le Brun in a dungeon for six months.

Victor Hugo is said to be "doing" Germany in a coach and pair, with a son of M. Hetzel, the publisher. We can scarcely imagine the great romancist—after his famous simile of the press as a locomotive in a dark tunnel, with Canaan as a terminus—to harbour any prejudices against railways; and, indeed, a "coach and pair" would seem to be the very best means of conveyance for exploring the quaint and poetic old Vaterland. That terrible line of rail from Cologne to Mayence has been a sad foe to the picturesque in the Rhineland. Lovers of the antique almost weep at the notion of a station at Rolandseck and a goods dépôt at Biberich. Victor Hugo's "coach and pair" may bring back to his mind the good old days of Teutonic travelling—the days when he was first a pilgrim of the Rhine, and would have bought the sucking-pig he saw in the market at Aachen—if he had only known what to do with it.

A great pillar of the Roman communion in England has fallen. Father Faber, of the Oratory at Brompton, is dead; a victim to the terrible penalty of sedentary life. Eloquent tributes have on all sides been paid to the memory of Dr. Faber. What of hot dispute or acrimonious controversy his change of opinions gave rise to must be buried in his grave. He must be remembered only as a most learned, accomplished, single-minded, and virtuous man. Nor should lovers of literature forget that in his youth Frederick William Faber was one of the sweetest and most promising of English poets. His "Cherwell Water Lily" is replete with grace and melody. Bibliophiles, too, will remember that some of his most charming poems are bound up with the lyrics of his fellow-traveller and friend, Lord John Manners, the patrician Moschus to this "Bion," who sighed for the time when the lumber classes might "once again feel the kind pressure of the social chain," and opined that it would be better for laws and learning, arts and commerce, to die, than that we should be deprived of "our old nobility."

A complaint has been addressed to the *Times* adverting to the unseemly conduct of the gravediggers after the funeral of Professor Cockerell, in St. Paul's. The men of the mattock and spade are accused of having rudely disturbed and flung about the nosegays and *immortelles* which the hand of affection had placed on the coffin of the deceased. This is shocking; but gravediggers, we fear, will be gravediggers to the end of the chapter, and will never vary much from the characteristics of their great Danish ancestor, who wore seven waistcoats, and sent his subordinate to fetch him a stoup of liquor while he was digging Ophelia's grave, and played at loggets with Yorick's skull. The complaint may be classed as one of the "painfully frivolous" kind; but gravediggers' ways are not the only things open to animadversion in St. Paul's. We wandered the other day into the glorious fane—the "grand machine," as one of Wren's most ardent disciples called it—and could not but feel shocked at the general shiftless, scrambling, slovenly aspect of the interior. We don't allude to the presence of workmen employed in the decorations, but to the extraneous untidiness and neglect. Not a verger was to be seen: they were all doubtless busy in taking their fees for showing curious strangers the crypt and the whispering gallery; but the nave and aisles were full of idle boys and girls romping and slouching about in anything but a decorous manner. By General Hay's monument were three hobbledehoys munching apples. Nor do we think it very decent on the part of the Dean and Chapter to stick up a polyglot announcement *inside* the cathedral of the price of admission to the ball and cross, Wellington's monument, &c. "*Le prix d'entrée*," as the French version of this placard has it, savours rather too strongly of the Alhambra, in Leicester-square. If the Dean and Chapter have ever travelled in Italy they may have noticed on the walls of the churches, notably in Venice, this significant reminder, "*Rispettate la casa di Dio.*" The "prices of admission" might advantageously be displayed on a board attached to the outer railings of the churchyard, and Christopher Wren's stone walls thus left in peace. Otherwise the spirit of the great architect might look around and find, not a monument, but cause for an indignant blush.

COUNTRY NEWS.

At the Hull Police Court, on Tuesday, George Harding, a cooper, residing on the Hessle road, was fined £200 for keeping an illicit still.

The third public memorial to the late Earl Fortescue was inaugurated on Wednesday week by the opening of the additional or Fortescue Wing of the North Devon Infirmary, at Barnstaple.

The Queen has approved of Don Carlos Ortega Morejon as Consul at Newcastle for Spain; and of Mr. Edward Frederick Munster as Consul at Belfast for Denmark.

A project is stated to be on foot for increasing the length of Margate Jetty from 1250 ft. to 1550 ft. or 1600 ft., by removing the present head and continuing the ironwork about 300 ft. further seawards.

The annual meeting of the Metropolitan and Provincial Law Association has been held at Leicester this week, under the presidency of Mr. W. Shaen, of London, chairman of the society, who delivered the opening address.

The late Mr. F. Hinde, M.A., Oxon, son of Mr. Hinde, formerly a solicitor at Liverpool, has bequeathed £1000, free of legacy duty, to the funds of the Liverpool Royal Infirmary.

A very handsome piece of plate was presented to Mr. W. C. Symons, honorary secretary to the Camborne Choral Society, Cornwall, by the members, yesterday week, as a slight acknowledgment of his great services.

On Tuesday a splendid iron ship, called the Boodee, was launched from the iron ship-building yard at Chester. She is 1000 tons register, and is intended for the Calcutta trade.

The disastrous fire at the Wellington Pit, Whitehaven, has been quite extinguished, and preparations are being made to pump out the water. It is expected that the workmen will be enabled to resume work in a few weeks.

The winter session of the Birmingham and Midland Institute has begun. On Monday evening the opening address was delivered by Mr. Scholefield, M.P., the president, in the presence of the members of the council, the Mayor, the Right Hon. C. B. Adderley, M.P., and a large audience.

The two large masses of rock in the Menai Straits, known as the Cow and Calf Rocks, and which have for so long impeded the navigation of the straits, are being removed. Several masses have been blasted and taken up under the direction of Mr. W. B. Hicks, of Falmouth.

A preliminary meeting of influential citizens of Glasgow, headed by the Lord Provost, was held on Wednesday week, when it was resolved, on the motion of Sir Archibald Alison, to call a public meeting of the inhabitants, to be held on the 21st of October, for the purpose of originating a memorial in honour of Lord Clyde.

The prizes gained at the national competition and local examinations at Stoke-on-Trent were distributed on Thursday week by Mr. A. J. B. Beresford Hope. The chair was taken by the Rev. Sir Lovelace T. Stamer, Bart.; and there were also present Viscount Ingestre, M.P.; the Right Hon. C. B. Adderley, M.P.; Alderman Copeland, M.P.; and Mr. Henry Cole.

The annual dinner of the Huntingdonshire Agricultural Society was held, on Wednesday afternoon, in the new Corn Exchange, St. Neots—the Earl of Sandwich in the chair. There were also present General Peel, M.P.; Lord R. Montagne, M.P.; Mr. Herbert (the Mayor of Huntingdon), and a large number of the most influential agriculturists of the district.

The bottom part of a silver épergne, which had been presented in 1861 to Mr. W. Ewart, Mayor of Belfast, by his fellow-citizens, was recently found in the Clyde, near Rutherglen Bridge, and handed over to the police. After communicating with the authorities in Belfast, the police received information to the effect that the épergne had been stolen from the Mayor's house, in the absence of the family, on the 9th or 10th ult.

In a carbine contest between members of the Long Melford Yeomanry Cavalry, Suffolk, the first prize, a silver tankard presented by Major Barnardiston, was won by Private Fenner; the second, a cup presented by Mr. Poley, jun., by Private Mead; the third, a cup presented by Captain Ord, by Private T. Brand; and the fourth, another cup given by a second son of Mr. Poley, by Private J. King. After the match, the fifty-eight competitors were entertained at Boxted Hall by Captain J. G. W. Poley.

Agents of the Archæological Society of Kent have been engaged during the last few days opening several ancient graves in the parish of Sarre, near Sandwich. The spot selected is situated near the mill, being a little to the east of the present parochial burial-ground. Traces of human remains were discovered in abundance, evidently those of warriors, as, in several instances, swords and spears were discovered close beside the bodies, which were found at a depth of about 4 ft. Several Roman coins, and rings, and other ornaments were discovered in close proximity to the remains.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has been the guest of the Very Rev. Dean Tighe, at Londonderry. On arriving at the station he was received by the Bishop of Derry, Dean Tighe, the Mayor (Mr. Lindsay), and a number of the leading citizens. An address, with the freedom of the city, was presented to him by the Corporation, and yesterday week he opened the new Londonderry bridge, recently completed for public traffic, and was entertained at a banquet in the evening. His Excellency has returned to Dublin.

The Channel Fleet arrived in Dublin Bay last Saturday, and the visitors from Dublin and its neighbourhood have been as numerous and as enthusiastic as their friends on this side of the Channel. The officers were entertained at dinner on Monday night. The banquet was given in the Mansion House, and the Lord Mayor presided, but the entertainment was provided by subscriptions from the citizens. A ball was given on Tuesday evening in the Rotundo, which was numerously and gaily attended. The medical officers of the fleet were entertained at dinner on Tuesday by Dr. Corrigan, the President of the Royal College of Physicians.

The fourth annual conference of the South Staffordshire Association for the Promotion of Adult Education and Evening Schools was held on Monday last at West Bromwich. The proceedings commenced with the business meeting, which was held at the rooms of the Christian Institute, at twelve o'clock, when the chair was taken by Lord Lyttelton. The committee congratulate the members and the delegates from institutions in the union on the successful operations which had marked the past year, and expressed their belief that the association would soon overcome the difficulties which generally attend the establishment of a new institution.

The annual show of the Woodstock Agricultural and Horti- cultural Society took place, on Tuesday, in Blenheim Park, which, as well as the private gardens attached to the ducal mansion, was thrown open to the members and visitors of the society by his Grace the Duke of Marlborough. The show of flowers, which was exceedingly fine, took place under marquees pitched on the lawn near the palace, and a volunteer band attended throughout the day. The number of visitors was very large, and the show was a complete success. The prizes were distributed by the Duchess of Marlborough. In the evening the members of the society dined together—Lord Dillon in the chair.

In the course of some excavations at Pershore Abbey Church, Worcestershire, on Thursday week, the workmen, in digging round the foundations, found the remains of a tessellated pavement, which once constituted the floor of the north wing of the Abbey Church. Remains of a similar description were found, in a beautiful state of preservation, in St. Edgar's Chapel. Men with bows and arrows, lions, deer, and other devices were depicted on the pavement. It is contemplated to take the whole of the pavement up and replace it in the interior of the church. Pieces of the bells which were broken or melted at the great fire which consumed a portion of the edifice have also been found. Traces of the fire are still visible on the walls of the church.

The *Elgin Courant* mentions a fight between a lad of seven- teen and a stag, at Glenavan. The animal was being hayed by a brace of deerhounds, and was getting the best of the fight, when young Morrison attacked it with a bludgeon: it soon broke over the animal's horns. The stag then turned upon him, pitching him over a rock; but, on coming at him again, the lad seized its horn with one hand and plunged a knife into its heart with the other.—As a pendant to the above "wild sport," the *Orkney Herald* mentions the capture of a solan goose by Dr. Logie, of Kirkwall. He was driving home at night, when the bird, being attracted by the light, persisted in hovering about the vehicle so closely that he seized it.

A large whisky-still was discovered in full operation last Saturday, in a retired wood a few miles to the west of Newcastle-on-Tyne. A water-butt had been stolen from Coalburn farmhouse, near Winlaton, and the traces left behind in rolling it away afforded a clue to its destination, which was followed up by police-constables Stephenson and Thompson, of the Durham County Constabulary. It led them through woods, fields, and even standing corn, for about three miles, and then suddenly terminated at the brink of a cliff, about sixty feet high, at a solitary place called Milkhouse Burn. On looking over the edge of the cliff the officers were astonished to see a whisky-still in full operation. A pitman, named Thomas Carr, and his wife were attending to it. The officers found fourteen gallons of "wash" near the still, and about four gallons of nearly complete whisky. The prisoners were taken before the county bench at Gateshead on Tuesday, and were remanded.

Yesterday week, as the workmen employed on the eastern section of the Isle of Wight Railway were making a cutting near the little hamlet of Wroxall, in the vicinity of Lord Yarborough's former seat of Appuldurcombe, they came upon an urn filled with Roman coins. Unfortunately, the urn was broken up, and the contents partially dispersed before its value was discovered; but a considerable number of the coins, of which there appears to have been some thousands, together with the fragments of the urn, still remain in the possession of George Smith, the foreman (but for whom the whole would have been carted away with the rubbish), in addition to a large number that have found their way into the stores of private collectors. The urn, which was a perfectly plain one of baked clay, lay about 5 ft. beneath the surface. No bones or marks of interment were discovered near it. This is by far the largest "find" of Roman coins ever made in the Isle of Wight, though a considerable number have been discovered scattered about in different parts. The coins still await examination by a qualified antiquary. The earliest noticed in a cursory survey is one of Claudius, by whom, or rather his Generals (Vespasian), the island was first reduced under the Roman yoke.

A disgraceful riot has taken place at St. Catherine's, a village near Guildford. It appears that the "Sunday before the annual fair, which takes place on Oct. 4, is known as 'Tap-up' Sunday, and on that day, as well as on the fair-day itself, an old charter permits beer to be drawn at all hours. Tap-up Sunday is also associated with a popular license—that of throwing chestnuts, which this year was exercised in a very serious manner." A mob of rustics, about 400, not content with pelting passers-by with chestnuts, hurled showers of stones at them, severely wounding some of them, among whom were two ladies. A gentleman, venturing calmly to expostulate with them, was rewarded with a reception of this nature, and the ruffians, thinking they had let him off too easily for his presumption, went to his premises and pulled up the whole of the wooden inclosures of his property and conveyed them to the top of St. Catherine's, where they made a huge bonfire. The whole account of the affair reads like an episode in the history of the manners and customs of the English in the fifteenth century. The county constabulary force was powerless.

James Andrews, a "tall, seedy-looking man," was charged at the Liverpool Police Court, on Wednesday, with having stolen a number of decorations and insignia, apparently belonging to a military officer. The prisoner was given into custody whilst attempting to dispose of the articles at a shop. Amongst the articles produced was a gold ornament of a K.C.B., for which he wanted 30s. On being searched at the police-office there were found in his possession a jewel and ribbon of a K.C.B.; a star with a silver plate in the centre bearing the inscription of one of the battles of the Indian campaign of 1843; a large and handsome gold seal, on which was engraved a coat of arms with three fleurs-de-lis upon a shield, and the motto "Fulmus Troes;" the star of a K.C.B.; a massive gold memorial mourning ring with a diamond in the centre, with the inscription, "A sister's Gift;" a small silver medal, with "Sobraon" and "Ferozepore" inscribed on the bars; a smaller gold jewel of a K.C.B.; the broken pieces of a larger one; a small silver medal with the inscription "Chillianwallah" and "Goojerat;" a small star with ribbons attached, the centre bearing the words "Maharajpore, 29th Dec., 1843;" a large silver medal, with ribbon attached, and the words "Sobraon" and "Ferozepore" engraved on the bars, and on the rim the words "Lt.-Col. R. J. H. Birch, 17th Regt., No. 1." This medal was one of those issued to the army of the Sutlej. Another Punjaub medal with the name of the same officer was found upon him, with other articles. The prisoner was remanded.

The dinner of the Staffordshire Agricultural Society came off at Stafford yesterday week. The Earl of Lichfield presided. The chairman, in proposing success to the society, referred to the subject of steam cultivation, and said that an extraordinary amount of improvement was to be effected by that method. He hoped it would not be long ere companies would be formed for the purpose of letting steam-ploughs to farmers requiring them. But it must be remembered that to fit farms for steam cultivation a large outlay would in the majority of cases be required. The shape of the fields must be altered, and expenses incurred in various other ways. All this pointed in one direction—that more and more capital would have to be laid out on land, and that therefore it became every day more important that encouragement should be given to the expenditure of money upon it. He then referred to the abundance of the harvest, and adverted briefly to the subject of improving labourers' dwellings. He said a great deal of responsibility rested upon agents, who were in many instances to blame for the wretched condition of labourers' dwellings.—Mr. C. B. Adderley, M.P., said that want of security to the tenant was at the bottom of much want of progress in agriculture; and he was glad that the subject had been taken in hand by the Earl of Lichfield, who was not likely to let it drop before effecting a satisfactory settlement. The great aim ought to be to give the tenant security. He had heard a gentleman declare that there was a considerable number of farmers in the midland counties who did not get out of their farms a fair interest for the capital they had invested in them, but who would have greater incomes if they withdrew their capital, invested it in the funds, put their feet on the fender, and smoked their pipes. Lord Harrowby proposed "The Health of the Tenant Farmers." He also said it could not be expected that tenants should improve their farms unless they had security for their outlay. He preferred an agreement for compensation to the tenant to leases, because as the expiration of the term of a lease approached the tenant was under the same species of discouragement as that against which he had now to fight; but under an agreement he would have a perpetual guarantee that at whatever time his tenancy expired he would receive compensation for his outlay upon unexhausted improvements. Whilst upon the subject of labourers' cottages, he remarked that those in towns were in a far worse condition than those in the country, and the duties of the Legislature would not be fully discharged until provision was made for thoroughly ventilating the narrow lanes and courts of cities and large towns. However small and inconvenient a country labourer's cottage, it was surrounded and ventilated with pure air.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.—Mr. Arthur Peel, third son of the late Sir Robert, has come forward as the Liberal candidate for Coventry. If returned, he says he shall enter Parliament as a member of the great Liberal party, and a supporter of Lord Palmerston's Government, economy in the public expenditure, a well-considered measure of reform, and religious liberty. Mr. Eaton, of Hyde Park, is the Conservative candidate. He says in his address, although no friend to the ballot, he would willingly concur in any well-digested measure having for its object a wider extension of the suffrage to the working classes. While deeply attached to the principles of the Church of England, he was not indifferent to the scruples of those who conscientiously differ from that Church, and his desire would be to act consistently with the well-being and true interests of all Christian denominations.—It seems to be understood amongst all parties that the Hon. F. Lygon will be elected for West Worcestershire without opposition.—In the event of the retirement of Lord Robert Clinton, through illness, from North Nottinghamshire, it is probable that Lord Lincoln, son of the Duke of Newcastle, will be brought forward.—Sir Robert Peel has been down to Tamworth to support the interest of Mr. Cowper. The other candidate is Mr. John Peel, of Middleton Hall, near Tamworth, a Manchester merchant, who holds views as indefinite on the church-rate question as Mr. Cowper. Mr. Peel refuses to pledge himself on any question.—The elevation of Mr. Serjeant Pigott to a seat on the judicial bench has caused a vacancy in the representation for the borough of Reading. Already one candidate has appeared to supply the vacancy in the representation—Mr. G. Shaw Lefevre, a relative of a former member for the borough and nephew of Viscount Eversley. In his address he says:—"In home politics the evenly-balanced state of two great parties in the House of Commons, added to the engrossing interest of foreign affairs, has doubtless caused the postponement of many necessary measures of reform; but I hope that such questions will at an early period obtain the attention they require; and, if intrusted with your confidence, I will do my utmost to promote their advancement.—At Barnstaple Mr. Bremridge, a local attorney, is the Conservative candidate for the seat vacant by the death of Mr. Potts. The second candidate is Thomas Lloyd, Esq., of Speke Hall, near Birmingham. This gentleman is a Liberal, and states that he is in favour of the extension of the borough franchise, of Mr. Locke King's £10 franchise in counties, and of the 40s. freehold franchise. He approves of the ballot, is a member of the Church of England, a supporter of liberty of conscience and freedom of opinion, and in the interest of the Church he desires the abolition of church rates. He approves of Lord Palmerston's policy.—The new Act to limit and define the time for elections during the recess will take effect in the forthcoming elections. By several Acts, from George III. to the 22nd of Victoria, the Speaker was enabled to issue his warrant to the Clerk of the Crown to make out new writs for the election of members of the House of Commons during the recess of Parliament, after giving fourteen days' notice in the *London Gazette*. The law was altered by the recent Act, and now six days, and not fourteen, is the time prescribed for notice by the Speaker.

The last intelligence given by the journals of the Beaujolais, the Maconnais, and the Bourgogne, is that the vintage in those districts will be inferior in quantity to last year's, but that the wine will be of a very superior quality.

M. Paul Mendelssohn, brother of the celebrated composer, has handed over to the Mayor of Leipsic 1500 thalers, arising from the sale of his brother's letters. The interest of this sum is to be given yearly, on the 3rd of February, the anniversary of the great musician's birth, to two widows of artists of the Leipsic orchestra designated by that magistrate.

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NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE idea of any meeting this year between Lord Clifden and Macaroni seems quite given up, and "Argus" states that they will most probably not face each other before the Ascot Cup Day; if Lord St. Vincent (after special mentioning York or Doncaster as the venue in his challenge) chooses to give away what he considers the advantages of ground. Lord Clifden arrived at the Victoria Station on the Tuesday after the St. Leger with four greys to his van, postilions, grooms, &c., with brown and white ribbons. No doubt, as a noble Lord recently said of his prize Southdown ram, he will "have mutton-chops, if he likes," to eat all winter. Never did owner, horse, and trainer work their way so bravely out of adversity. A curious instance of the truth of running occurred last week. On Tuesday Fanfaron ran a dead heat, 1¾ mile, over Richmond course, with Oldminster, at 9st 9lb., after a splendid head-and-head struggle from the distance. In the second bout Fanfaron forced the running and won cleverly by a neck. On the Friday the pair ran the same distance over Manchester course at 9st 5lb., and, after racing together all the way, the young one just won again by a head! The above is, perhaps, the best specimen of staying which the Fandango stock have shown as yet, and will put his foreign owner in still better humour with his purchase. Sir Tatton Sykes only retains one relic of the old Sledmere blood, but that is a pretty choice one—"a two-year-old chestnut filly by Colsterdale, dam by Pyrrhus the First, out of Thornhill's dam, by Hetman Platoff—Chateau Margaux—Grey Momus's dam." Let us hope that ere long she may have nine or ten companions in those beautiful paddocks across the road. The Mecca of Yorkshire would look very strange without a few thorough-bred mares and foals.

The *Sporting Life* states that the settling for the St. Leger has been most satisfactory, with two exceptions, one of whom was "absent without leave" on a former occasion. Monmouth has produced another two-year-old Lambton winner in Lord Uxbridge's Vabalathus, bred by Captain Skipworth, whose lot of Lambton yearlings have been again purchased by his Lordship. Sir Joseph Hawley's Doncaster success with his new trainer was eclipsed at Newmarket by the victory of his St. Alexis, a son of Stockwell and Mendicant, in the Great Eastern Railway Handicap. Linda was struck out; and the 9 lb. extra quite defeated Fille de l'Air in the Hopeful Stakes, which Lord Stamford's Yamuna (purchased at her Majesty's annual sale for 600 gs.) won by a head. His Lordship has thus been rewarded for following the Imaus family blood so closely as he has done: and he has a yearling half-brother to the chestnut in breaking. The stable also won during the afternoon with Bertha and Cambuscan; Fantail (W. Boyce) showed her tail from the post to a couple in the Grand Duke Michael: and Fordham's defeat of Sam Rogers and Aldcroft in two successive races did a good deal towards restoring that ancient prestige which he lost so terribly in the Derby. The Caledonian Hunt at Perth, Bedford, and Northallerton are the race meetings of next week, and the coursing commences as well with Ashdown Park, Combermere, Border Club, Market Weighton (O), County Louth Club, and Tredegar Park Club.

It is not yet decided who goes with the "Australian team" in the place of Mortlock. Let us trust that they will come back determined to bury all those unfortunate differences which have fairly poisoned the past cricket season, and deprived us of a second match between the Elevens. If other leading cricketers had only taken the manly independent course which Willsher did, and not shirked playing at The Oval to please any one, we should have soon heard the end of it. E. M. Grace made 112 in a match with a weak Eleven of England at Southampton this week, and was beautifully caught by Caffyn. "Billy" made the best score, 22 and 19 (including a square leg hit for six), for his side, but without avail, as the Gentlemen of the Southern Counties won the match by nine wickets. Twenty-two Nottingham "colts" (selected from sixty) fairly collared the Eleven of their county, but it was not played out, to the great advantage of the latter.

The *Sporting Magazine* is illustrated by a spirited sketch after Corbet, who is much happier in horses than in dogs; but Hacker's rough engraving of it shows very badly by the finished work of Backshell, who renders full justice to one of the best things we have had from Cooper's hand for some time. A smart copy of verses accompanies the latter picture. "The Omnibus" is devoted entirely to the Doncaster week, with the exception of the part where the writer describes his interview, *en route* with "The Poet Close." "Bachelor's Hall" pursues its course merrily; and "A Deer-drive in America" and "The Pheasants and the Coverts" are seasonable papers. *Baily's* portrait of the month is Lord William Powlett, in whose memoir some characteristic reminiscences of his late father are introduced. "The Gentleman in Black" revels in the racing of the Black Forest; and there is capital promise in the first chapter of the "Early Days of an M.F.H." "The Van" is most amusing in its Doncaster chat, but its shorthorn lore is rather funny.

NEWMARKET FIRST OCTOBER MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Trial Plate.—Press Forward f., 1. Gentle Kitty c., 2. Naxos, 3.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 sovs.—Bertha, 1. Leotard, 2. Prince Lee Boo, 3.
Hopeful Stakes.—Yamuna, 1. Tomfoolery, 2. Fille de l'Air, 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Zeelo, 1. Atlas, 2. The Hare, 3.
Great Eastern Railway Handicap.—St. Alexis, 1. Queen Elizabeth, 2. Juliet, 3.
Buckenham Stakes.—Hengist, 1. Phemy f., 2.
Croome Stakes.—Cambuscan, 1. Durham, 2.
Grand Duke Michael Stakes.—Fantail, 1. Escape, 2. Melrose, 3.
Third Year of the Fourteenth Produce Stakes.—Harlequin, 1. Hurricane, 2. Buckenham, 3.

WEDNESDAY.

Fifty Pounds.—Novice walked over.
Second Year of the Fifteenth Triennial Produce Stakes.—Tornado, 1. Turcos, 2. The Ranger, 3.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 15 sovs.—Moulsey, 1. Bradamante, 2. Regina, 3.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 sovs.—Merry Maid, 1. Knave of Trumps, 2. Wild Duck, 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Antoinette, 1. Lady Constance f., 2. Salvioni, 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Edward the Confessor, 1. Folly, 2. Plover, 3.
St. Leger Stakes.—The Ranger, 1. Early Purl, 2. Sandford, 3.
Granby Stakes.—Union Jack, 1. Linda, 2. Durham, 3.

THURSDAY.

Queen's Plate.—Isoline, 1. Harlequin, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Walloon, 1. Croagh Patrick, 2.
Sixteenth Triennial Stakes.—Ely, 1. Tomato, 2.
Handicap Plate of £50.—Manrico, 1. Bosh, 2.
Handicap Sweepstakes.—Land of the West, 1. Galileo, 2.
Rutland Plate.—Acolyte, 1. Esperance, 2.
Sweepstakes of 5 sovs.—Marpesia f., 1. Naxas, 2.

LATEST BETTING ON THURSDAY.

CESAREWITCH.—12 to 1 agst Lioness (t), 25 to 1 agst Drummer Boy (t), 25 to 1 agst Limosina (t), 28 to 1 agst Romanoff (t), 30 to 1 agst Anfield (t), 30 to 1 agst Fantail (t), 100 to 3 agst Cher Amie (t), 100 to 3 agst Umpire (t), 40 to 1 agst Hurricane (t), 40 to 1 agst Buckenham (t), 50 to 1 agst Twilight (t).

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—100 to 8 agst Catch 'em Alive (t), 25 to 1 agst Exchequer (t), 40 to 1 agst Cairncastle (t), 50 to 1 agst Bathilde (t), 1000 to 15 agst Jacqueline c (t), 1000 to 15 agst Polynesia (t).

"TULLOCHGORUM."—(To the Editor).—In your notice of the opening of the Inverness and Perth Railway you say, referring to a portion of the route, "The farms which give name to the reel of Tulloch and the song of Tullochgorum. Of this latter Burns says that it is the best song Scotland ever saw. It was written by a Jacobite Bishop of the Scottish Episcopal Church." Permit me to correct this statement. The author of Tullochgorum was the Rev. John Skinner, Episcopal Clergyman, Longside, Aberdeenshire. He was not a Bishop, although he might have been; but he declined the offer, and said—"I'll rather abide with the numerous flock of which I have the charge and keep a' the Bishops in Scotland *richt*."—A GRANDSON OF THE POET. Longside, Aberdeenshire.

A Treasury warrant has come into operation providing that all packets consisting of patterns or samples of merchandise, of no intrinsic value, may be transmitted by the post, within the United Kingdom, at the following rates:—On every such packet, if not exceeding 4 oz. in weight, there shall be charged and taken one uniform rate of postage of 3d.; if exceeding 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 6d.; if exceeding 8 oz. and not exceeding 16 oz., 1s.; if exceeding 16 oz. and not exceeding 24 oz., 1s. 6d. No such packet shall exceed 24 oz. in weight, or more than 2 ft. in length, width, or depth. There shall be no inclosure, sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, or any writing or printing, except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender thereof, a trade-mark, and number and price. All packets shall be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to be easy of examination. Nevertheless, samples of seeds, drugs, and such other articles and things as cannot be sent in open covers may be inclosed in bags of linen or of other material, which shall be tied at the neck; but bags so closed that they cannot be readily opened, even though they be transparent, shall not be used for that purpose. The postage must, in every case, be paid in stamps.

THE REVENUE.

	The YEAR ended Sept. 30, 1863.			QUARTER ended Sept. 30, 1863.		
	Net Revenue	Increase	Decrease	Net Revenue	Increase	Decrease
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Customs	23,771,000	..	92,000	5,872,000	..	329,000
Excise	16,992,080	..	428,000	3,992,000	318,000	—
Stamps	9,146,000	321,055	..	2,191,000	11,000	—
Taxes	3,193,000	33,000		176,000	10,000	—
Property Tax	10,605,000	73,000	..	836,000	..	104,000
Post Office ..	3,760,000	200,000	..	935,000	10,000	—
Crown Lands	301,560	4,979	..	68,000	1,000	—
Miscellaneous	2,725,882	706,808	..	411,504	..	102,479
Totals ..	70,434,382	1,338,842	520,000	14,411,504	350,000	539,479
		£308,812 Net Increase.			£189,479 Net Decrease.	

The funeral of the late George Potts, Esq., the Conservative M.P. for Barnstaple, took place on Monday last at Tottenham.

Intelligence from the Caucasus, highly unfavourable to the Russians, has been received. The Circassians are everywhere resuming the offensive.

The Accountant-General's office of the Court of Chancery will be open on Thursday, the 15th; Friday, the 16th; and Saturday, the 17th instant., for the delivery out of any regular interest draughts which have become payable in respect of the October dividends, and of any other regular interest draughts which shall have become payable during the closing of the office.

The new Passengers Act took effect on Thursday. Some important alterations are made. Every steam-vessel, British, foreign, or colonial, carrying passengers other than cabin-passengers, is to be subject to the provisions of the Act of 1855 and the present. In future, persons called "stowaways," who get on board fraudulently to obtain a passage, are to be liable to a penalty of £20. In the event of a master proceeding to sea without a certificate of clearance the ship is to be forfeited, but may be released on payment of a sum not exceeding £2000.

The distribution of flags to the army of Roumania by Prince Couza took place on the 14th ult. at the chapel of the camp at Cotrocent. The Ministers of State, the Judges, the high clergy, the civil employés, and an immense crowd of persons, including many ladies, assisted at this imposing ceremony. After the performance of mass and the benediction of the flags, they were delivered by the Prince to the several Colonels. Prince Couza, surrounded by the clergy and the troops, then made an eloquent speech from the throne, which dwelt upon the fact that their old standards, which perpetuated the memory of the separation of Moldavia and Wallachia, were now replaced by the flag which reunited the colours of the two Principalities—the flag of Roumania one and indivisible.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The fluctuations in the value of Home Securities, this week, have been trifling; nevertheless, owing chiefly to the demand for money having been very active, the amount of business doing, both for money and time, has been somewhat limited, and the supply of Stock afloat has rather increased. Indian Stocks, &c., have changed hands slowly, at about previous quotations.

The Money Market is well supplied with capital. The great activity in the demand, however, has kept prices firm, and very little accommodation has been obtained under the bank rate. In Lombard-street, the quotations are as follows:—

Thirty days' bills	3½ 4 per cent	Four months' bills	4½ per cent.
Sixty days' bills	4½ „	Six months' bills	4½ 5 „
Three months' bills	4½ „		

Very high rates have been paid in the Stock Exchange in connection with the adjustment of the foreign account.

Throughout the Continent money continues in moderate request. We annex the rates in the leading cities:—

	Bank rate per cent.	Open market per cent.		Bank rate.	Open market.
Paris	4	3½	Amsterdam	3	3
Vienna	5	5	Turin	5	5
Berlin	4	3½	Brussels ..	4	3½
Frankfort ..	3	2½	Hamburg ..	—	3
			St. Petersburg	6	8

About £900,000 in bullion has arrived, and most of the gold at hand has been sent into the Bank of England. Several parcels, however, have been withdrawn for export, and the steamer for India has taken out £557,000, of which £170,000 is gold, the remainder silver.

A new bank for the metropolis has been started. It is called the East London Bank, with a capital of £600,000, in shares of £50 each.

Letters from New York state that the Money Market was very sensitive, and that gold continued to fluctuate rapidly. Nearly the whole of the Continental exchanges are still in favour of this country.

On Monday the Consol Market was far from active, yet prices ruled steady:—Consols, for Money, were done at 93¾ ⅞; Ditto, for Time, 93⅞ ½; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92 to ½; India Five per Cents, 106¼ ½; Ditto Debentures, 100½; Exchequer Bills, 1s. dis. to 2s. prem. The Five per Cent Rupee Paper was 107½. The Funds were heavy on the following day. Consols, for Transfer, closed at 93⅝ ½; Ditto, for Time, 93⅞ ½; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91⅞; India Five per Cents, 105½ ½; Exchequer Bills, 1s. dis. to 2s. prem.; India Five-and-a Half per Cent Paper, 116¾. On Wednesday Consols were 93⅛ ⅜ for Money, and 93⅜ ½ for Time; Reduced and New Three per Cents realised 91⅞ 92; India Five per Cents, 106½ ¾; Ditto Debentures, 100½; Ditto Bonds, 16s. to 20s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1s. dis. to 2s. prem. On Thursday the market was without material change:—Consols, for Money, marked 93¼ to ⅜; for Account, 93⅜ ½; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91⅞ 92; Exchequer Bills, par to 3s. prem.; and India Five per Cents, 106¾ ¼.

The New Two-and-a-Half per Cents changed hands at 77. Bank Stock, for Account, sold at 238.

The returns of the Board of Trade, showing the extent of our trade during the first eight months of the year, are very favourable.

The dealings in American Securities have been on a very moderate scale. Prices, however, have been fairly supported. United States Five per Cents have been 68; Atlantic and Great Western Seven per Cents, 81; Erie Seven per Cents, 70.

A very unfavourable report has been issued by the directors of the Great Ship Company. The trade liabilities exceed £30,000; but, in some quarters, the shareholders are recommended to form a new company.

The market for Foreign Securities has been rather flat, and, in some instances, the quotations have slightly declined. Confederate Scrip, however, is somewhat firmer, at 24 to 26 dis. Egyptian Seven per Cents have realised 101¼; Greek, 34; Ditto, Coupons, 18½; Mexican Three per Cents, 47¼; Moorish, 95; Portuguese Three per Cents, 40½; Russian Five per Cents, 93½; Spanish Passive, 35½; Ditto, Certificates, 14½; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 95½; Ditto, 1858, 70½; Ditto, 1862, 71; Italian Five per Cents, 73½. Venezuela Three per Cents, 26½; Ditto, Six per Cents, 61½.

A full average business has been transacted in Joint-stock Bank Shares, and prices have ruled very firm. Agra and United Service have sold at 11½; Alliance 41½; Ditto, New, 21; Bank of Egypt, 27½; Bank of Queensland 15½; Bank of Wales 8½; Bank of New Zealand, 12½; Brazilian and Portuguese, 8½; Chartered of British Columbia, 12½; Consolidated, 10½; English and Irish, 11; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 25; Hindustan, China, and Japan, 29½; Imperial, 25; Imperial Ottoman, 19½; London and Brazilian, 51; London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate, 5½; London and Colonial, 9; London and County, 5½; London and Middlesex, 9½; London and Northern, 12; London and South African, 2½ ex new; Mercantile and Exchange, 11½; National Provincial of England, 13⅞; Ditto, New, 37; Oriental, 60½; Provincial of Ireland, 9½; Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi, 7; Standard of British South Africa, 24½; Union of Australia, 58; Union of England and France, 11; and Union of London, 40.

Colonial Government Securities have been in limited request:—Canada Six per Cents have marked 103; Ditto, Five per Cents, 92½; New Brunswick Six per Cents, 102½; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1868 to 1892, 102½; and Victoria Six per Cents, 114½.

The Miscellaneous Market, on the whole, has ruled steady:—Berlin Waterworks have sold at 9½; Crystal Palace Debentures, 118; Egyptian Commercial and Trading, 4½; General Credit and Finance of London, 5½; Great Ship, Seventeen-and-a-Half per Cent Preference, 3s. 6d.; Hudson's Bay, 9½; International Financial Society, 11; Italian Irrigation, Canal Cavour, 4½; Ditto, Six per Cent Bonds, 89½; Joint-Stock Discount, 7; London District Telegraph, 1½; Mediterranean Extension Telegraph, 3½; and United Kingdom Telegraph, 2½.

The Railway Share Market has been extremely inactive, but no change of importance has taken place in the quotations. The "calls" for the present month, chiefly for foreign lines, is £1,000,000. Annexed are Thursday's official closing prices:—

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Caledonian, 120; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 39½; Great Eastern, 51⅞; Great Northern, A Stock, 124½; Great Western, 86; Ditto, West Midland Oxford, 43; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 112¾; London and Blackwall, 73; London and Brighton, 112¾; London, Chatham, and Dover, 42½; London and North-Western, 103; London and South-Western, 102; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 46; Metropolitan, 131½; Ditto, New, 8; Midland, 124½; North British, 55½; Ditto, Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 26½; North-Eastern—Berwick, 101½; Ditto, York, 89; Shropshire Union, 51; South Devon, 32½; South-Eastern, 97½; Staines, Wokingham, and Woking, 10½; Victoria Station and Pimlico, 160½.

Preference Shares.—Great Western, Birmingham Stock, 75; Midland—Bristol and Birmingham, 139; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 107½; Ditto, Leicester and Hitchin, 91½.

Lines leased at Fixed Rentals.—Birkenhead, 91½; London, Tilbury, and Southend, 109.

British Possessions.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 104; Buffalo and Lake Huron, 6½; Calcutta and South-Eastern, 102½; Eastern Bengal, 101½; East Indian, 104½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 21½; Great Indian Peninsular, 106½; Great Southern of India, 107½; Great Western of Canada, 10½; Indian Branch, 2½; Madras Five per Cent, 108; Melbourne and Hobson's Bay, 57½.

Foreign.—Bahia and San Francisco, 20½; Northern Railway of Buenos Ayres, 10½; Ottoman, 12½; Recife and San Francisco, 19; Turin and Savona, 4.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending Sept. 30 shows the following results, when compared with the preceding statement:—

An increase of circulation of	£797,016	A decrease of bullion of	£151,957
An increase of public deposits of ..	978,995	An increase of rest of	1,750
An increase of other deposits of ..	857,890	A decrease of reserve of	918,458
An increase of securities of	2,790,594		

The total circulation is £22,312,747. Public deposits amount to £9,279,136; and private deposits to £13,717,480. Securities are £13,751,491; and the stock of bullion is £15,477,845.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Sept. 28.—The show of English wheat in to-day's market was very moderate. Selected samples of both red and white were taken off somewhat freely, at full prices; but other kinds met a dull inquiry, at late rates. Foreign wheat—the supply of which was large—moved off slowly, on former terms. The barley trade was heavy, at 1s. to 2s. per quarter less money. No change took place in the value of malt. We have to report a dull inquiry for oats, beans, and peas, at late rates. The flour trade was in a sluggish state, on former terms.

Sept. 30.—The demand for all kinds of produce was in a very inactive state to-day; nevertheless, compared with Monday, no change took place in prices.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, new, 40s. to 45s.; ditto, white, 41s. to 47s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s. to 45s.; rye, 32s. to 34s.; grinding barley, 26s. to 28s.; distilling ditto, 29s. to 32s.; malting ditto, 34s. to 38s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s. to 64s.; brown ditto, 56s. to 57s.; Kingston and Ware, 60s. to 64s.; Chevalier, 66s to 68s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s. to 22s.; potato ditto, 22s. to 24s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s. to 22s.; ditto, white, 16s. to 23s.; tick beans, 30s. to 33s.; grey peas, 34s. to 35s.; maple, 34s. to 40s.; white, 37s. to 38s.; boilers, 38s to 39s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 40s. to 42s.; town house-holds, 34s. to 36s.; country marks, 27s. to 30s. per 280lb. American flour, 14s. to 25s. per barrel; French, 30s. to 34s. per sack.

Seeds.—Terms have moved off heavily, on lower terms. Most other seeds, as well as oakum have met a slow inquiry, at late rates.

Linseed, English, crushing, 64s. to 69s.; Calcutta, 64s. to 65s.; hempseed, 44s. to 46s. per quarter; coriander, 16s. to 19s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 10s. to 11s.; white ditto, 11s. to 12s.; tares, 5s. 6d. to 6s. per bushel; English rapeseed 60s. to 64s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £9 10s. to £10 5s.; ditto, foreign, £9 15s. to £10 15s.; rape cakes, £5 to £6 15s. per ton; canary, 36s. to 50s. per quarter; red clover seed, 38s. to 48s.; white ditto, 54s. to 58s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6½d. per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 43s. 9d.; barley, 35s. 9d.; oats, 23s. 2d.; rye, 32s. 1d., beans, 38s. 11d.; peas, 37s. 5d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 44s. 10d.; barley, 34s. 3d.; oats, 21s. 9d.; rye, 32s. 7d.; beans, 39s. 5d.; peas, 36s. 3d.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 131,590; barley, 41,467; oats, 13,410; rye, 521; beans, 2234; peas, 1135 quarters.

Tea.—Most kinds are inactive, yet prices are fairly supported.

Sugar.—Raw qualities continue in fair request, at full currencies. Refined goods are a slow inquiry, at 44s. 6d. per cwt. for common brown lumps. Stock, 119,428 tons, against 87,953 tons last year.

Coffee.—The market has been devoid of animation, at about previous quotations. The stock amounts to 17,701 tons, against 3879 tons in 1862.

Rice.—Most qualities support previous rates, but the demand is by no means active. Stock, 42,704 tons, against 50,777 tons.

Provisions.—Irish butter moves off slowly, at 88s. to 100s. for Carlow, and 90s. to 104s. for Cork. Foreign qualities are dull, at 102s for the best Friesland. Bacon is less active, at 50s. to 56s. per cwt. for Waterford sizeable. Hams and lard is held at 48s. to 58s., and keg 42s. to 48s. per cwt. In other provisions very little is doing.

Tallow.—The trade is steady. P.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 44s 9d.; and for delivery during the last three months, 45s. per cwt. Rough fat, 2s. 3d. per 8 lb. Stock of tallow, 42,745 casks, against 37,353 ditto last year.

Oils.—Linseed oil is selling at 31s. per cwt. Rape may be quoted at £41 15s. to £45; olive, £51 to £60; cocoanut, £35 to £37; and due palm, £37. French turpentine, 76s. per cwt.

Spirits.—No change has taken place in the value of rum. Brandy and grain spirits move off slowly, at late rates.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 to £4 10s.; clover, £4 to £6; and straw, £1 5s. to £1 10s. per load.

Coals.—Best house coals, 18s. 6d. to 19s. 3d.; seconds, 17s. to 18s.; Hartley's, 15s. to 17s.; and manufacturers', 13s. 3d. to 15s. 3d. per ton.

Hops.—The supply of new hops is large, and the demand is steady, at from 100s. to 150s. per cwt.

Wool.—The market generally is firm, and the quotations are well supported.

Potatoes.—The supplies are very large and in excellent condition. Sales progress slowly, at from 50s. to 90s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, October 1.)—There was a fair average supply of beasts on offer here to-day, as to number; but the general quality of the stock was inferior. Sales progressed slowly, at Monday's currency. The top figure was 4s. 10d. per 8lb. The show of sheep was moderate. Most breeds changed hands somewhat freely, at full prices. The best Downs realised 5s. 2d. per 8 lb. Calves were in demand; but no change took place in the quotations. The best veal was worth fully 4s. 4d. per 8 lb. The sale for pigs was heavy, and prices had a drooping tendency. Much cows were very dull. Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; second quality ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. to 5s. 2d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 4d. to 4s.; prime small ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; large hogs, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; suckling calves, 14s. to 20s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 26s. each. Total supply:—Beasts, 1030; cows, 135; sheep, 6500; calves, 310; pigs, 470. Foreign: Beasts, 512; sheep, 1560; calves, 219; pigs, 30.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The trade for each kind of meat is heavy, as follows:—Beef, from 2s. 6d. to 4s.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; veal, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; and pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d. per 8 lb. by the carcase. ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 25.

BANKRUPTS.

M. S. MYERS, Delamere-terrace, Paddington, editor and manager of a newspaper.—J. TURNER, Cloth-fair, packing-case maker.—J. FRITHAMEL, Frith-street, Soho, corn merchant.—CECILIA WHEELER, Princes-square, Bayswater, boarding-house keeper.—R. MONTI, Bayhams-street, Camden-town, sculptor.—W. JEFFERY, Ann-street, Pentonville-hill, smith.—B. E. H., and W. J. MADLE, Frith-street, Soho-square, bow and arrow manufacturers.—H. JANNINGS, Ann's-terrace, Cambridge Heath, Hackney, commission agent.—C. SHIPWAY, New Barnet, Herts, carpenter and builder.—R. CROW, Chiswick, carpenter.—B. BAKER, Totteridge green, Hertfordshire.—R. RICHES, Marylebone-lane, Marylebone, newsvendor.—W. HARDY, Southery, Norfolk, innkeeper.—C. F. WHITE, Durham, grocer and provision dealer.—T. J. HOE, Bishopwearmouth, Durham, haberdasher.—T. BRANTON, Preston, Yorkshire, pig-jobber.—W. HANDLEY, Link-top, Worcestershire, butcher.—ELIZABETH POTTS, Leversholme, beer-seller.—R. ROBERTS, South Shields, Durham, greengrocer.—W. GRIFFITH, Tanrhwfa, Carnarvonshire, quarryman.—L. L. PACKWOOD, St. Martin, Hereford, grocer.—G. SIMONS, Leicester, boot and shoe manufacturer.—S. HARDING, Teagdale, Staffordshire, cordwainer.—W. C. LUCY, Lucas-road, Kennington Park, oil and colourman.—T. GRIFFITH, Newton Nottage, Glamorganshire.—H. REDPATH, St. George's-terrace, Priory-road, Kilburn, master mariner.—T. BIRD, Willenhall, Staffordshire, locksmith.—W. MALTBY, Ripley, Derbyshire, joiner.—K. TOWNEND, Bradford, Yorkshire, woolstapler.—H. SMITH, Liverpool, butcher.—E. SARGANT, Liverpool, manager of a spirit vault.—J. HICKMAN, Tranmere, Cheshire, builder.—J. C. NAPPIER, Manchester, calico-printer.—J. A. LATHBURY, Manchester, linen merchant.—E. PERKINS, Manchester, hosier.—O. MORRIS, Aberffraw, Anglesey, draper.—W. ROBERTS, Blaenafon, Monmouthshire, publican.—W. L. THOMAS, Hove, Sussex, engineer.—J. B. CURTIS, Wellingborough, Northampton, shoe manufacturer.—W. REES, Newton-Abbot, Devonshire, innkeeper.—W. WILSON, jun., Erbistock, Denbighshire, farmer.—J. SHOTTON, Burton-on-Trent, grocer.—J. SMITH, Leigh, Lancashire, greengrocer and beer-seller.—T. W. SHUTTLEWORTH, Little Bolton, Lancashire, butcher.—J. HEDLEY, Middlesborough, Yorkshire, auctioneer.—J. HUNTON, Stockton-upon-Tees, ale and porter merchant.—W. PLAISTOW, Great Coggeshall, Essex, market-gardener.—G. BROWN, Scarborough, jet worker.—R. BAILEY, Dawley, Salop, pit manager.—H. LLOYD, jun., Jackfield, Salop, innkeeper.—W. LUNN, Walsall, Staffordshire, innkeeper.—J. COLES, Leamington Priors, cabinetmaker.—H. DODDS, Elsdon, Northumberland, grocer.—H. E. HAYWARD, Leeds, innkeeper.—T. DAVIS, Birmingham, licensed victualler.—J. ADAMS, Leeds, publican.—G. FISHER, Leeds, butcher.—E. LINLEY, Leeds, butcher.—B. BATES, Brighton, seedsman.—E. BATEMAN, Canterbury, auctioneer.—E. BRACHER, Addison-terrace, Notting-hill, licensed victualler.—C. FINGLASS, Euston-road, tavern-keeper.—H. SIMPSON, Richmond-street, Haymarket, tailor.—J. HARRIOTT, Edgware-road, licensed victualler.—S. NICHOLLS, Carshalton, Surrey, architect and builder.—GRAHAM LOUISA BURNE, Brompton-square, lodging-house keeper.—C. W. W. PENRUDDOCKE, Coldharbour-lane, Camberwell.—J. B. OLASKE, Plumstead, Commander R.N.—H. R. HODDER, Sheffield, chemist and druggist.—J. BLACK, Loughborough, victualler and frame-smith.—H. HUGHES, Anstey, Leicestershire, boot and shoe maker.—J. LESTER, Sheepshead, Leicestershire, bag holder.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 29.

BANKRUPTS.

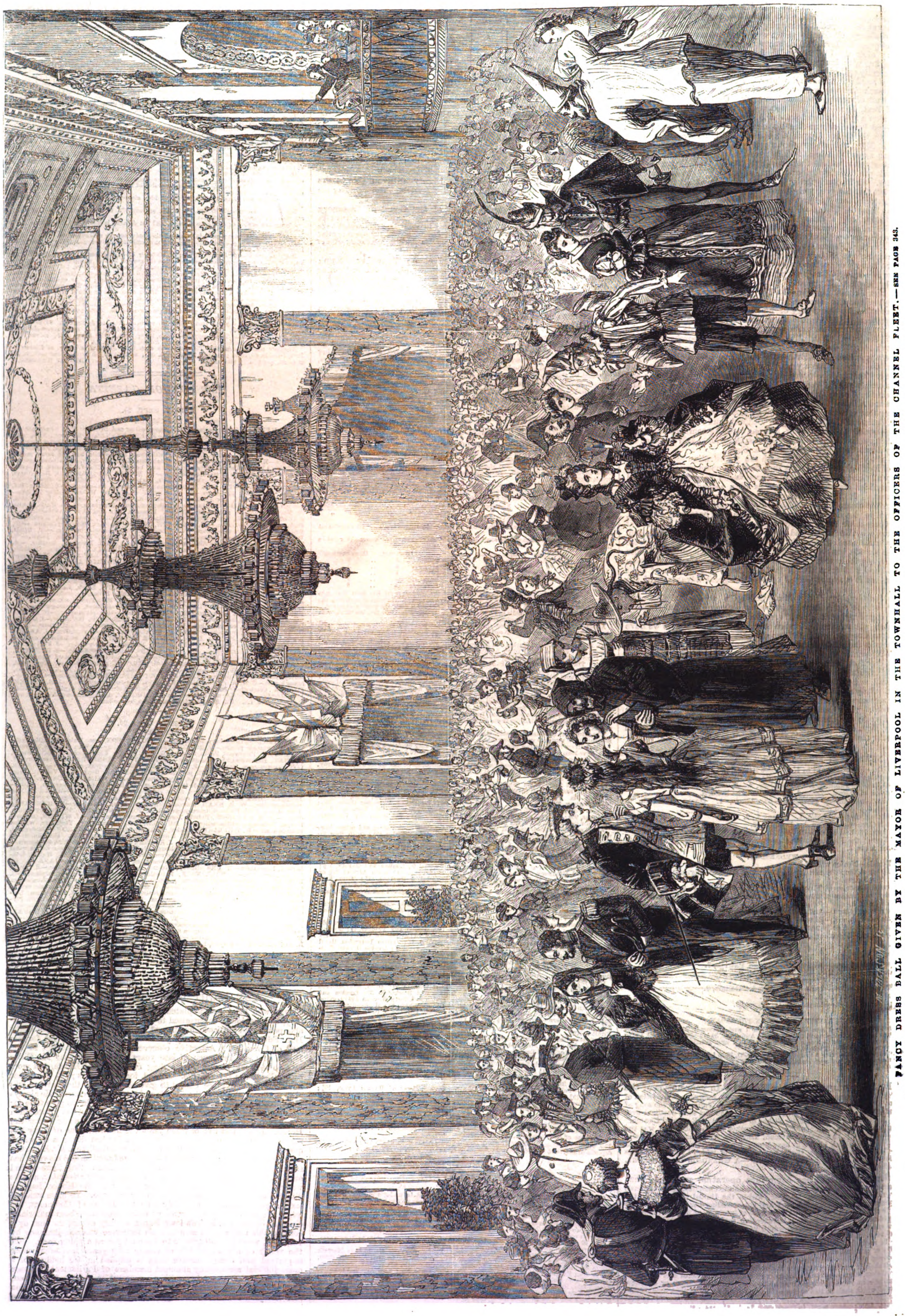
T. M. TAYLOR, Canterbury, bootmaker.—J. RICHARDSON, Great Union-street, Borough-road, lithographic printer.—T. ROCKCLIFFE, Summerford-grove, West Hackney, brewer.—A. PARSONS, Prestwood, Bucks, farmer.—E. BOUILDING, King's Lynn, Norfolk, chemist.—J. HUNT, Hammersmith, fishmonger.—ELIZABETH FORBES, Totton, Hampshire.—J. COX, Southampton, gunmaker.—F. G. H. LLOYD, Kennington-park, comedian.—S. STONE, Hedger-grove, Hackney, sawmill proprietor.—J. ELDRIDGE, Bond-street, Vauxhall, carpenter.—G. W. SUTER, Jewin-street, City, bagmaker.—J. W. WILSON, Barking-road, Essex, baker.—J. H. HEMBERY, Staple-inn, solicitor.—H. BINNELL, Birmingham, tailor.—E. WOOLF, Little Tower-street and Great Tower-street, wine merchant.—W. SIMON, New Basinghall-street, City, wholesale capmaker.—C. W. SWAISLAND, Reigate, Surrey, late copper-smelter.—W. E. HEAD, Walton-on-the-Naze, Essex, innkeeper.—W. HUMPHRIS, King-street, High Holborn, ironmonger.—R. M. JONES, Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorganshire, draper.—T. M. HARRISON, Thirsk, Yorkshire, veterinary surgeon.—J. WILSON, Osmondthorpe, Yorkshire, cattle-dealer.—A. HUDDLESTON, Stanningley, Yorkshire, woollen manufacturer.—W. WHITAKER, Morley, Yorkshire, plumber.—J. BURROWS, Chesterfield, Derbyshire, grocer.—J. HARRIS, Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, silversmith.—E. GRATTAN, Bagillt, Flintshire, draper.—J. KERSHAW, Rochdale, Lancashire, shopkeeper.—W. BYROM, Blackburn, Lancashire, publican.—G. F. ROBINSON, Manchester, cotton waste dealer.—W. GRIFFITH, Tanrhwfa, Carnarvonshire, quarryman.—H. SHAKE, Hulme, Lancashire, surveyor.—W. H. HULL, Hulme, Lancashire, worsted yarn dealer.—JANE BATES, Salford, Lancashire.—E. BRADBURY, Hulme, Lancashire, funeral furnisher.—E. COOK, Lincoln, beerseller.—T. WILKINSON, Millholme Embsay, Yorkshire, cottonspinner.—R. HOBKIRK, Chester-le-street, Durham, painter.—B. HODGKISS, Little Hulton, Lancashire, coaldealer.—T. BREWSTER, Kidderminster, broker.—J. SEYMOUR, Rochdale, brickmaker.—J. GRAYSON, Sheffield, spring knife manufacturer.—T. C. ROBERTSON, Wellborn, Lincolnshire, tailor.—H. MOORE, Nottingham, beerhouse-keeper.—W. G. CLASE, Plymouth, private tutor.—T. TARRY, Kingsthorpe, Northampton-shire, shoe manufacturer.—G. WATERFIELD, Kingsthorpe, Northamptonshire, beerhouse-keeper.—B. G. DEURY, Birmingham, lodging-house keeper.—T. GARBOTT, Chorley, Lancashire, warper.—W. ALBERY, Petersfield, Hants, hairdresser.—J. BECK, Carlton in Coverdale, Yorkshire, cattle dealer.—W. N. PYCROFT, Terrington St. Clement, Norfolk, butcher.—W. HARRIS, Dudley, Worcestershire, licensed victualler.—R. JONES, Ysgoldy, Carnarvonshire, quarryman.—H. BOOTHROYD, Southport, Lancashire, cabinetmaker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

G. SOMMERVILLE, Edinburgh, lapidary.—T. SCOTT, Bridgend, Argyleshire, general merchant.

THE RIGHT HON. EDWARD ELLICE.

THOSE who have contemplated the political world on the surface only, will, no doubt, be surprised to know that a statesman of remarkable power and influence has passed away in the person of the Right Hon. Edward Ellice, for many years member of Parliament for the city of Coventry. Attentive observers of the proceedings in the House of Commons, even of late years, were aware that Mr. Ellice was, so to speak, one of the standing counsel to the House, and more especially to the Liberal side. Indeed, for some years past, Mr. Ellice never rose in his place except to give advice; and that advice was always directed towards the adoption of a temperate course. He always urged moderation; usually suggested delay, in order to give time for consideration; and often interposed between a rash and hasty vote when the acknowledged leaders on both sides had lost all control over the House. In the last two or three years the neutralisation of party has reached to such a point, and the occasions for hot disputes on vexed questions have been so few, if they have existed at all, that Mr. Ellice has not been called on to exercise his prescriptive function, and his voice has scarcely been heard during the last three Sessions. Still there existed an abstract sense of his value as a Parliamentary arbitrator, and he was tacitly acknowledged to be the Nestor of the House, happily divested of the prosiness of his Homeric antitype. To have attained such a position in an assembly like



FANCY DRESS BALL GIVEN BY THE MAYOR OF LIVERPOOL IN THE TOWNHALL TO THE OFFICERS OF THE CHANNEL FLEET.—SEE PAGE 343.

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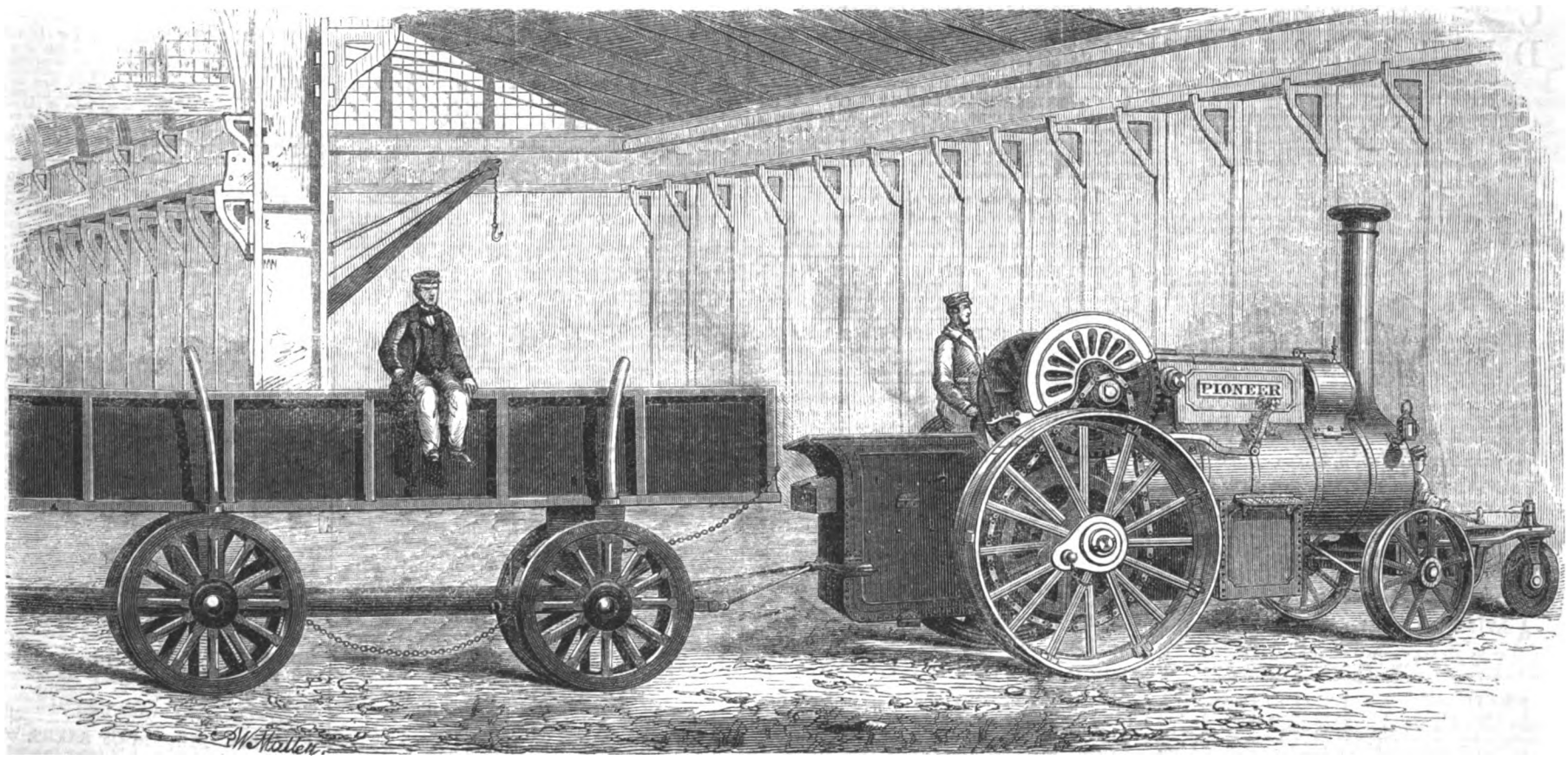
important part in politics during changeful and eventful times, and, coincidently with the punctual and unwearied performance of public duties, to administer the affairs of more than one commercial undertaking, besides those of the house of business with which he was privately connected. Those who attribute the peculiarities of a man's character to the influence of blood and race might find an apt instance of their theory in Mr. Ellice. In his shrewdness, his calm judgment, his tact, and his faculty—without the least offence, be it spoken—of cultivating successfully the main chance, a good deal of the inherent qualities which are supposed to belong to the races from which he sprung might be traced. His grandfather, a descendant of a Scottish family in Aberdeenshire, settled in the Transatlantic possessions of England; his father, on the breaking out of the War of Independence, which issued in the establishment of the United States of America, removed to Canada, and founded there a mercantile house, which in time became great, and was at length established in London. Mr. Ellice, his third son, was born in London; was educated first at Winchester School and afterwards at the Scotch University of St. Andrew; and early in life entered his father's office as a clerk. After a short probation, he was employed as the agent of the house in the occasional supervision of its affairs in Canada and the United States, and between 1803 and 1859, he paid several visits to those countries, observing their growth in population, wealth, trade, and commerce; and he acquired peculiar knowledge of their political condition. He was intimately acquainted with all the principal statesmen of the United States of the last half-century; and is said to have concurred with them in that political prescience which anticipated a rupture and a struggle for ascendancy on the one part, and for independence on the other, between the North and South. In 1818, Mr. Ellice entered Parliament as member for Coventry; and he represented that borough, with a short interval between 1826 and 1830, until his death. His political principles at that time were what were then called extreme Radical; that is, he was of the school of Sir Francis Burdett; was an associate of Sir John Cam Hobhouse and Lord King; and it may be here parenthetically mentioned that he was a friend of Byron, and was associated with him in the management of Drury-lane Theatre. It would seem that the Radicalism of that day is pure Conservatism now, for Sir Francis Burdett's last election was won by him on a profession of at least modern Tory principles; and since 1832 Mr. Ellice has been a steady opponent of any organic political change. No doubt Mr. Ellice's position in society must have been an assured one even before he entered on public and Parliamentary life, for in 1809 he married a sister of Earl Grey. After her death, in 1842, he married the widow of the Earl of Leicester, better known as Coke of Norfolk, the lady being a daughter of the fourth Earl of Albemarle. Even in his matrimonial alliances he was true to his political principles, for he thus became connected by family ties with the chiefs of the Liberal party. By the time that Earl Grey succeeded to office Mr. Ellice had glided into Whiggery; and it was as patronage Secretary to the Treasury in the Whig Government of 1830 that Mr. Ellice first held office. At all times, this office is one of great importance, not only to a Government but to the party to which that Government belongs. As what is technically called the "Whipper-in" of the Administration, the patronage Secretary to the Treasury has the whole management of his party practically intrusted to his hands. At the time the office was held by Mr. Ellice it was one involving peculiar difficulty, and requiring singular powers in the man who held it. He held it during the desperate party struggles of the era of the Reform Bill, when numberless contending interests were to be reconciled; when opposition was to be met directly or to be neutralised; when successive general elections were to be managed, if not to be controlled—for it is useless to blink the fact that everything was not conducted on mere purity of principle; there were experienced and wily, perhaps unscrupulous, opponents to be encountered, in a battle which each side felt to be one of political life and death. In this case the personal character and the social qualities of Mr. Ellice, by which he had gained friends in all parties, stood him in as much stead as his ability, industry, and tact; and it has been long well understood that it was from that time that he acquired the influence with the leaders of the Whigs which he has ever since exercised. For this was very nearly Mr. Ellice's only active share in official life. It is true that, having resigned the secretaryship to the Treasury, he was induced, with much reluctance, to accept the post of Secretary for War, with a seat in the Cabinet, in the latter days of the Ministry. On the breaking up of the Administration he bid farewell to political place, but, as has already been indicated, by no means to political power. It is believed that, besides his authoritative position in the House of Commons, he generally had a great deal to say in the way of advice, which was, of course, asked, in the formation of all the Liberal Ministries of the last twenty-five years. His political sagacity made him a power in public life, and his influence, if it was exercised for the promotion of party, was never made to subserve his private and personal interests. Although during his tenure of office he had made some sacrifice of his private fortunes, in so far as they could be affected by the withdrawal of his personal supervision over his affairs, he was a man of large means, and, as a merchant-prince, had nothing to ask of the comparatively poor pecuniary rewards of public life. He more than once refused a peerage, contented with a nominal private station, which, in his case, was undoubtedly a post of honour. As a proof of Mr. Ellice's aptitude and readiness of acquirement, it may be mentioned that, although he held the office of Secretary for War for a very brief period—scarcely more than eighteen months—he gained so thorough a knowledge of the organisation of the Army that he ever after spoke on subjects connected with military administration with an authority which would not have been accepted by the House on any but tenable grounds. It has been well said of Mr. Ellice that he was in all respects a citizen of the world. His views were large, because his sympathies were wide. Although connected by political and domestic ties with some of the most aristocratic families, he always gave proofs of his interest in the welfare of the people. Although he had reached the ripe age of eighty, he was a man who will be missed—at least in the arcana of political life.

THE LATE RIGHT HON. EDWARD ELLICE, M.P.

TRIAL OF TRACTION-ENGINES AT CHATHAM DOCKYARD.

A TRIAL took place at Rochester, on the 17th ult., of two of Aveling's Patent Road Locomotive Engines, in the presence of Captain Nicolas Skariative on behalf of the Russian Government. The first engine experimented on was built for the Russian Government for use in one of their dockyards. This engine, besides being suitable for hauling heavy loads, is adapted for driving sawing machinery and also for winding purposes. Captain Skariative having expressed his entire approbation of the performance of this engine, the second engine, which has been built for Richard Hartmann, the eminent locomotive engineer of Chemnitz, Saxony, for the purpose of taking locomotives from his works to railway stations, started from Messrs. Aveling and Porter's Strood works with a heavy load of girders, a portion of a large number they are making and fixing for the new travellers in Chatham Dockyard. The train, measuring 100 ft. in length (exclusive of engine), and consisting of three lorries, turned the sharp angles of the street and ascended the incline to the bridge at the same time with the greatest ease, and passed through the narrow, busy streets of Rochester without the least difficulty to Star-hill. Star-hill is 305 yards in length, and is a regular incline of 1 in 12 the whole distance. The engine hauled the heavy load up the incline with great ease and without the least stoppage; and the gauge showed the same pressure of steam at the top of the hill as at the foot. The train proceeded to Chatham Dockyard, and on its arrival was drawn on the weigh-bridge at the anchor wharf; and the entire weight (exclusive of engine) was found to be 26 tons 10 cwt.



PATENT TRACTION-ENGINE, MANUFACTURED BY MESSRS. AVELING AND PORTER, OF ROCHESTER.

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**** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTH.

On August 10, at Albenhage, Cape Colony, the wife of John E. Dyer, Esq., M.R.C.S., Eng., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 22nd ult., at the church of St. Alphage, Greenwich, by the Hon. and Rev. Douglas Gordon, uncle of the bride, Henry S. King, Esq., of Manor House, Chiswell, Essex, to Harriet Eleanor, eldest daughter of Admiral and Lady Harriet Baillie-Hamilton.

On the 23rd ult., at Christ Church, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by the Rev. Wm. Leonard Kaye, M.A., Henry Cunliffe, Esq., of 45, Albany, Piccadilly, London, youngest son of the late James Cunliffe, Esq., of Lombard-street, London, and Blackburn, Lancashire, to Annie, younger daughter of William Crighton, Esq., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

On the 29th ult., at Horsham, by the Rev. J. A. H. Scott, B.A., George John, second son of Robert Flamank, Esq., retired collector of Inland Revenue, of Stafford, to Emma, only daughter of Mr. James Holden, of Upper Norwood, Surrey.

DEATHS.

At Lisbon, on the 19th ult., Eugenia Maria, the beloved wife of William Smith, Esq., H.B.M. Consul in Lisbon.

On the 24th ult., at 5, South-west Circus-place, Edinburgh, John Miller, Esq., W.S., formerly of Stewart-field, in the county of Roxburgh, fourth and only surviving son of the late Sir William Miller, Bart., of Glenlee, one of the Judges of the Court of Session, aged 73

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2 Salt spoons	0	3	4
1 Butter knife	0	3	6
6 Table knives	0	11	0
6 Cheese knives	0	8	0
Pair of meat carvers ..	0	7	6
Pair of chicken carvers	0	7	6
Ivory handle steel ..	0	3	0
Oak chest, no charge.			
Complete	£8	0	0

Every other size and pattern in stock.
MAPPIN BROTHERS, Silversmiths and Cutlers, West-end House, 222, Regent-street; and 67 and 68, King William-street, London-bridge. Same prices charged at both houses as at their Manufactory, Queen's Plate and Cutlery Works, Sheffield.
Observe the address.

PLATE.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Manufacturing Silversmiths, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank. The best wrought SILVER SPOONS and FORKS, fiddle pattern, 7s. 6d. per ounce; queen's pattern, 7s. 6d. per ounce. Many other patterns recently finished, plain or highly ornamented.

Fiddle Pattern.	Os.	£	s.	d.	Queen's Pattern.	Os.	£	s.	d.
12 Table Spoons	30	11	0	0	12 Table Spoons	40	15	0	0
12 Dessert Ditto	20	7	6	8	12 Dessert ditto	25	9	7	6
12 Table Forks	30	11	0	0	12 Table Forks	40	15	0	0
12 Dessert Ditto	20	7	6	8	12 Dessert Ditto	25	9	7	6
2 Gravy Spoons	10	3	13	4	2 Gravy Spoons	12	4	0	0
1 Soup Ladle	10	3	13	4	1 Soup Ladle	11	4	1	6
4 Sauce Ditto	10	3	18	4	4 Sauce ditto	12	4	16	0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt)	..	1	0	0	4 Salt Spoons (gilt)	..	2	2	0
1 Fish Slice (pierced)	..	2	10	0	1 Fish Slice (pierced)	..	2	5	0
12 Tea Spoons	10	3	18	4	12 Tea Spoons	14	5	12	0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs	..	0	15	0	1 Pair Sugar Tongs	..	1	1	0

A pamphlet is published, with 300 Engravings, as a guide to the Stock in the Showrooms. It contains the weights and prices of silver spoons, forks, tea and coffee services and table plate, with particulars of ornamental plate for private use or presentation; also, of the best silver-plated manufactures, gold and silver watches, clocks, and jewellery. Gratis on application, and post-free to any part of the British dominions.
For the use of committees, a work is printed with large Photographic drawings of plate kept ready for presentation.

FENDERS and FIRE IRONS.

Black Fenders, 2s. 6d. to 6s.	Improved Coal-boxes, 4s. 6d.
Bronzed Fenders, 10s. to 30s	Coal Scoops, 2s. 6d. to 19s. 6d.
Bright Steel and Ormoulu, 63s.	Copper ditto, 28s. to 33s.
Bedroom Fireirons, 2s. to 5s. 9d.	Dish Covers, 3s. set of six.
Drawing-room do., 10s. 6d. to 30s.	Queen's Pattern, 28s. set of six.

Every article in Electroplate, Ironmongery, Cutlery, &c., at the lowest prices consistent with quality. Catalogues gratis. Orders per rail free.—RICHARD and JOHN SLACK, 336, Strand.

LAMPS.—A Brilliant Light at a trifling cost. AMERICAN ROCK OIL TABLE LAMPS, new, cheap, and elegant patterns, from 12s. to £4 4s.; Hand Lamps, from 2s.; Night Lamps, 1s. 6d. each. FRENCH MODERATOR LAMPS, the newest and best patterns. Bronze, from 7s. to £6; china, complete, from 14s. to £7 7s. Engravings, with prices, free. Oil for the above lamps, at the lowest price, delivered free in London or the suburbs.
DEANE and CO., The Monument, London-bridge.

FURNISH YOUR HOUSE with the best articles at DEANE'S Ironmongery and Furnishing Warehouses. Established A.D. 1700. New Illustrated Catalogue and Priced Furnishing List gratis and post-free.
Deane and Co., The Monument, London-bridge.

EASY-CHAIRS, SOFAS, and COUCHES, best quality only, made to any shape, on approval, at T. H. FILMER and SON'S Manufactory, 31, 32, and 34, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W. An Illustrated Priced Catalogue sent post-free.

THE LORD DUNDREARY EQUILIBRIUM CHAIR. Extremely comfortable, good, and very cheap. "There's the idea!"—A. SEDLEY and CO., 210, Regent-street, London, W., Patentees of Equilibrium Chairs.

SEDLEY'S Patent EQUILIBRIUM CHAIRS are the most comfortable and cheapest yet offered to the public. Capital for India, packing up in less space than any other chair. Also, first-class Furniture, Carpets, &c., at very moderate prices. 210, Regent-street, London, W.

DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE, of the most superior design and workmanship, arranged in complete suites, and covered in brocaded silks, rich moquette, and Needlework tapestry, in all colourings, always ready for inspection and delivery, at prices varying from 35 guineas per suite for cash.—A. SEDLEY and CO., Upholsterers, 210, Regent-street, W.

ANTIQUE FURNITURE, for Dining-room and Library, old oak, in good preservation, of a very choice character, suitable for mediæval decorations; the carvings are unique, chaste, and elaborate. The dining-room set consists of ten high-backed chairs, a pair of elbow chairs to match, large set of telescope dining-tables, with extra leaves, dumb waiter, &c., truly beautiful sideboard fitted with plate-glass back. Price of the foregoing, 68 guineas—half its value. The library set comprises an 8-ft. bookcase, six Gothic chairs, and a library table same style. On view at the BELGRAVE FURNISHING COMPANY, 18, Sloane-street, Belgrave-square.

PIANOFORTE.—A Lady, having no further use for her TWO PIANOFORTES, is anxious to DISPOSE of them both; are full compass, splendid tones, all the recent improvements, and nearly new, in very handsome walnut cases. Price respectively, 16 guineas and 22 guineas each. May be seen at LEWIN CRAWCOUR and CO.'S, Upholsterers, 73 and 75, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W. N.B. On Sale also a Brilliant-toned Grand 6½ octaves, in elegant rosewood case, by Stoddart, a great bargain.

COSTLY FURNITURE, for Drawing-room, Dining-room, and Bedroom.—The Belgrave Furnishing Company, No. 12, Sloane-street, S.W., have for DISPOSAL (part of the contents of a mansion) THREE SUITES of FURN

THOMSON'S PRIZE MEDAL CRINOLINES
received the only Medal in 1862.

THOMSON'S PRIZE MEDAL CRINOLINES
are sold by the best Drapers throughout the kingdom.

THOMSON'S PRIZE MEDAL CRINOLINES.
Trade Mark is always a Crown.

THOMSON'S PRIZE MEDAL CRINOLINES
are made from Watch-spring Steel.

THOMSON'S PRIZE MEDAL CRINOLINES,
with the best Materials.

THOMSON'S PRIZE MEDAL CRINOLINES,
by the best Machinery.

THOMSON'S PRIZE MEDAL CRINOLINES.
Six Countries.

THOMSON'S PRIZE MEDAL CRINOLINES
do not cause Accidents.

THOMSON'S PRIZE MEDAL CRINOLINES
do not appear at Inquests.

THOMSON'S PRIZE MEDAL CRINOLINES
are never in cases of Fire.

THOMSON'S PRIZE MEDAL CRINOLINES,
because so Flexible.

THOMSON'S PRIZE MEDAL CRINOLINES
please from elegance of Contour.

THOMSON'S PRIZE MEDAL CRINOLINES
do not annoy from Rigidity.

THOMSON'S PRIZE MEDAL CRINOLINES.
Prices from Two Shillings to Two Guineas.

THOMSON'S PRIZE MEDAL CRINOLINES
are capital for preserving the Dress.

THOMSON'S PRIZE MEDAL CRINOLINES,
better than Medicine for Health.

THOMSON'S PRIZE MEDAL CRINOLINES,
just suited for Morning Dress.

THOMSON'S PRIZE MEDAL CRINOLINES,
superior for the Promenade.

THOMSON'S PRIZE MEDAL CRINOLINES,
easily compressible for the Carriage.

THOMSON'S PRIZE MEDAL CRINOLINES,
nice for Evening Dress.

THOMSON'S PRIZE MEDAL CRINOLINES,
highly recommended for the Home Circle.

THOMSON'S PRIZE MEDAL CRINOLINES,
health, Happiness, and Beauty for Children.

THOMSON'S PRIZE MEDAL CRINOLINES,
admirable for Parties.

THOMSON'S PRIZE MEDAL CRINOLINES,
for Presentation at Court.

THOMSON'S PRIZE MEDAL CRINOLINES
make the Dress sit well.

THOMSON'S PRIZE MEDAL CRINOLINES
become a Good Figure.

THOMSON'S PRIZE MEDAL CRINOLINES
improve a Bad Figure.

THOMSON'S PRIZE MEDAL CRINOLINES
add Charms to a Graceful Figure.

THOMSON'S PRIZE MEDAL CRINOLINES
lend Grace to a Tall Figure.

THOMSON'S PRIZE MEDAL CRINOLINES
give Effect to a Short Figure.

THOMSON'S PRIZE MEDAL CRINOLINES.
All are Improved by them.

THOMSON'S PRIZE MEDAL CRINOLINES.
Ladies use them.

THOMSON'S PRIZE MEDAL CRINOLINES.
Nobility use them.

THOMSON'S PRIZE MEDAL CRINOLINES.
Princesses use them.

THOMSON'S PRIZE MEDAL CRINOLINES.
Queens and Empresses use them.

THOMSON'S PRIZE MEDAL CRINOLINES.
All are pleased with them.

TO SUM UP the PROPERTIES of these CRINOLINES in a sentence, they are economical, convenient, healthful, graceful, fashionable, artistically beautiful, as well as popular, modest, ladylike, queenly, and well deserving the praise lavished upon them by all classes throughout the civilised world.

To see is to admire; to wear is to appreciate, and discard all others.

LADIES' DRESS ARTISTICALLY CONSIDERED. To dress in perfect good taste a lady should thoroughly understand the philosophy of apparel. Dress is not simply an article of use—a garment which the female sex indiscriminately can wear, and in which each will appear equally well; but it is a means whereby the especial nature of the wearer is clearly displayed. That which is becoming and appropriate to one is essentially out of place if worn by another; while some costumes (the Flexmer for instance) possess no fitness for any, and simply serve to make the wearers ridiculous. Many things are merely utilitarian in character, and have no claim to the slightest beauty but are stiff and unsightly. Such garments may be convenient for common use, but grace and elegance of costume are the truest signs of a lady. A woman of a tall figure, dignified in her carriage and inclined to reserves of spirits, if she would preserve these characteristics, would doubtless select such stuffs for her dresses, of neutral tints, as would increase this impression, and would have it the made up in a simple, chaste style, and wear them with long skirts. If the impression she desired to make were lively, she would probably choose bright colours, and add flounces and other trimmings.

The opposite of this lady, a brilliant, gay, little beauty, would select materials much lighter in tone, and probably with brighter and more contrasted trimmings. Such a lady can wear hoops of a moderate size with great advantage; indeed, the present fashion of hoops, which we are glad to see continues unchanged, notwithstanding all the grumbling say to the contrary, is becoming to more persons than any style of dress heretofore adopted. It combines gracefulness and elegance with healthfulness and comfort. Since their introduction spinal disease, once so common, has in a great measure disappeared; nor has any other complaint arisen in its place. There is no dress a lady can adopt, no matter what may be its material, its colour, or its fashion, that is not improved in its general appearance by being worn with hoop skirts. Through their aid dignity and grace are attained, and the sweeping line of the robe itself preserved in all its purity.

"The new Crown Skirts are the best, both in shape and make."—Family Herald.

CAUTION. Crinolines stamped "Thomson," "Thomson's Patent," or "W. S. and C. H. Thomson," are thus stamped to impose sale for inferior goods. THOMSON'S PRIZE MEDAL CRINOLINES are never stamped thus, but always with their Trade Mark, a CROWN.

N.B. Infringers are hereby notified that prosecutions will be commenced unless former infringements are settled at once.

Buyers are cautioned against all goods not bearing the Trade Mark, a Crown, or the Name or Trade Mark of Messrs Thomson's Licencees, as they are infringements, and render them liable for damages.

SOLD BY GOOD DRAPERS EVERYWHERE,
THOMSON'S PRIZE MEDAL CRINOLINES,
Trade Mark, a Crown.

*** Lowest price for the insertion of a Column of the above Advertisements, stereotyped or not, to be sent to W. Rudrill, Advertisement Contractor, Crosby Hall Chambers, Bishopsgate-street, London.

THE EYVA.
Registered
at Stationers' Hall.
This remarkable garment combines a Lady's Jacket and Vest in an ingenious manner, producing a most elegant and pretty effect, and which by means of an elastic band fits any figure. The Garibaldi, introduced in the autumn of 1861, was generally welcomed and largely patronised as being a step in the right direction; but the Eyva exhibits an appearance of tastiness and finish, which is altogether wanting in the Garibaldi and can be worn on any occasion in place of the high dress body. The Eyva, being the invention of Mr. Peter Robinson, cannot be furnished from any other house.
A complete assortment now ready.
PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

PATTERNS FREE.
SILKS, from 30s. to 30 guineas.
Black-ground Cashmere Glacés, £1 15s. 6d.
Rich Brocho Checks, Stripes, at £1 19s. 6d.
The Gros de Suez, at 2 guineas.
Fancy Gros d'Ecosse, both sides alike, £2 15s. 6d.
Self-coloured Glacés, in 33 new shades, for Promenade or Evening wear, £2 15s. 6d. the Full Dress of 14 yards.
Rich Moire Antiques, in light and dark colours, at £4 18s. 6d. the extra Full Dress of 14 yards.
PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

A NEW FABRIC.
The "Genappe Cloth," either Plain or Figured, every colour, from 12s. 6d. to 23s. 6d. the Extra Full Dress.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

BEST ABERDEEN WINCEYS,
Widest width, 2s. 3d. per yard, all Colours.
Among which are several shades of a decided Novelty and most brilliant Effects.
A Choice of 2000 Pieces for Selection.
Also a very useful Quality, at 12s. 6d. and 15s. 6d. the Dress.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

A VAST COLLECTION OF
RICH AUTUMN DRESSES,
of British and Foreign Manufacture,
perfectly new, and the highest novelty of fashion,
from 28s. 6d. to 3 guineas the extra Full Dress.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

SEVERAL HUNDRED WASHING
GRENADINE DRESSES,
Wedding, Ball, or Evening Dress,
(Pure White), Striped, Figured, or Plain,
from 9s. 6d. to 14s. 9d. the extra Full Dress.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

FLANNELS, BLANKETS, &c.
The Spring orders to the manufacturers for these goods have now been delivered. From being early in the markets with our orders, before the manufacturers were busy, we are enabled to send patterns for comparison at prices very little higher than we are now obliged to buy at.
Fine Welsh Flannels, from 14d. to 4s. 6d.
Stout ditto (for charities), 9½d. to 14d.
Witney and Bath Blankets (2¾ yards long) from 8s. 9d. to 4 gs.
Charities and Public Institutions supplied at manufacturers' prices.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

THE BEST GLOVES.
Bajou's Best Paris Kid, 2s. 1½d. per pair (free for 27 stamps),
in all sizes and colours, every pair warranted.
PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

OCTOBER NOVELTIES.
RICH, PLAIN, and FANCY SILKS, in great variety, 1s. 11½d., 2s. 6½d., 2s. 11½d., and 3s. 9½d. per yard. Richer goods, equally cheap. Black Lyons Glacé Silks, and Spitalfields Decapes of warranted manufacture will be found worthy the attention of all purchasers. The Fancy Dress Department contains all the newest designs in plain and fancy fabrics, including the much-admired Abergeldie Cloths, &c., &c., at 9s. 9d., 12s. 9d., 15s. 9d., 18s. 9d., to 31s. 6d., the Full-Dress length.
N.B. Patterns of all the above postage-free. Address BEECH and CO., "The Beehive," 63 and 64, Edgware-road, London, W.
(Established Seventeen Years.)

BAKER and CRISP'S
Real Paris Kid Gloves, 1s. 9d. pair,
usual price 3s. 3d. Sample pair free for 23 stamps.
Removed from 221 to 198, Regent-street, opposite side.

NEW DRESSES.
The New Epingle Cloths,
The New Genappe Cloths,
The New Sandringham Poplins,
The New Labboys Cloth,
The New Lahore Cords,
Mohairs, Reps, Droguets, Poplaines, Linseys,
Twills, Alpacas, Delaines, &c. &c.
From 6s. 9d. to 2 guineas Full Dress.
Patterns free to any part of the world.
BAKER and CRISP, removed to 198, Regent-street.

BAKER AND CRISP'S WORLD-FAMED
Black Silks, warranted to wear,
1 guinea to £5 full garment length.
Striped, Checked, and Fancy Silks,
from 25s. 6d. Dress.
Removed to 198, Regent-street.

1500 DOZEN FINE CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS hemmed, stitched, bordered, and tucked, now selling at 10s. 6d., 13s., and 1 guinea the dozen.
BAKER and CRISP, removed to 198, Regent-street.

LADIES' LEATHER BELTS and SATCHELS.
Elegant Belt and Watch-pocket, 3s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., post-free.
Belt and Satchel, the latest French Novelty,
4s. 6d., 6s. 6d., 8s. 6d. each, post-free.
BAKER and CRISP, removed to 198, Regent-street.

EVERINGTON AND GRAHAM, having completed their Continental Purchases for the Autumn and Winter, beg to call the attention of the Nobility and Public to their large and beautiful
STOCK OF SHAWLS, SILKS, AND MANTLES.
E. and G. having purchased several large lots of the above, and all Foreign Shawls and Silks being free of duty, they are enabled to offer them at very advantageous terms. The quality of their articles needs no comment, as the house has been celebrated for nearly a century. India, Chinese, French, Paisley, Norwich, and every description of Fashionable Shawl manufactured, from 1 guinea to 300 guineas' value.
India Shawl Warehouse, 10, Ludgate-street, near St. Paul's.

BLACK MOIRE ANTIQUES, all SILK.
Patterns post-free.
2½ guineas, 10 yards, double width.
Crystal Warehouses, 61 and 62, St. Paul's churchyard.

BRILLIANT BLACK GLACÉ SILKS.
1 guinea Full Dress, 12 yards.
Crystal Warehouses, 61 and 62, St. Paul's-churchyard.

RICH BLACK GROSGRAIN SILKS.
£1 15s. 6d., 14 yards wide width.
Crystal Warehouses, 61 and 62, St. Paul's-churchyard.

RICH BLACK BROCADED SILKS.
Gros de Suez, 2s. 11½d. per yard.
Crystal Warehouses, 61 and 62, St. Paul's-churchyard.

FASHIONABLE SILKS for AUTUMN.
Wide-width Fancies, 1 guinea, 12 yards.
French Glacés and Gros Grains, in Twenty New Colours,
2 guineas, 14 yards wide width.
Crystal Warehouses, 61 and 62, St. Paul's-churchyard.

SUPERB FRENCH SILKS,
very rich and choice, 27 inches wide,
37s. 6d., 42s., 47s. 6d., 52s. 6d., 57s. 6d., 95s., 105s.
Patterns post-free.
Crystal Warehouses, 61 and 62, St. Paul's-churchyard.

THIS SEASON'S FASHIONS in DRESS.
Ladies, previous to purchasing, are respectfully invited to inspect our stock, consisting of a large assortment of the latest Novelties in Dress, of British and Foreign manufacture;
Rich, Durable, and Cheap Silks;
all the Newest Materials and Styles in Fabrics; Clan and Paisley Shawls; Made-up Dresses in all the New Designs;
Merinos, Winceys, Reps, Cloths, Furs, Dressing, Hosiery, &c.
Drapery, Millinery, and Dressmaking Rooms supplied with cut lengths at the lowest trade price.
Matching orders carefully and promptly attended to.
Patterns post-free.
Closed on the Saturdays at Two o'clock.
JAMES SPENCE and Co., Wholesale and Retail Silkmercers, Drapers, &c., 77 and 78, St. Paul's churchyard, London, E.C.

NEW AUTUMN SILKS, LINSEY AND FANCY DRESSES.
GRANT and GASK
are selling upwards of 5000 pieces of New Fancy and Grain Silks, in eight new shades of real Parisian Taste and quality, suitable for all seasons wide width. Also, a large portion of the Rich Silk Stock of the Continental Liquidator, Paris, the superb Silk Robes of which are suitable for outdoor, dinner, and evening wear, will be sold from 3 to 6 guineas.
A large purchase of the Richest Moire Antiques, at 4½ guineas for 9 yards, extra wide width; or any length cut at 10s. 6d. per yard.
A quantity of handsome Tissue Silk Barèges Opera Mantles, at 12s. 9d. each, previously sold at 2 guineas.
Patterns forwarded free.
58, 59, 60, 61, 62, Oxford-street; 3, 4, and 5, Wells-street, London.

KING and CO., SILKMERCERS, &c., 243, Regent-street, are now showing the first delivery of NEW AUTUMN SILKS, SHAWLS, MANTLES, FANCY FABRICS, &c. Also about £10,000 worth of last year's Silks at less than half the usual prices.

ALL THE
NEW SHAWLS and MANTLES,
at KING'S,
243, Regent-street.

15,000 PATTERNS of FANCY SILKS
sent post-free to
all parts of the world.
Address to KING and CO., Regent-street, London.

10,000 PATTERNS of BLACK SILKS
sent post-free to
any part of the world.
Address to KING and CO., Regent-street, London.

12,500 PATTERNS of NOVELTIES in AUTUMN and WINTER FABRICS
sent post-free to any part of the world.
Address to KING and CO., Regent-street, London.

PATTERNS POST-FREE.
LYONS SILK VELVETS,
Black and Coloured, 4s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per yard, for
Mantles and Dresses,
at KING'S, 243, Regent-street.

PATTERNS POST-FREE.
FANCY SILKS, £1 1s. a DRESS.
Striped, Checked, and Plain Silks, £1 10s.
At KING'S, 243, Regent-street.

PATTERNS POST-FREE.
MOIRE ANTIQUES, £2 2s. a DRESS.
New Reversible Silks, £2 15s.
At KING'S, 243, Regent-street.

PATTERNS POST-FREE.
POMPADOUR SILKS, £3 3s a DRESS,
at KING'S, 243, Regent-street.
These goods are usually sold at £10 10s.

PATTERNS POST-FREE.
BLACK SILKS, £1 to £5 5s. a DRESS,
at KING'S,
243, Regent-street.

PATTERNS POST-FREE.
REAL IRISH POPLINS, £2 5s. a DRESS,
at KING'S,
243, Regent-street.

PATTERNS POST-FREE.
ABERDEEN WINCEYS, 8s. 9d. the DRESS.
Carmelite and Genappe Cloths, 10s. 6d.
At KING'S, 243, Regent-street.

PATTERNS POST-FREE.
FRENCH MERINOS, 12s. 6d. a DRESS.
Norwich Poplins, 18s. 6d.
At KING'S, 243, Regent-street.

MESSRS. SWAN and EDGAR beg most respectfully to announce that the stocks in the various departments of their business are now fully assorted with every article of novelty and utility, both of home and foreign manufacture, for the autumn and winter seasons. In the mantle department especially will be found an extensive variety of quite new designs for the opera, as well as for general wear, and in every fashionable material.—Piccadilly and Regent-street.—Oct. 1, 1863.

JAMES LOCKE and CO. beg to solicit the attention of their customers to their NEW STOCK of SCOTCH MANUFACTURED GOODS for the present and coming seasons, among which will be found the Newest Styles in Cloaks and Jackets for town or country wear, Shawls and Wraps for travelling, and Linsey Woolseys and other materials for Dresses, Skirts, &c. Patterns forwarded free.
James Locke and Co.
The Scotch Warehouses, 117, 119, and 127, Regent-street.

MOIRE ANTIQUES.
SEWELL and CO. beg to announce that they have just purchased the Stock of one of
the First Manufacturers in England, consisting of
"Many Hundreds of the Best and Richest of these Fashionable Dresses," unrivalled in Black and Colours, and qualities,
4½ and 5½ guineas the Full Dress.
Compton House, Frith-street, Soho.

JAYS' MANUAL of FASHION.—Messrs. JAY have the honour to announce their MANUAL of FASHION is being compiled in Paris, and will be ready for gratuitous distribution about the middle of October.
The new Mantles, Dresses and Bonnets illustrated in the "Manual" have arrived in Paris, and may be seen at
THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
247, 249, and 251, Regent-street,
JAYS'.

NEW HALF-MOURNING DRESSES for the AUTUMN.
JAYS'
THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
247, 249, and 251, Regent-street.

MILLINERY for the AUTUMN.—The patrons of the London General Mourning Warehouse are respectfully informed that the MANAGER of the MILINERY DEPARTMENT has RETURNED from PARIS with the AUTUMN FASHIONS.
247, 249, and 251, Regent-street.
JAYS.

BLACK SILKS. Guaranteed to Wear Well.
The newest Fancy Silks. The latest Novelties in Dress Materials Shawls, Mantles, &c. Coloured Glacé Silks, at 3s. 6d. per yard, Checked and Striped Silks, at 3s. 9d. per yard, much under value.—THOMAS SHARLAND, SON, and CO., 39 and 40, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.

GREBE SKINS EXTRAORDINARY.
W. P. LILLICRAPP, having just imported several cases of the very finest quality, can offer Muffs at 8s. 9d., 10s. 9d., 12s. 9d., 15s. 9d., 18s. 9d., 25s. 6d., and 35s. 6d.; Collarettes, 10s. 6d. and 21s.; Cuffs, 4s. 6d. and 6s. 6d.; Trimming, 10s. 9d., 12s. 9d., and 16s. 9d. per yard.
Dealer and Importer of all kinds of Foreign and English Skins.
19A, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, W.

REAL FUR SEALSKIN CLOAKS AND JACKETS of the Newest Shapes and rich in Quality, from 10 to 25 guineas; ditto, trimmed with grebe, 14 to 28 guineas; Muffs, 18s. 6d. to 5½ guineas; Collarettes, 25s. to 2½ guineas; Ties, 12s. 6d. to 21s. Sable, Mink, Ermine, and every other kind of fur in great variety. A large and well-selected stock of Cardiage Wrappers, from 1½ to 10 guineas. Skins dressed and mounted. Furs of every description taken in exchange.—W. P. LILLICRAPP, Furrier by Appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, 19A, Davies-street, Berkeley-square.

LINENDRAPERS TO THE QUEEN BY APPOINTMENT.
Established in 1778.
LADIES' WEDDING OUTFITS
sent free of carriage.
Descriptive Lists, with prices, sent free by post.
CAPPER, SON, and CO., 69, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

Sent post-free, Descriptive Lists of
COMPLETE SETS OF BABY-LINEN,
which are sent home
throughout the kingdom free of carriage.
UNDERCLOTHING, for HOME, INDIA, and the COLONIES,
for Ladies and Children of all ages.

LINENDRAPERS TO THE QUEEN BY APPOINTMENT.
Established in 1778.
BABIES' BASSINETS
Trimmed and Furnished
ready for use, and sent home free of carriage.
BABIES' BASKETS
Trimmed and Furnished to correspond.
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THE LATE PROFESSOR COCKERELL, R.A.

OF this distinguished architect we gave a brief memoir in our Journal of last week. His professional career may be said to have commenced more than half a century since, when he assisted Mr. (afterwards Sir Robert) Smirke in the rebuilding of Covent-garden Theatre; which service Sir Robert always freely acknowledged. In the following year, 1810, Mr. Cockerell, having been well schooled in classical architecture, commenced a tour of exploration in Greece, Asia Minor, and Sicily, and studied, with great advantage, the architectural and sculptural remains of those renowned countries; he also, in his long and patient explorations at Egina, Phigaleia, &c., recovered a great number of ancient sculptures, inscriptions, and architectural fragments, most of which are deposited in the British Museum and the Glyptothek, in Munich. Thus he became grounded in that antiquarian and artistic knowledge and keen appreciation of sculpture in its relation to architecture which proved one of his specialities. His intricate measurements of Greek edifices have been of great service to archæology, and his services in this respect stood out in bold relief to the student. While the *dilettanti* were arguing and discoursing, it has been well observed, "Cockerell dug, drew, measured, and thought;" and subsequently wrote upon these subjects essays which are most treasurable contributions to the history of Art. Mr. Cockerell extended his tour to Turkey, and passed some months in Constantinople. His labours at Egina were, however, the most important results, in the discovery of marbles pre-eminently illustrative of the history of Greek sculpture. They consist of entire statues; and, with the figures from the Parthenon pediments, are, according to Mr. Scharf, "the only instances of an extensive range of Greek composition that we can refer to as still existing." His next important discovery was the existence at Bassæ of the sculpture now known as the Phigaleian marbles. He then made a tour through the Seven Churches; cruised along the coast of Karamania with Captain Beaufort; and next, in Sicily, collected materials for his restoration of the Temple of the Giants at Girgenti. He subsequently visited Naples and Pompeii, passed a winter at Rome, studied the next summer at Florence, went in the autumn to Lombardy and Parma, and returned to England, his mind well stored with these fruits of travel and research, in 1817. His professional labours now commenced. In 1819 Mr. Cockerell was appointed Surveyor to St. Paul's Cathedral; and in the same year he exhibited his "Idea of a Restoration of the Capitol and Forum of Rome," which, with the companion "Restoration of Athens," are familiar from the published engravings. In 1820 he exhibited his Restoration of the Parthenon, with the scenery of the Acropolis, from drawings and observations made on the spot. In 1821, Mr. Cockerell replaced the ball and cross of St. Paul's with a new one. In 1823, he commenced Hanover Chapel, Regent-street, which is much admired for the picturesque effect of its portico. Mr. Cockerell now became actively employed; but we have not space to enumerate his labours. About 1833, he succeeded Sir John Soane as architect to the Bank of England; here his principal work is the south side of the garden court in the Threadneedle-street buildings. In 1836, Mr. Cockerell was elected a Royal Academician. In 1836, he completed, in conjunction with Mr. Tite, the London and Westminster Bank, in Lothbury, the design being, in the main, Mr. Cockerell's. In the same year, he exhibited his "Tribute to Wren"—a collection of his principal works—which has been engraved. In 1840, Mr. Cockerell succeeded Wilkins as Professor of Architecture in the Academy. Mr. Cockerell competed for the Royal Exchange, his design having salient columns in the front supporting statues, and, in some respects, reminding one of a Roman triumphal arch. The Taylor and Randolph buildings, Oxford, were Mr. Cockerell's next important work; the grouping and details are much admired. In 1842 was commenced the Sun Fire Office, in Threadneedle-street, excellent in its details, and with the novelty of orders in the upper portion of the building, and not in the lower one. St. George's Hall, Liverpool, has been referred to as Cockerell's greatest work; but it should be stated that the design was originally Elmes's, whom Cockerell greatly assisted, the sculpture for the pediment, composed upon the Greek system of the Parthenon, being designed by him. Mr. Cockerell publicly gave, after Elmes's death, great praise to this young architect's work, and generously exerted himself for Elmes's widow. Mr. Cockerell, between 1847 and 1854, completed the magnificent interior, including the St. George's Concert Hall. In

THE LATE CHARLES ROBERT COCKERELL, ESQ., R.A.

MACON, GEORGIA.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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1855 he commenced his latest building—the structure for the Liverpool and London Insurance Company in Liverpool. In 1857, he retired from the Academy; but in the following year exhibited "A Study of the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus," from the classic texts and from measurements of the fragments in the British Museum. On the death of Earl De Grey, Mr. Cockerell accepted the office of president of the Royal Institute of British Architects, of whose gold medal he had been the first recipient. His lectures, essays, and contributions to the literature of sculpture and architecture, displaying unwearied research and long study, are very numerous; his illustrations, by plans and drawings, were most valuable; and "never has lecturer in the Academy collected round him more attentive listeners." Mr. Cockerell was an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford, a member of the Society of Dilettanti, one of the eight Foreign Associates of the Academy of the Institute of France, Member of the Academy of St. Luke at Rome, and those at Munich and Berlin, &c. He was an active member of the Royal Academy. He was also one of the most efficient members of the direction of the School of Design at Somerset House. His remains have been most appropriately laid within the walls of St. Paul's Cathedral, near the grave of Sir Christopher Wren, whose works he had so highly esteemed, and over whose greatest structure he long presided. In the funeral cortége were members of the Royal Academy and of the Institute of British Architects, and many eminent builders. Each of the pall-bearers carried an immortelle, and, after the solemn musical service in the choir, the coffin was borne to a spot in the centre of the dome-area of the cathedral, where the rest of the service was chanted. Thence it was lowered into the crypt, into a grave by the side of that of John Rennie, the celebrated engineer, whose second daughter the deceased married.

Thus were borne to their resting-place the remains of a man who, fervently loving the study of his art, rose to become illustrious in its practice and development. No artist ever quitted life more honoured, beloved, and regretted. His sympathies were as generous as his love of art was pure. His active professional life extended through half a century; and though in his early years he enjoyed advantages denied to many, he toiled long in the paths to true greatness; and, mindful of those less favoured than himself, he was ever ready "to take by the hand the humble artificer."

Our Portrait of Mr. Cockerell is from a photograph taken by M. Claudet.

MACON, GEORGIA.

The town of Macon, in the heart of Georgia, is about forty miles south-west of the capital Millegeville, one hundred miles south-east of Atlanta, and within one hundred and fifty of Chattanooga, on the borders of Tennessee.

The importance of Macon has greatly increased since the commencement of the civil war. Though for many years it has been a handsome and enterprising town, new foundries and factories have lately sprung up; it is the dépôt of large Government stores; and as danger approaches its neighbourhood so does its consequence augment. Macon will probably become the base of operations and supplies for the Confederate army of the west; and Atlanta, on the line of railway from Tennessee, must be protected.

The direct route between Virginia and central Georgia has hitherto been by the Virginia and Eastern Tennessee Railroad, through Knoxville and Chattanooga. The loss of these two places will now compel the Confederates to abandon that portion of this very important line of traffic, their sole remaining one between the capital and the south-west, and thus greatly hamper their future communications with Georgia, Alabama, and West Florida.

Macon and Atlanta are each the central point of diverging railroads, and to retain these two towns is now of the utmost importance. The little town of Rome, where a portion of General Bragg's army is at present stationed, is at the termination of a branch railway at the extreme north-west of Georgia.

Macon has hitherto felt comparatively few of the sufferings consequent on the war and blockade. Ordinary provisions remained abundant, and were sold at their usual prices long after luxuries had vanished from the borders of the Confederacy. It is situated upon the Ocmulgee river, a branch of the Altamaha.

Owing to the abundance of trees that conceal the buildings, our Engraving conveys a somewhat inadequate idea of the size of the town, which has a population of some six or seven thousand people. Like most other Southern towns, the very wide streets have a row, sometimes a double row, of thickly-planted trees down the middle and another along each side, bordering the pavements, or "sidewalks," where, as well as in the private gardens, the catalpa, mimosa, ailanthus, and other flowering trees, with varieties of oak and willow, flourish luxuriantly.

College Hill, from which the sketch is taken, is one of a high range, adorned with handsome public institutions and private residences, the roads and approaches to which remain in primitive wildness. Mulberry-street, which the hill commands, is one of the principal thoroughfares. At the extremity is the County Courthouse; on the right is the tall spire of the Presbyterian, and on the left the tower of the Episcopal Church. Here and there another church or cupola and some taller buildings peep forth from the trees, gleaming white and dazzling in the bright sunshine; and the undulating distant country spreads in a chequered landscape of dark forests and crops of golden corn.

On the occasion of settling the affairs of a deceased member of the Benazet family, it has transpired that the average clear profits of their contract for the gaming-houses of Baden is 1,200,000 f. per annum. The gaming-houses at Aix-les-Bains, suppressed in 1857 by Count Cavour, gave M. Bias, the contractor, a clear annual profit of 1,000,000 f.

At a recent meeting of a cottage gardeners' society in Cornwall, Mr. W. Coulson, of Kenegie, High Sheriff of the county (and late Senior Surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital, London), made some very pertinent remarks on the subject of cottage gardening. Addressing the cottagers, he said:—"Some of you may meet me with the objection—How can a man, fatigued and worn by his daily work, devote time or labour to any other occupation than the one on which his bread depends? To this I have a twofold answer—In the first place the hardest-worked man always finds some time for occasional recreation, which is indeed necessary to relieve both his body and mind. All classes of society feel this need; and if the poor man is unable to find recreation elsewhere he will seek it in the beershop, or even worse haunts. In the next place you know yourselves that change of work always relieves a man, be he ever so tired, and this is particularly the case when the change is from indoor labour to outdoor work—from constant labour of the same kind, in a confined room and close atmosphere, to outdoor field work under the genial influence of our temperature. One of the chief advantages, then, of cottage gardening is that, by affording rational recreation to the working man, it keeps him at home instead of sending him to the public-house, and thus raises his social condition, while it contributes to improve his health by agreeable and wholesome occupation. Another advantage of cottage gardening is the sense of comparative independence which it affords, and its actual utility in contributing to the support of himself and his family. A man who rents a small piece of ground, as well as his cottage, can look beyond the day, for he has something which he can call his own, or of which he cannot quickly be dispossessed; and, should employment fail him for a time, the produce of his garden will keep him from actual want. Even the political advantage of cottage gardens are not to be overlooked. They attach the cottager, not only in his home, but to his country; they foster sober, industrious, and domestic habits; they encourage that feeling of independence which is the surest character of a citizen of a free land like our own." Mr. Coulson then pointed out the sanitary uses of a garden, and discussed the best modes of cultivation. He then proceeded to say:—Our labourers and cottage population are not so ignorant of their own interests, or so little inclined to improve their condition, as to reject cottage gardening altogether. But they often find difficulty in getting a piece of ground, which is necessary to make the humble garden of the poor. Landlords and farmers must look to this, and one of the duties of the society will be to endeavour to remove such difficulty by showing the possessors of land how rural society is improved, and the connection between the labourer and his employer is strengthened, whenever those obstacles are removed which prevent the working man from getting a piece of garden ground for his cottage. Another of our duties will be to afford advice and assistance to those who, having obtained a garden allotment, show they are desirous of cultivating it in a proper manner, and it is a great encouragement for us to know that cottage gardening is always advanced in those districts where societies like our own exist and are properly supported. After dilating on the many other advantages derivable from cottage gardens, Mr. Coulson went on to describe the produce suitable to the soil and climate of Cornwall, and concluded a long and instructive speech amid applause. Several other gentlemen having addressed the meeting, it was unanimously resolved that Mr. Coulson's speech should be printed and circulated in a cheap form for the information of the labouring classes.

OUR COLOURED SUPPLEMENT.

The View of the "Village of Argenio, Lake Como," the first of our Coloured Illustrations, will probably awaken some peculiarly delightful recollections in the traveller, and will prove, we hope, pleasing and acceptable to all. There is no region in the world, not even the happy Valley of Cashmere, where greater contrasts and surprises are afforded than those presented to the traveller descending from the passes of the Simplon, the St. Gothard, and the Splügen, to the lovely lakes lying at the foot of the Alps, in Lombardy and Piedmont. To pass from ice and snow, torrent and avalanche, mountain and precipice, in a few hours to luxuriantly fertile plains, dotted with villages, and lakes whose polished azure is only broken by the reflection of the giant mountains and mountain spurs that screen them from the north wind, is like stepping from one hemisphere to another. The Lago di Como is especially remarkable for the beauty of the views from nearly every part of its shores. A long, narrow, and tortuous piece of water, flanked by two projections of the Rhætian Alps, and is thus shut in between shores which are richly diversified by numerous promontories, gulfs, and small bays, the two ridges sending out many offsets towards the lake. The transverse valleys formed by the latter are drained by numerous streams that, like the one seen in our View, empty themselves into the lake. The neighbourhood of the lake is one of the most delightful in Italy, the climate being mild and genial, the soil productive in fruits and vegetables, and the country studded with thriving villages, fine villas, and mansions, the sites of which are, as also indicated by the View before us, generally rendered at once more conspicuous and picturesque by castles and campanili.

Argenio is one of the numerous villages bordering the lake, and is situated on its south-west arm, half way between Cadenabbia and Como. It is overhung by steep hills clothed almost to their summits with the vine, the fig, and the noble walnut. One might fancy the village to have started into existence close to the margin of the lake, and to have fallen back in later times into strange nooks and corners along the hillside for shelter, and thus acquired its straggling and at the same time picturesque appearance. The tourist seeking novelties, or the artist desiring to enrich his portfolio, could not pass a few days to greater advantage than by taking a boat and visiting this same Argenio and its many sister villages, with their marvellous old, tumble-down houses, their streets leading nowhere, and their ancient churches—in many instances beautiful pieces of architecture—crowned with elegant campanili. Members of the Alpine Club, and our no less adventurous lady pedestrians, would find a few days spent in such visitings a charming relaxation, or a pleasant prelude to more arduous undertakings—perhaps over the Via Mala or the Pass of St. Gothard.

Our second chromotype is from a picture, entitled "Little Loves," to which was assigned a place of honour in the last exhibition of the British Institution, and which is, it seems to us, graceful in fancy and elegant in composition. The subject is at first sight simple and obvious enough. A fair young maiden (so extremely pretty that she may surely be called a "little love") sits at an open casement within the pleasant shade afforded from the summer sun by its painted blind, and round which floats air perfumed with the breath of flowers. Here, in cushioned ease and innocent luxuriousness, she whiles away the happy moments, playfully cherishing her "little loves." "Lovebirds" rightly are these beautiful little creatures named, for they will only live in pairs. One of her little pets she gently places to her lips to perform the dove-like billing which has become a synonyme for human kissing; while towards the other rival candidate, who has come to the cage door for the customary favour also, and seems to be fluttering a jealous protest against its mistress's partiality, she throws a glance of arch coquetishness. That the painter was not averse to the suggestion of a more latent meaning in the subject of his picture may be gathered from the accessories so appropriately and tastefully introduced—the emblematical rose, twining convolvulus, and jasmine spray; the tendrils of the vine clasping the passion-flower; and the bas-relief of amorini, which the reader will please observe are, though very "little loves," no other than Cupid and Psyche.

THE LONDON, CHATHAM, AND DOVER RAILWAY

BRIDGE AT BLACKFRIARS.

The changes recently effected in London, by means of private enterprise alone, exceed by far in their extent the large works carried out by Napoleon III. in Paris, about which we have lately heard so much. Our own improvements have not, it is true, in every instance, been so ornamental to the metropolis as they might have been made by a slight extra outlay and a little attention to good taste; but there can be no doubt of their being a great addition to the convenience and comfort of the public generally. We make our improvements one by one, and without much consideration for the general effect produced by them, so that occasionally valid objections are raised on the score of incongruity; but yet, taken altogether, it must be admitted that our system has worked well, and that London has been considerably benefited by its free operation.

As an example of the extent of these changes, we may instance those effected in bridge communication alone. Within a comparatively short time we have built and rebuilt, or are in the act of doing so, no less than nine bridges, all of which span the Thames within a brief limit. At Battersea, we have a new railway bridge; at Chelsea, a new suspension bridge; at Pimlico, a new railway bridge; at Lambeth, a new suspension bridge; at Westminster, a new bridge for general traffic; at Hungerford, a new railway bridge; at Blackfriars, two bridges, one in lieu of the present old Blackfriars structure, and the other for the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway's City branch; and a little above London Bridge there is now being erected a bridge to connect the South-Eastern Railway with Cannon-street, City.

Our Engraving shows the progress made with the Blackfriars Bridge for the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, as seen from a spot near the centre of their intended railway terminus, on the east side of Blackfriars-road. On the left of our Engraving is seen old Blackfriars Bridge, which, being in a very dilapidated condition, is about to be pulled down and rebuilt. Immediately between it and the new railway bridge are to be observed the piles which are being driven in to form the basis of a temporary public bridge, to be used during the period occupied in pulling down and rebuilding the old one—a space of time probably of from three to four years. The temporary bridge will have a roadway very nearly upon the same level as that of the old Blackfriars Bridge for horses and vehicles; but foot passengers will traverse a kind of upper flooring, to be erected along the top of it for their especial use. The London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Bridge, in course of erection by Mr. Cubitt, will be 1216 ft. in length, by 53 ft. in width, and adapted for four lines of railway. It will be supported by four piers and two abutments, leaving five openings to the river; the centre opening, 193 ft. in width: the two next it, 180 ft.; and the two outer, 162 ft. The bridge will be of iron, with parapets of a slightly ornamental character (of trellis-work pattern), with decorated terminals above each pier, 5 ft. high; and the abutment terminals will bear the company's name and arms neatly designed in garter fashion. The abutments themselves are made of a handsome white stone known to architects as the "Bramley Fall" kind. Each of the above-named four piers is to be composed of three circular stone piers, standing eleven feet six inches from one another, and each of these stone piers will support four iron cluster columns, the main girder of the bridge being carried by these columns, which will therefore be placed in twelve groups of four columns each.

The bridge, it will be seen, runs almost parallel with old Blackfriars Bridge, and is intended to connect, by means of lines crossing Earl-street and Ludgate-hill, the London, Chatham and Dover line with the lines which have communication with the Metropolitan Extension Railway at the farther end of Farringdon-street. When the Great Eastern Railway shall have made its extension from Shoreditch through Finsbury to Smithfield, that also may be connected with the south-eastern coast by means of this bridge and line.

The new railway station in Blackfriars-road occupies a space 270 yards in depth—that is to say, from the bank of the Thames to Church-street—and from Blackfriars-road to John-street it has a width of 260 ft. This vast edifice, capable of accommodating an enormous traffic, is composed of yellow brick with red brick dressings, and is to have an arched iron and glass roof elevated above the railway beneath it, to the extent of 50 ft. and 95 ft. above the level of Blackfriars-road. The forty-five feet between the bottom level and that of the railway line will be overcome by means of a gradually sloped road, which will be used solely for passenger traffic, and the space beneath—the ground floor, so to speak, of the building—will be occupied entirely by the heavy-goods traffic; and lower lines of rail will be continued to the river-side, whereat, by means of wharves built for the purpose, cargoes of all kinds may readily be laden or discharged.

The Blackfriars-road station, it will thus be seen, will be one of the most extensive and important in the metropolis. Placed in the very centre of London, it will afford to business men travelling daily into the City immediate communication with their homes in Camberwell, Peckham, Brixton, Stockwell, Dulwich, Herne Hill, or Beckenham, &c., to the same extent as the West-end has been convenienced by the other arm of this railway at Pimlico, while travellers from the Continent or from the many important towns and cities on this line—Dover, Canterbury, Faversham, Sheerness, Rochester, Chatham, Margate, Ramsgate, &c.—will all participate in the like great advantages.

The sinking of the cylinder for one of the circular stone piers upon which the bridge is to rest is an interesting incident of the work now going on, and our Engraving shows by what means the labour is is performed. Working many feet below the bed of the river, the labourers are engaged digging out the foundations of the pier, and are protected from the river by being inclosed in a huge cylinder, the size of the intended stone piers. The earth they dig out is placed in a sort of semicircular iron box, which is lifted quickly and easily by means of a small steam-engine controlled by one man, and empties itself into a barge stationed alongside ready to receive it. The ease with which large and weighty masses of earth are thus moved is really surprising, and affords excellent evidence of the amount of skill now shown in economising human labour.

INTERNATIONAL RIFLE-MATCH.

ENGLAND VERSUS AUSTRALIA.

The volunteer institution has taken root in our colonies, and in Australia several corps have been formed, the members of some of which have attained high proficiency as marksmen. Last year the Captain of the Milang Company, in the Geelong district, a company which then comprised twenty-two marksmen, sent a challenge through the War Office to the company which, out of all the volunteer corps in Great Britain, had registered the best shooting and possessed the highest number of marksmen for the year 1862. On a scrutiny being made by the National Volunteer Association it was found that No. 1 (Castle) company of the Robin Hood Rifles (Captain Mundella) was entitled to the distinction of the premier company in Great Britain, and that the task of representing the mother country in the challenge-match devolved on them. By the conditions, as prescribed by the challengers, the competing squads were to consist of ten from each company, and to shoot at butts at which they had not previously practised, the time to be about the middle of September, Government long Enfield rifles, and seven shots each at eight ranges, from 200 yards, to 900 yards inclusive. Lord Vernon, who has recently erected, at great expense, for the benefit of the Derbyshire volunteers, superb butts in his picturesque park at Sudbury, kindly granted permission to the Robin Hoods to shoot the match there; and accordingly, on the 16th of September, the competitors appeared on the ground, commanded by Captain Mundella. Lord Vernon, who was to have acted as umpire, was prevented by an attack of neuralgia from being present; but his Lordship was represented by Captain Boothby, brother of Lady Vernon, and his son, the Hon. William Vernon. Captain Hay, late of the 47th Infantry and now Adjutant of the Sudbury volunteers, officiated as umpire in his Lordship's absence. The day was not a favourable one for good shooting. At ten o'clock, when the squads went to the ranges, there was a light breeze, with sunshine. The breeze subsequently died away, and the sky was overcast with clouds. Again the wind rose and blew in fitful gusts from the left across the ranges, increasing to a gale as the squads were drawn up at the 600 yards' range. At this distance Lord Vernon has built a large and spacious shooting-lodge, from which the volunteers may practise in the worst weather; but Captain Mundella would not avail himself of its shelter, and the squads shot from the open outside. The result of this varying character of the weather was to unsteady the aim and cause the men repeatedly to change their sights. The score, under the circumstances, was by no means equal to what like numbers of the Castle Company of the Robin Hood Rifles are in the habit of making. The following is the official return:—

	200 yards.	300 yards.	400 yards.	500 yards.	600 yards.	700 yards.	800 yards.	900 yards.	Gross Total.
Lieutenant Evans	23	18	17	19	20	19	8	9	133
Ensign Perry ..	17	18	19	21	9	20	6	3	113
Corporal Redfern ..	20	15	20	17	16	11	16	10	125
Corporal Smith ..	16	10	18	7	7	10	16	8	92
Private Bass ..	21	15	17	14	13	12	9	6	107
Private Shepperley	19	17	19	17	10	14	11	11	118
Private Noddall ..	16	13	23	17	13	10	6	10	108
Private Brewster ..	16	14	16	18	9	19	9	7	108
Private Coles ..	20	17	24	15	15	17	13	7	128
Private White ..	22	19	23	18	13	10	15	3	123
Totals ..	190	156	196	163	125	142	109	74	1155
	19·00	15·60	19·60	16·30	12·50	14·20	10·90	7·40	115·50

The accompanying Illustration is from a photograph taken on the spot by the Hon. William Vernon, late of the Coldstreams, second son of Lord Vernon.

All the members of the competing squads are engaged in businesses, and had no experience of military matters before the formation of the volunteer corps. Captain Mundella, is a member of the firm of Hine, Mundella, and Co., extensive hosiery manufacturers. He, with Lieutenant Evans, Ensign Perry, and Colour-Sergeant Simkins are amongst the oldest members of the Robin Hood Rifle Battalion, their names appearing upon the first muster-rolls of the founders of the corps in May, 1859. Mr. Brewster won the bronze medal of the National Rifle Association at the county meeting of this year; of the others, Messrs. Shepperley, Evans, Perry, Redfern and Bass are winners of principal prizes at county competitions.

The Great Eastern Steam-ship.—An important report relative to the general and financial position of the Great Ship Company has been issued to the proprietors by the directors. It states that the directors regretted that circumstances over which they had no control had compelled them to call the proprietors together, in order to give them an approximate statement of the financial affairs of the company, and in order that immediate steps might be taken either to relieve the undertaking from its present embarrassments or to wind up its affairs. The report, after alluding in detail to the expensive repairs required by the vessel consequent on her last two or three voyages out and in, states that the rates in passengers and freights had been seriously affected by the competition that had existed throughout the season. There had been a considerable falling off in the number of passengers and the earnings of the several voyages made this season, compared with what the receipts would have been if the rates had been as in August last year. The figures show that for the three months of May, June, and August, 1863, as compared with 1862, the falling off in the receipts had been £19,915, the receipts in 1862 being £57,223, and in 1863 £37,308. On the last voyage out and home the vessel had sustained damage, and, under all the circumstances, the directors had considered it not desirable to send her out again this year or to enter into further engagements. The financial position of the company had been crippled, and the cost of repairs rendered it imperative that some steps should be taken. The working account showed an excess of disbursements over receipts of £18,979. The company's affairs were critical, and steps must be taken either to raise additional capital or dissolve the company. The ship could not be retained in the company's possession unless £30,000 were raised

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INDOOR AMUSEMENTS.

PRIVATE THEATRICALS AND CHARADES.

THE rage for amateur theatrical performances has increased wonderfully within the last few years, and acting charades, as a branch of the above, has become equally popular. We all recollect James Smith's song:—

Cloudy mists every valley and hill bury;
Spurred and booted, on sofas we sprawl;
Back the galloway, put up the tilbury;
Sad wet weather at Drizzledown Hall.
One cannot read "Waverley" twice over cleverly,
Talents should never be idle, they say;
Best of all madrigals, private theatricals;
All that we want is to settle the play.

And in those days a curtain across the drawing-room, with two screens, formed the stage; while some dozen ladies and gentlemen, very imperfect in their parts, and ready to burst out into alarming fits of laughter at their own imperfections, formed the *dramatis personæ*. Well might Sheridan, when asked which he liked best at one of the above entertainments, reply, "The prompter; for I see less and hear more of him than any one else." Occasionally, some amateur of distinction appeared on the public boards, and fully deserved the remarks that we once read upon an amateur member of Parliament, who acted Richard III. and Caleb Quotem at the Salisbury Theatre. They ran as follows:—"Mr. —— appeared last night for the first—we trust it will be for the last—time upon our boards. The risible faculties of the audience were so excited in the tragedy that they had not a smile left for the farce." Of late years many amateurs, by dint of deep study, have become good actors; and Campden House (now in ruins), the St. James's Theatre, Canterbury, Windsor, Brighton, Dublin, Hounslow, Richmond, Leamington, and Melton Mowbray, have witnessed their triumphs in the histrionic art. There can be no reason why well-educated ladies and gentlemen should not succeed in representing the characters drawn by the masterly hand of a Shakspeare, a Byron, a Lytton Bulwer, a Sheridan, a Colman, a Reynolds, a Morton, or many of the writers of the present day. All that is required, in addition to natural abilities, are a thorough insight into the author's meaning, a careful study of the part, and constant rehearsals. How often have we heard of amateurs going before the public after a few desultory morning rehearsals, and a grand dress one in the evening! How often has the unfortunate manager been told, when requesting that a scene might be gone through properly, "Oh, we shall do that all right on the night of performance!" In a country house there are few better amusements than an amateur play or acting charades; and, the play or charades being selected, it would be well to send to Simmons, of York-street, Covent-garden, or some other costumier, for their portable theatre, which can be fitted up in a hall or drawing-room without in the slightest degree damaging the walls. If charades are only acted, a proscenium may easily be raised by covering a light framework with trellis-paper or figures of knights in armour, which can be procured at any paperhanger's, and the curtain is soon formed from others. The scenery, too, if not extensive or elaborate, can be made out of paper or oiled transparencies, which are to be had at the venetian-blind manufacturers', representing woods, hills, waterfalls, exteriors and interiors of halls. The theatre having been erected, with lamps (or floats, as they are technically called) in front, hid from the audience by a deal board covered with red or green baize, the next point to be decided is the programme; and here, of course, much must depend upon the strength and talent of the dramatic corps. Under any circumstance, however, let tragedies, serious plays, and long comedies be avoided, for they will wear out the patience of the best-natured audience long before the curtain drops, and a farce afterwards, however well acted, will prove "flat, stale, and unprofitable." In order to ensure success, care should be taken to select some short, smartly-written comedietta, to be followed by a "screaming farce" (we adopt the phraseology of the day) or a clever burlesque; bearing in mind that one at least of the two pieces should be in a costume, in order that the performers may not look the same in both. For first pieces we should recommend "Charles II.," "The King's Word," "The Ladies' Battle," "Loan of a Lover," "Perfection," "Delicate Ground," "Still Water Runs Deep," "Our Wife," "Midnight Hour," "Game of Romps," "Pride of the Market," "Used Up," "Naval Engagements; or, Faint Heart never won Fair Lady." For the afterpiece, "Bombastes Furioso," "Slasher and Crasher," "Little Toddlekins," "Boots at the Swan," "Samuel in Search of Himself," "Slowtop's Engagements," "Othello Travestie," "Done on Both Sides," "Norma Travestie," or "Barefaced Impostors." If an occasional address is to be spoken, let it not be of a sentimental but of a comic nature, introducing the topics of the day and good-natured "hits" at amateur performances, bringing in, if possible, the plays selected for the evening; thus—

Barefaced Impostors—what a happy hit!
Agreed *nem. dis.* by gallery, boxes, pit.
And yet you'll own [turning to orchestra], among these wandering Costas,
The *tenors* can't be classed with *base* impostors.

In all amateur performances, a prompter on each side, whose business is not alone to give the word but to direct the entrances and see that the properties are ready, will be found very available.

Proceed we now to charades, which, if properly got up, well selected, and characteristically dressed, form a delightful evening's amusement. Two of the best we ever remember seeing were the words Jumeaux and Nightingale. The former was represented at a grand party at Vienna; the scene of the word Ju (for spelling is never attended to) was at a gambling house in Baden-Baden, where an unfortunate victim destroyed himself from losses at play; the second was the inside of a hospital, with all the "ills" that "human flesh is heir to." The whole word, Jumeaux, was enacted by two tall Austrian Princes, who, dressed in baby's long-clothes, majestically crossed the stage without uttering a word. The word Nightingale, which created a great sensation at one of the "Country Homes of England," gave a spirited midnight smuggling scene, a laughable recontre at an hostelry, and a fearful passage between Dover and Calais; the whole terminating with Florence Nightingale—a name endeared to all—visiting the sick at Scutari. According to our own ideas, founded upon practical experience, we consider that the best way of selecting a charade is to find one in which each syllable can be represented by a scene out of a popular play or poem. For instance, let us take from Walter Scott, "Farewell!" The first syllable can be embodied by the scene from "The Lady of the Lake," in which, guided by Roderick Vich Alpine, the Knight of Snowdoun was led into the outlaws' stronghold; the lines

Enough, enough; sit down and share
A soldier's couch, a soldier's fare,

will be peculiarly applicable. *Well* may be represented by the opening chapter of "St. Ronan's Well," in which Meg Dods, showing all the despotism of Queen Bess herself, the grey-headed members of the Killnakelty Hunt; the "pawky auld carles that ken'd whilk side their bread was buttered upon"—viz., a set of ancient brethren of the angle from Edinburgh, the "members of the Helter-Skelter Club, of the Wildfire Club, and other associations formed for the express purpose of getting rid of care and sobriety," and the copper-nosed sheriff-clerk of the county," might form prominent characters; while the arrival of Frank Tyrrell, and his inquiries after Clara Mowbray, would give an interest to the scene. *Farewell* may introduce the Earl of Leicester muffled in his mantle, following Sir Richard Varney along the secret passage of Kenilworth Castle to the apartment of the Countess Amy, and the interview between her, Dudley, and the villain Varney; ending with Leicester's speech:—"Varney, we must hence—*Farewell*, Amy, whom I am to vindicate, as mine own, at an expense and risk of which thou alone couldst be worthy. You shall soon hear from me." The curtain dropping upon a tableau, in which might appear Leicester, enveloped in his cloak, anxious and restless, his confidant raising his body after bowing low, and regarding Amy with a peculiar expression, as if he desired to know how far his own pardon was included in the reconciliation which had taken place betwixt her and her Lord, and the Countess looking upon him with a fixed eye, seemingly unconscious of his presence. Shakspeare and Byron will furnish many words—Bondmaid—Bond, the trial-scene in "The Merchant of Venice"—maid, the interview of Joan of Arc with the Dauphin of France in Henry VI.; Bondmaid, Gulnare and Conrad—

I am his slave—but in despite of pride;
'Twere worse than bondage to become his bride.

Bondage may equally be done, substituting the scene between Marino Faliero and Angiolina for age—

'Twas not a foolish dotard's vile caprice.

In conclusion, it is advisable to have a romantic or interesting charade for the opening, with a laughable one to wind up the entertainment, such as Coxcomical, in which a scene from "Box and Cox," one from a harlequinade, and an exquisite of modern days may be introduced to form the two syllables and the whole word. Last year, when the "Perfect Cure" was the rage, a clever charade was introduced—perfect and cure being easily embodied; while, to give the entire words, each character, dressed after the illustration of the song, sang a verse, expressing a hope that the entertainment and supper would "prove a perfect cure."

FANCY BALL GIVEN TO THE OFFICERS OF THE CHANNEL FLEET BY THE MAYOR OF LIVERPOOL.

WHILST the Channel Fleet lay in the Mersey there was a continuous interchange of hospitalities between the authorities on shore and the officers on board. Several entertainments took place on board the ships, and the good feeling exhibited by the fleet was responded to in a kindred spirit by the authorities and the inhabitants.

On Friday, the 18th ult., a municipal banquet, followed by a fancy-dress ball on a munificent scale, was given in the Townhall in honour of the visit, by his Worship the Mayor, Mr. R. C. Gardner. The banquet was attended by about sixty gentlemen, including Rear-Admiral Dacres, commander of the squadron, and the chief officers connected with it.

The ball which followed was of a very brilliant character, being attended by upwards of 1200 ladies and gentlemen, among whom were the Right Hon. the Earl of Sefton and party, Rear-Admiral Dacres and the principal officers of the Channel Fleet, Captain Inglefield, R.N., and a large attendance of the leading families of Liverpool and its vicinity. The affair was in every respect most successful.

In the two ballrooms the decorator displayed considerable taste. The windows of the smaller room were filled with specimens of the richest greenhouse plants and delicate shrubs. Around the room were placed a number of fine mirrors, each of which was surrounded with lace and coloured drapery nicely festooned. In the principal ballroom the work of ornamentation was carried to a greater extent. The windows at each end and the one in the centre were covered with immense mirrors. Flags of varied descriptions and the gayest colours formed a sort of canopy, the mirrors being encircled by elaborate borders of lace and appropriately coloured drapery. In the centre of the noble apartment, immediately opposite the orchestra, was a tasteful device formed of flags of various nations, the union-jack predominating. Each flagstaff was surmounted with a richly-gilded spear, the central portion of the device consisting of a splendid banneret of white silk, bordered with gorgeous embroidery, with a regal crown in the centre. Mirrors were also placed over the fire-places, and the mantel-shelves were covered with rare plants. At each end of the apartment was a mirror of large size; these were surrounded by lace hangings and graceful drapery, amongst which were shields bearing the quarterings of the Royal arms of England and other heraldic devices. Within the drapery ran a wreath of evergreens and flowers intermixed, and from the top depended wreaths formed of the same materials, the whole being surmounted by a ducal crown. The ornamentation of this room was remarkably effective.

The minute description given in the local papers of the costumes worn by the ladies and gentlemen will supply us with a few particulars. The beautiful hall (says one account) enframed the picture on all sides with the rich entourage of noble and richly-tinted architecture, while the groups of variously-attired figures with which the floor was studded might have maddened Mr. Planché by their daring incongruity, or delighted Mr. Frith by their picturesqueness. Glancing at one group, you might fancy yourself transported back to the time of the Commonwealth; but the buff jerkins separate a little, and there, in conversation with Lord Falkland and Colonel Ireton, are discovered a courtier of George II. and Marie Antoinette. Near one of the windows stands a group that might pass roughly for that in the picture at the Royal Academy representing the English Embassy at Paris on the night of the St. Bartholomew massacre; but, on closer inspection, you perceive in their midst a stern inquisitor, and in familiar conversation with him a Spanish matador and an English foxhunter. In another direction stands a party of which a little Red Riding Hood is the centre. Red Riding Hood, we may judge by the animation of the crowd, is not less charming than her prototype; but near her stands a Spanish duenna, apparently much interested in keeping the gay sparks at a distance from her protégée. Wolves, perhaps the duenna thinks, are not the only marauders a sweet young peasant should fear. But who are her admirers? Well, there is a red Indian, a Nepaulese Ambassador, and a gentleman with all the appearance of Prime Minister to the King of Dahomey; there is a scrivener of Dr. Johnson's time, a French Colonel of the present time, a Lord Chesterfield, a crusader, and Hamlet, Prince of Denmark.

Conspicuous amongst the brilliant throng was the party of the Mayor. His Worship wore a magnificent Court dress of the time of George III. The Mayoress also appeared in a rich Court costume of the same period — white moire dress with lace flounces, and quillings of blue satin ribbon; a train of blue moire with bouquets of rose-coloured ribbon; the headdress consisting of lace lappets, feathers, and water-lilies. Miss Gardner's dress consisted of a Court costume of the period mentioned, the dress of white silk, the overdress of tulle, a train of white glacé with bouquets of apple-blossom, and the headdress feathers and apple-blossom. Miss J. E. Gardner looked quite fascinating as the Dolly Varden of Dickens's "Barnaby Rudge." The young lady wore a cherry-coloured quilted petticoat, with maize basque laced bodice, high-heeled shoes, and hat with cherry-coloured ribbons. Mr. J. S. Gardner assumed a handsome Tyrolean costume, and Mrs. J. S. Gardner a rich dress of black velvet and silver. Una Signora Neapolitana di questo secolo, vestita per una grande festa della Chiesa. The Rev. Richard Titley, son-in-law of the Mayor, was attired as a gentleman of the time of Louis XV., and Mrs. Titley in a Court costume of the same period, the dress being of blue moire trimmed with white lace. Mr. Thomas Gardner wore an Albanian costume. Captain Preston, nephew of the Mayor, appeared as Mephistophiles, and wore a suit of black velvet, with mantle trimmed with gold, pink fleshings, long pointed shoes, and hat and feather to correspond. Miss Preston represented "Snow." Her dress was of white tulle covered with swandown, with the veil and headdress of frosted silver.

The costumes of the guests, both ladies and gentlemen, were of the most diversified kind. Here nobles and their ladies, dressed in the richest style of Louis Quatorze, mingled in the dance; yonder stalked an Italian brigand, in his gay attire, with high-crowned hat covered with many-coloured ribbons; while on every side, wherever the eye turned, were beheld Greeks and Turks, Zouaves and Venetian nobles, Hungarian soldiers and Spanish bullfighters, English Ambassadors and Polish patriots, rifle volunteers and naval officers, all mingled in one strange yet pleasing and harmonious throng.

"LORD CLIFDEN," WINNER OF THE ST. LEGER.

THIS celebrated son of Newminster and The Slave by Melbourne, whose merits and demerits have formed a more fruitful theme of discussion than those of any horse which has trod the turf for many a long year, was born in what turfites generally speak of as "the Wadlow country," in Staffordshire. His breeder, Mr. Hind, is said to have sold him for £4000, &c., to Captain Christie, the owner of Lady Clifden, who turned him over for another thousand and a £2000 Derby contingency to Lord St. Vincent. His Lordship was as keen in his pursuit of a good horse as "Cœlebs in search of a wife," and was not daunted in the least by the unfortunate burning of Klarikoff, almost immediately after he had purchased half of him for £5000.

Lord Clifden made his début for the Woodcote Stakes at Epsom, and won it very easily against The Orphan and thirteen others. After a long rest he came out at Doncaster, and won both the Champagne and Two-year-old Stakes. In the latter he carried 7 lb. extra, and only beat Bohemia by a head, Queen Bertha being third; and then came the ceaseless controversy as to whether he was only a very bad beginner or a much more moderate horse than his friends imagined. He was not stripped again before the Derby, when he did not show the improvement which had been hoped for during the winter. The tremendous use which was made of him by his jockey, Fordham, through the deep ground (which was much against his long stride), and the gallant way in which he struggled home and was only caught by Macaroni on the post, caused the Derby to be a peculiarly memorable one; but when he was all but beaten again on the Friday, in a mile race, by a very moderate horse like Jarnicoton, the question as to his real three-year-old merits became darker than ever. He was then taken over, the very next week, to run for the great international prize; but the voyage and his Epsom work affected him so much that he could hardly raise a gallop on French soil. It had always been supposed that the St. Leger course was more especially the one for his fine sweeping stride; but, after all these ups and downs, few cared to touch him for that race. Anonymous writers and officious friends were, it is said, very anxious to ruin Edwin Parr's character with Lord St. Vincent and have the horse sent to John Scott's; but his Lordship stood firm, and the bay commenced his St. Leger work in earnest. No one seemed to believe in him much; he was now at 8 and then at 25 to 1. As August wore on, and the horse was seen to take his gallops regularly at Telscombe, he began to come again in the betting; and the tender attention he received from the touts was even beyond what they lavished on The Flying Dutchman, when Fobert "used to count their heads each morning, like crows on a wall." Somehow or other, they got completely out of their reckoning in this case, and the credit of the profession has been shaken to its centre. While they were informing their employers that the bay was doing no work, he was, we believe, never stopped but for one day, in consequence of an accident to his shoe.

The nature of the ground on which he galloped was such that they were effectually hoodwinked; but they gained the public ear, and it was not until the horse was seen taking his canter in front of the Grand Stand that the ring were convinced that he was all right, and sent him to the post a first favourite. If the flag had been dropped an instant sooner, Queen Bertha would have been at his side; but she had just got into the front rank, and lay about fifth during the earlier part of the race. At one time she must have been at least 150 yards ahead of Lord Clifden, but she had to "come back" like the rest, when Osborne began to creep up from the Rifle Butts, in the most remarkable "sensation race" that perhaps the Turf has ever known.

On the Friday Lord Clifden gave a stone to little Borealis in the Doncaster Stakes, and beat her with all ease; but, as Lord St. Vincent did not wish to run any risks, the great sight did not come off of the Derby, the St. Leger, and the Oaks winners of the year trying conclusions in the Cup. But for the Doncaster Stakes engagement there is no doubt that his Lordship would have decided the great moot point between the two former then and there; and it is said that he is now open to a match with Mr. Naylor for any sum from £1000 to £10,000, for one mile and a half or two miles, over York or Doncaster.

Lord Clifden is fully sixteen hands high, a rich bay, and with a very fine, deep girth. He has thickened very much in his neck, and, in fact, all over, since he ran at Epsom. His failing points are, perhaps, a slight tendency to be upright before, and a lightness in the back ribs, but another winter ought to bring him out the very model of a Cup horse. Osborne declares that he never rode such a stayer in his life, or anything approaching to him, and he has been on a great many good ones in his time. So far the horse has started for eight races, and won six, or rather more than £9000 clear. He is in the Claret Stakes at the Newmarket Craven Meeting of 1864, in which Blue Mantle, Rapid Rhone, and Armagnac are also engaged, as well as a nomination of Mr. Naylor, which is still "sealed up." It is said that his noble owner hedged over the Derby and lost nothing, and that his St. Leger winnings in bets amount to only £18,000. Both trainer and jockey, and, in short, everyone connected with the horse, has been most munificently remembered; and even the proposed infirmary at Doncaster (the want of which is chiefly felt at race-times, when jockeys meet with accidents) has been aided by him, through Mr. W. C. Russell, one of its principal local promoters, with a very welcome "pony." This is only the fourth season that his Lordship has been on the turf, and it is a curious coincidence that he and Mr. Naylor (the winners of the Derby and St. Leger of this year) both ran horses in the Derby for the first time in 1860. The stakes (£4975) are the largest on record for the St. Leger, after which race his Lordship has named his son, who was born during the eventful week.

Our Portrait of the horse is from the pencil of Mr. Harry Hall, and represents him with his favourite cat.

Accounts from Naples state that the number of persons who visited the ruins of Pompeii during last August was 652 paying and 52 free.

In a debate last month in the Parliament of Canada, a member, Mr. Cauchon, having determined to speak against time to prevent a division that day, spoke first in English and then in French.

RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S AVIARY.

THE large aviary on the right-hand side of the principal entrance to the Zoological Society's Gardens, in Regent's Park, which was completed in 1851, is considered by many visitors, especially by those who are interested in ornithology, as the most attractive building in the establishment. It contains nineteen divisions, tenanted by birds from Australia, the Indian Archipelago, and South America, which have ample space here to enjoy the free use of their wings and legs, and to show forth their natural habits. Its fault is that it is overcrowded; but this, we are informed, will shortly be remedied by the completion of the new aviary on the left-hand side of the entrance, which is now in process of erection for the society by Messrs. Lucas.

In the meantime the western aviary, as the right-hand building is called, contains all the most interesting birds in the society's collection—such as the paradise-birds, the bower-birds, the kagus, the pallas' sandgrouses, and other rarities, which we have from time to time illustrated in these columns. Novelties, however, are continually coming in from the society's numerous correspondents in various parts of the world, and our Artist has now portrayed three of the most remarkable of these recent arrivals in one group—namely, the crested, or Derbyan, screamer, a new pigeon from the Philippine Islands, and the plumed colin.

The screamers (Palamedeæ) constitute a very singular group of birds, peculiar to South America, so called from the harsh, grating, often repeated scream which they frequently repeat when excited or disturbed. Their huge, ungainly bodies, thick legs, and swollen joints render them easily distinguishable from their allies, the jacanas (Parra) of the same countries, although they possess the same large feet and lengthened toes. Only three species are known of these birds. The Derbyan screamer (Chauna derbiana), which is the rarest of the three, is a native of New Granada. The present example was recently obtained in the neighbourhood of Cartagena, from the country bordering on the Dekke River, and presented to the society by Mr. Edward Greey, of the West Indian Mail Company's service, an active corresponding member of the society, who has forwarded several other valuable animals from the same country. Not only was this bird previously unknown in Europe in a living state, but it is of such rarity that but a single collection in this country contains a stuffed specimen of it. This is the Derby Museum, at Liverpool, where the example of this scarce bird, formerly in possession of the late Lord Derby, is preserved.

The Philippine Island pigeon, of which four examples have lately been received by the society, belongs to an entirely new species, as yet undescribed by naturalists, and is, moreover, a most beautiful and elegant bird. It is closely allied to another species of pigeon from the same islands, a pair of which are exhibited in the neighbouring compartment. This is the blood-breasted pigeon (Phlogænas cruentata), remarkable for the bright blood-red spot which ornaments the middle of its snow-white breast, and gives one exactly the idea of the bird having been wounded. The new pigeon, which we believe Dr. Schlater proposes to call Bartlett's pigeon (Phlogænas Bartletti), after the present able superintendent of the Society's gardens, has a corresponding mark on its breast, but larger and more of a brickdust red.

The plumed colin belongs to a group of partridges peculiar to the New World, called by naturalists Callisspela, and rendered very remarkable by the long pendent crest that adorns their foreheads. This

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"LORD CLIFDEN," WINNER OF THE ST. LEGER.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

bird is a native of California, where it was first discovered by the late Mr. David Douglas, who described it in the sixteenth volume of the *Linnæan Society's Transactions*. It is closely allied to the well-known Californian colin (Callissepla Californica), which breeds abundantly in all the zoological gardens in Europe, so that there is little doubt that this highly ornamental species would likewise do well in Europe, if introduced in sufficient numbers. Unfortunately, the Zoological Society has, at present, only a single male specimen, obtained by purchase in April last.

PHILIPPINE PIGEONS AND PLUMED COLINS. THE DERBYAN SCREAMER.

BIRDS RECENTLY ADDED TO THE ROYAL ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S COLLECTION IN REGENT'S PARK.

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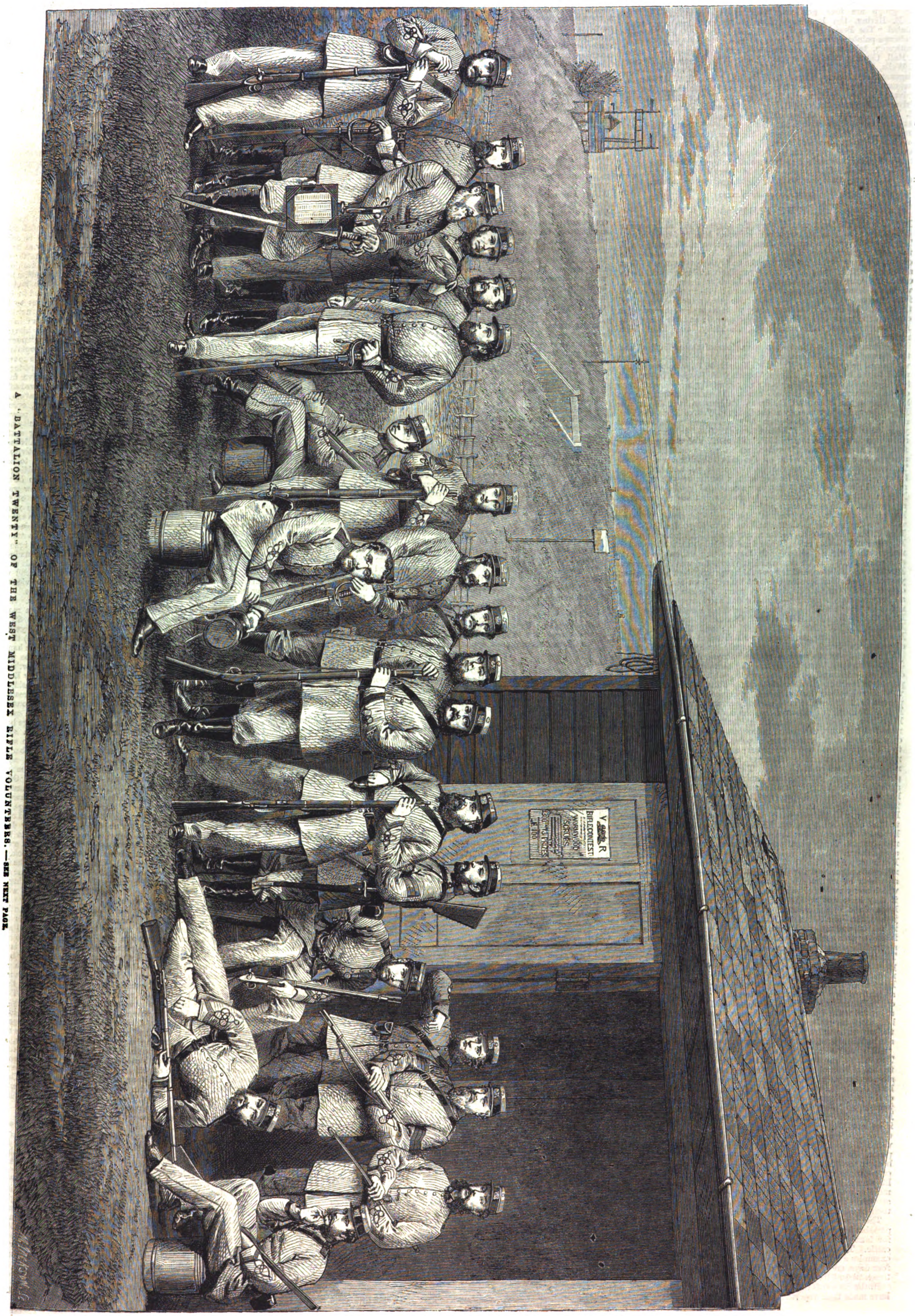

A BATTALION TWENTY" OF THE WEST MIDDLESEX RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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A BATTALION TWENTY OF THE WEST MIDDLESEX RIFLE CORPS.

Our Engraving of these crack shots, who have never been beaten by any other twenty, is from a photograph by Messrs. Lucas Brothers, of St. John's-wood-road. They are represented at the range of their corps, at Wormwood Scrubbs. Among the group are four gentlemen connected with the arts—Mr. G. E. Hering, the landscape-painter; Mr. E. Armitage, who painted "The Burial of an Early Christian Martyr;" Mr. Lupton, landscape-painter; and Mr. Every, engraver. The names of the gentlemen, taking them in order from left to right, are—Private C. Hall, Captain C. Dear, Sergeant-Major T. Best (scorer), Private F. Wells, Sergeant T. Webber, Ensign F. Cooke, Private G. Bond, Sergeant G. H. Barber, Private J. W. Smith, Major J. W. Bridjman, Sergeant G. Every, Lieutenant G. Marriner, Private G. E. Hering, Private E. Armitage, Sergeant R. B. Garner, Private R. Armstrong, Private H. Prichard, Sergeant H. Harlowe, Private T. Dane, Lieutenant R. Morris, Private N. O. Lupton. This "battalion twenty" have competed successfully with the St. George's (twice), South Middlesex, Inns of Court (twice), Civil Service, Victorias (twice), and the 2nd and 7th Administrative Middlesex. Their last achievement was the winning, in August last, of the Scrubbs' plate, a Saxon shield, value one hundred guineas, subscribed and competed for by the West Middlesex, the Victorias, the St. George's, and the Queen's (Westminster). It is their property for a year, when it will be again competed for.

THE FARM.

Extravagant things were said about the harvest yield while a great deal of it was still in the fields and suffering heavily from the wet. The latter harvest has, however, been better than was expected, and the crops are nearly housed in the far north. Wheat is decidedly the crop of the year, and in some places the barley is much stained. The autumn growth of grass and roots is excellent, and lean stock, sheep especially, were never so dear. For Lincolns there has been a wonderful demand, and a large supply as well. Some ewe lambs have fetched as much as 50s., and the tups have gone principally south of the Trent. Leicesters have kept their place as well, or better, than ever, as the price of Sir Tatton's flock proves; and the lettings at Aylesby, Scorboro', Barton-le-Street, Brandsby, &c., have been remarkably good.

The Exmoor ponies—thirty-two bays, four of them "buffys" and two "rustys," four browns, two chestnuts, three blacks, and nine whites and greys—bred by Mr. F. W. Knight, M.P., were brought, as usual, to the hammer by Messrs. Tomkins, at Reading, on the last Saturday in September. They were very carefully broken, and some of them measured nearly thirteen hands. There was nothing in the lot to equal the celebrated Pandarus, Palmerston, and Sparcombe Pony (the two former winners at the Bath and West of England Show, at Barnstaple), which fetched 42 gs., 36 gs., and 32 gs. on this spot last year; but still the average, £13 19s. 6d., was £1 7s. 6d. in advance of '62, and about £3 3s. above that of 1861. Three fifths of them were rising five, but a dozen were above ten, which rather pulled down the average, as a mare-pony's life on the hills is rather a wearing one. The well-named Snug was the premier at 34 gs., and Mr. Poulett Scrope, M.P., gave 31 gs. for Nonsuch, a bay mare with wonderful action. Palmerston (24 gs.) was very strong and good; and so were Raglan (15½ gs.) and Ratcatcher (17 gs.), which seemed master of any weight. The sweet, tapering head of Touch-me-not (19 gs.) was her great point, and the beautiful, thick, and dish-nosed Dolly was voted "a darling" by the ladies, and run up to 20 gs., despite her size. Lord C. Manners gave 17½ gs. for a very blood-like horse-pony, while Pandarus and the tiny greys, Squirrel and Little John, trotted round the ring together, excited thereto by the long red flag, but only made 15 gs. as a pair. Nelly, which was third at Worcester, was sent over from Newbury to be shown, and few would have recognised again, after a year of high civilisation, the chestnut "direct from the hills," which only fetched 11 gs. in this ring last year. The lots were sold under an immense canvas awning—a hint which auctioneers would do well not to neglect; and the sum total was within a few shillings of £700. Lord Claude Hamilton, M.P.; Lord Charles Manners, M.P.; Sir J. Lawrence, G.C.B.; Mr. P. Scrope, M.P.; and Mr. F. W. Knight, M.P., &c., were among the company, which included some present and ex masters of hounds, as well as metropolitan and country dealers.

The twenty-fourth volume of the "Royal Agricultural Society's Journal" has just been published. The meteorology, live stock and dead meat consumed in the metropolis, public health, and price of provisions for the twelve months ending June 30, form, as usual, a very valuable item for statistical reference: and the agricultural patents for 1862 are also most carefully arranged under their separate heads. It strikes us, however, that the omission from the cattle prize-list of the sire of the dam and his Herdbook number ought to be remedied in future, as without it breeders are left quite in the dark on what they consider a most vital point. The same remark applies to the thoroughbred and hunter sires; and the addition would occupy no extra space, and make this annual record of the Royal rosettes a most perfect and valuable one. The editor, Mr. Philip Frere, has given us, in a truly international spirit, an interesting paper on the agricultural stock-feeding experiments of M. J. Reiset, a gold medallist of the Agricultural Society of Rouen. "Since 1850 he has farmed 250 acres of his own land near Dieppe, where he planted his laboratory, with the purpose of bringing his scientific researches to the test of the balance-sheet. Having the advantage of good markets, he was well situated for trying *intensive* culture, or that system of management which gives the land no rest, but aims at securing a maximum crop by a liberal outlay." "Development of the Roots of Agricultural Plants" is the subject of a closely-reasoned paper by the Rev. M. T. Berkeley, and the results at which he arrives are most succinctly stated at the end, a plan which many writers elsewhere might pursue with advantage; that is, if they have any results to chronicle. Steam cultivation occupies a large share of the volume, and, in addition to the report of the judges, Mr. John Algernon Clarke takes up the subject where he left it in 1858, and presents us, *con amore*, with a summary of mechanical improvements and practical results, which have since then made steam-tillage the pre-eminent triumph of modern English agriculture. The subject is so completely exhausted that Mr. Moscrop's very neat prize essay on it is quite light reading by its side; and it is also the misfortune of Mr. Gamgee, whose prize essay, "On the Breeding of Hunters and Roadsters," is too bookish and not nearly so practical and interesting as we expected to find it, to be overshadowed by a capital letter on nearly the same subject by Mr. W. Dickenson, originally addressed to the Speaker of the House of Commons. Bishop Berkeley began with tar-water and ended with the Trinity, and, in like manner, the answer to an inquiry as to how Napoleon, a French-bred carthorse sire had turned out, produced this capital essay, which will interest every "stable," as "Milk," by Dr. Augustus Voelker, will every "dairy mind." The science of cream rising and its butter-producing qualities are all treated of most ably in the latter paper, and the Professor furnishes the strongest argument yet against the American milking machine, that by failing to strip the udder properly the superior cream and butter of the strippings is entirely lost. After having heard the pathetic jeremiads of Jem Hills when he speaks of the grubbing up of The Norrels and Lyncham Gorse, we should almost tremble for his reason if he got hold of this number of the Journal and read the paper (illustrated by a map) of the reclaiming of Wychwood Forest, from which the additional net annual improved income is £3291 and fivepence. It is all very well to say "poets and painters may sigh because some fine woodland scenery has been swept away, but of what consequence is a magnificent view, &c.:" but are Jem's feelings and his view holloas of no account, and his remembrance of those happy mornings when "rich red forester" cubs brushed away the dew across the ridings with a whole pack of Affables and Rockets close at their brush, in nearly thrice the amount of woodland they have now?

The miscellaneous communications are on burning of clay land, portable fencing for sheep, composition of annatto, cheap material for farm buildings, dairy practice and homœopathic treatment of cattle. The latter paper is by the editor, and gives as one of its examples a bullock which was treated with aconite and bryonia for four days, and finished up with phosphorus and sulphur, an increased 3 cwt. 2 qrs. 6 lb. in the next five months.

In the Stewards of Stock report we are glad to find that the judges have made their reports much more systematically than they did last year, in conformity with the request which was made by the stewards and endorsed upon their books. The only jury which does not send in a report, jointly or severally, is the Cotswold and Lincoln one; and we can hardly wonder, if rumour be true, that they were glad to get rid of their task, seeing what uncourteous comments were made within earshot of them by some of the owners during its performance. The avenues will no doubt be roped off and held by one or two policemen next year, to guard against a repetition of this unwarrantable annoyance. The report sent in by the Leicester judges is conspicuous for its brevity; and Mr. Dent, M.P., the steward in this department, makes some very excellent suggestions, which are bearing fruit already, on a subject on which the council ought to have taken action sooner. The three shorthorn judges, in consequence of one of them being obliged to leave Worcester immediately, sever in their report; but, with the exception of rather a different estimate of the bull-calf class, the reports are identical in tone. There was a young bull of Mr. Fawkes's in this class which was unnoticed in the awards; but still he impressed the "Nestor of shorthorns" so much that he publicly declared his belief that he would be in the honour list "if he is carried on." Professors Simonds and Varnell report very favourably of the health of their especial departments; but we are glad to see that the judges of draughorses have held their own opinion about John Bull, with all due deference to Professor Varnell, who has proved a most popular and excellent official. Still, on these matters they must have the casting vote. The pig classes this year were rich in the Berkshire element, and Mr. William Joyce, of the Abbey Farm, in the county of Waterford, earns a special mention in the judge's report for his six Berkshire boars, all from the same litter. The objection against allowing any horse not thoroughbred to compete in the hunter sire is practically met by pointing to the exclusion of Elcot (second to Teddington for the Derby) and that grand model of a hunter, Safeguard (whose owner cannot prove him thoroughbred, and thinks he is not), which such a rule would have entailed. To prevent the entry of such hopeless crossbreds as arrived both this year and last, it is suggested that no horse should be eligible without three crosses of blood. Perhaps more might have been said by the judges about Lalarge, the first-prize hunter brood mare, which is in foal to Surplice, and could have beaten a much better lot than came out against her.

At the Ludlow meeting the Royal Worcester decision between Tambarine and Moderator was confirmed, and that at Cirencester was reversed, while Sir Thomas was unnoticed. Adforton kept his Worcester first in the two-year-old class; Messrs. Vaughan won with their bull-calf; and Mr. Roberts with his heifers, one of them the second at Worcester. Lord Feversham has been most successful with his shorthorn females at the Scarboro' show, and Mr. Stratton has held his own well at Badminton, and looks keenly forward to the results of his Lamp of Lothian venture. The remainder of Sir Tatton's Leicester flock—145 tup lambs, 155 gimmer lambs, and 125 beasts—will be sold at Sledmere, on Oct. 7. Mr. Strafford sells part of the Marquis of Exeter's herd on the same day; Mr. W. H. Baker's, of Smithfield gold-medal fame, on the 8th; and the remainder of the late "Chief Justice Maynard's" herd, including forty of his grand steers, at Stokesley, in Cleveland, on the 15th.

In Staffordshire Viscount Hill's Royal Worcester shorthorn bull has won cleverly without Mr. Peel's Hengist to trouble him, and Herefords have beaten everything in the two fat classes. In Warwickshire Mr. Langston's Lord of the Harem has won the Aylesford challenge cup (about his twentieth prize), as the best beast in the yard; a younger bull and cow from the same herd have both got firsts, and so have Messrs. Avery, Lythall, and Lane in the shorthorn classes: and Messrs. Baldwin, J. Palmer, and J. M. Read in the Hereford. *Bell's Weekly Messenger* states that Mr. Chandos Pole Gell has sold his entire herd to Mr. Packe, M.P.; and, seeing that he purchased Almack's Belle, Rose of Hope, and Rose of Promise at Lady Pigot's sale, he has begun his second venture well. The East Cumberland show has had quite an unprecedented attendance, and Mr. Atkinson, of Peepy, although beaten for the first shorthorn cow prize by Mr. Richard Wilson, of Ellonby, won both firsts for shorthorn heifers. Messrs. Chollerton and Ivenson took the £10 timepieces for best aged shorthorn and Galloway bulls; and Mr. Jefferson, of Preston Hows, only missed one first out of five with his Leicesters. Mr. Jewison's First Whip won the hurdle jumping prize (a great "sensation" feature here), and a whip was given to the rider "in the neatest and most appropriate costume."

Mr. Serjeant Pigott is to fill the seat vacant on the judicial bench by the appointment of Mr. Baron Wilde to the Divorce Court.

A literary thief has carried off from the "Ambrosian Library" at Milan the whole of the autograph correspondence of the Medici with the Dukes of Milan, from 1496 to 1510.

The demolition of the citadel of Messina was commenced on the 21st ult., in the presence of the authorities. The Syndic dealt the first stroke with a hammer. The city was decked out with flags on the occasion, and a "Te Deum" sung in the cathedral.

The *Coburg Zeitung* publishes a project of federal reform, drawn up by the Prince Consort in 1848. It contains many analogies with recently-published plans, although it is in advance of these as regards the monarchical point and responsible Ministries.

The *Delhi Gazette* records a case of attempted suttee near Goonah. After ascending the pile with due ceremony, the widow predicted, as usual, the speedy downfall of British rule. But as the flames reached her she shrieked and fled, being severely wounded by the attendants, who tried to capture her. Reaching the River Parbatty she concealed herself under some bushes, but was discovered and drowned. Several of those concerned in this crime have been apprehended and will be tried at Goonah.

An iron-clad frigate, built for the Italian Government, was launched a few days ago from the building-yard at La Seyne, near Toulon. She is of 4300 tons measurement, has engines of 700-horse power, and is to carry thirty-six guns. She takes the name of San Martino. Her bow below the water-mark is formed so as to act as a steam-ram. She is everywhere covered with thick plates, but those towards the bow, which would be the most exposed to the force of any shock, are much heavier than the others.

On the 23rd of August a schooner, name and nation unknown, captured by H.M.S. Espoir, arrived at St. Helena with 466 slaves: and on the 26th of that month the Espoir also arrived at the roadstead with 111 slaves, the remainder of the surviving negroes who were on board the schooner when captured. 200 of the males above twelve years of age, who were willing to serve as soldiers, have been selected for service in the West India regiments; the remaining portion, 282 males and 95 females, have been lodged, under the care of the Government superintendent at Rupert's Valley.

In the course of the proceedings at the dinner of the Staffordshire Agricultural Society yesterday week, Sir Erwin Landseer stated that his first effort at drawing was a representation of a Devonshire bull, when he was nine or ten years of age. With respect to the animals which he had seen in the showyard that day, he said they appeared to be a conglomeration of fat. Breeders and feeders of cattle seemed to disguise the bones of the animals. He thought it would be advisable to exhibit some animals in their original forms, as God made them. If men regulated their own merits by their fat, the greatest prizetaker in the kingdom would have been Daniel Lambert.

The town of Hildesheim (Hanover) can boast of the oldest rose-tree in Europe. It is said to have been planted by the Emperor Louis the Pious, in the beginning of the ninth century, when the episcopal see founded by his father, Charlemagne, was removed to Elze. The documents proving this fact were destroyed by a fire in the cathedral in 1914, but later records show that in 1078 Bishop Hezilo had a wall built round the tree to protect it. For centuries past this wild rose-tree has been an object of interest to travellers and naturalists, and no stranger ever goes to Hildesheim without visiting the Imperial rose-tree by the side of the cathedral. Within the last year the old roots have sent forth several new shoots, one of which now is twelve feet high and nearly an inch in diameter.—*Galignani*.

The grand dignitaries who accompanied the Emperor of Russia to Finland, and who have just returned to St. Petersburg with his Majesty, bear witness to the extraordinary simplicity of the mode of life in that country, and which is in such direct opposition to that now prevailing in the Russian capital. The chief of the secret police, Prince Dolgorouky, paid a visit to the Archbishop of Helsingfors, when, to the surprise of the former, the only servant of the ecclesiastical dignitary took the light from the Archbishop's table, and with it opened the door and admitted the Prince. On his departure the Archbishop accompanied him to the door with the same light in his hand. One must be acquainted with the prevailing luxury at St. Petersburg, and with the fact that an immense number of servants are maintained at the mansions of the nobles, in order to appreciate the hilarity with which the recital of this anecdote is received. A still more comic adventure fell to the lot of Prince Gortschakoff when he visited the civil Governor of Helsingfors. As the Prince's servants rang the Governor came to the parlour window, and lamented that he could not admit his Highness, as the cook had gone out and had taken with her the key of the street door. The Governor added that he had himself just returned, and had been obliged to get in through the parlour window. The Prince, so goes the story, did the same.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Border and Bastille. By the Author of "Guy Livingstone." (1 vol. Tinsley Brothers.) "Guy Livingstone" admits, with the manly candour to be expected of him, that his "excursion" to America was, so far as its principal object was concerned, a "failure, absolute and complete." His admission cannot, unfortunately, be disputed; but it can be and should be generally regretted. For what more spirit-stirring can possibly be conceived than a description of a real, eye-witnessed campaign by the author of "Sword and Gown"? No pen can describe in fitter language than his all that pertains to the externals of war. He has the art of expressing in his periods either the steadiness of the "thin red line" or the stern advance of bristling bayonets, or the irresistible rush of an impetuous squadron, the ring of armed hoofs, the rattle of scabbards, the flash of sabres, the hoarse word of command, and "a low thunder of arms." It may be that he is a little too fond of accompanying his sword-thrusts with "a horrible blasphemy," until the expression raises a smile instead of creating a shiver; but, in spite of all that, there is no modern writer who can more powerfully excite his reader's desire to dare "what man dare do"—no modern writer who can more successfully stir up in his reader all those evil and angry passions which it should be the labour of our lives to subdue. *Bella, horrida bella*, are fit theme for such a writer; and it is in a certain sense to be deplored that he should have been reduced to put upon record only the story of a not very extraordinary voyage across the Atlantic, of agreeable evenings with the ladies of Baltimore, of experiences in horse-dealing, of drinking-parties and drunken Irishmen, of wanderings in search of a ford, of an inglorious capture, and of a dreary, though not harsh, imprisonment. As he did not succeed in joining the Confederate army, of course anything he has to say upon that subject is only worth so much more than what any other absentee has to say as he is superior in mental acumen to that other. Except as a matter of opinion founded upon hearsay, it is of course worth exactly nothing. He is, however, competent to speak as to public opinion in Baltimore, where he lingered a weary while before he could find a guide, and to which he appears to have returned ever and anon when foiled in his attempts to gain a footing in Virginia, and that he declares to be overwhelmingly in favour of the Secessionists. It is quite natural that he, being "one whose enmity to all purely republican institutions will endure to his life's end," and who considers himself to have been unjustly imprisoned by those amongst whom "purely republican institutions" prevail, should have strong opinions touching his captors and oppressors; and it will be easily believed that he does not express those opinions in the weakest terms and the most temperate language. To speak truth, his narrative, from the time of his capture to the end of the volume, is not over-creditable to the "cool Captain," or Major rather, for that appears to have been the title most commonly conferred upon him. Even heroes, even a great Emperor, as Louis Napoleon is witness, cannot always prevent a certain ludicrousness from attending their capture, but dignity may generally be maintained by the actual captive. This our author seems to have forgotten when he abuses the Judge-Advocate, threatens him on paper, and amuses himself during his captivity by "chaffing" the Federal sentries. It would have been better to omit such sentences as "officials are justified, I suppose, in avoiding all waste of time and trouble; perhaps it *was* more simple to *lie* to a subordinate than to risk the short discussion that an interview would have involved;" and "should the changes and chances of this mortal life ever bring me face to face with that jovial Judge on any neutral ground, by my faith and honour I will say in his ear five short words not hard to understand." *Æquam memento rebus in arduis servare mentem* is a good precept, which our author, though a scholar, appears either not to have remembered or wilfully to have ignored. He may have been outrageously treated, but that fact is not made out by his "pitiful story," nor does his behaviour under his trials excite much sympathy. Nevertheless, his "Jeremiad" may be read with no small gratification, for in it one traces here and there the vigorous, slashing, savage style which characterises "Guy Livingstone."

Our Old Home. By Nathaniel Hawthorne. (2 vols. Smith and Elder.) Mr. Hawthorne has been justly said to be a man of genius, and it is almost impossible for a man of genius to fill two volumes uninterestingly. Although, therefore, in this collection of articles (intended, it may be presumed, chiefly for Americans) there is scarcely any subject new to Englishmen treated of, they are handled in a manner which makes them entertaining even to the native Briton. The first paper, which gives some account of Mr. Hawthorne's experience as American Consul at Liverpool, will be found by English readers the most novel and the most amusing. There is considerable humour in his description of the manner in which he was treated by his countrymen, who, after the usual American fashion, considered that he was in a manner their property; would each of them speak of him as "my Consul;" would, with that idea, visit him in large bodies, insist upon shaking hands with him severally, elect a spokesman to draw him out, and, having heard what he had to say for himself, retire contented (or discontented) with their "bargain." The other papers consist of dissertations, cynical and acrimonious in tone, upon the English character, English manners, English places, and English institutions—whence the title, "Our Old Home." To show how extremely bilious Mr. Hawthorne must have been when he penned his sketches, it is unnecessary to do more than append the following quotation:—"I desire, above all things, to be courteous; but, since the plain truth must be told, the soil and climate of England produce feminine beauty as rarely (!!!) as they do delicate fruit; and, though admirable specimens of both are to be met with, they are the hothouse ameliorations of refined society, and apt, moreover, to relapse into the coarseness of the original stock. The men are manlike, but the women are not beautiful, though the female Bull be well enough adapted to the male." Mr. Hawthorne should really have his eyes examined by a good oculist; something must have happened to them since he wrote "Transformation," when he seemed to be a judge of the beautiful.

The Rev. Alfred Hoblush and his Curacies. By the Author of "Roman Candles," &c. (1 vol. Maxwell and Co.) This is a burlesque: it has not enough of the natural in it to be described as anything else, and its humour is not of a sufficiently high order to elevate it above the regions of extravaganza; still, extravaganza is in its way pleasing, and most decidedly popular. The story may be thus briefly told:—The Rev. Alfred Hoblush, being afflicted with constitutional nervousness, is supposed to hold (for it is by no means clear that he does hold them) eight curacies, in each of which he, through the above-mentioned weakness, makes a fool of himself. The rev. gentleman's objects in life are a wife and a living, with neither of which is he provided in the volume, which is filled with his misadventures, though he is left at the close of the story in expectation (not very likely to be realised) of an incumbency. The style reminds one of Mr. Verdant Green, the superiority, if there be any, resting with Mr. Green. The author commences thus:—"Ye who listen with credulity to the whispers of Fancy, and pursue with eagerness the phantoms of Hope; who expect that Age will dissipate the shyness of Youth, attend to the history of Hoblush, sometime Curate of Saint Stylites," which is a fair specimen of the arts to which he frequently has recourse for the elaboration of fun. He often soars above this level, and never sinks below it.

Our Garden Friends and Foes. By the Rev. J. G. Wood. (1 vol. Routledge, Warne, and Routledge.) This volume, with its alarming date, 1864, showing us that a new publishing season has begun, and that a new year for all of us is looming at no very great distance, comes opportunely in the wake of the recent discussions in the *Times* upon the subject of "bird-murder." For, though but a very small portion of his book is devoted by Mr. Wood to birds, he bears hearty witness to the truth of those who have defended the small birds from the groundless charges which have been brought against them. He says, "I cannot bring myself to believe that any bird ought to be ranked as a foe to our gardens, and think that, at the worst, such birds as the bullfinch or the wood-pigeon may be placed among the neutrals." Mr. Wood also comes forward as the champion of the toad, that most scurvily-treated of all our beneficent "garden friends," at a few flashes of whose tongue, darting out straight, sideways, or downward with equal certainty of aim, caterpillar, slug, beetle, moth, fly, earthworm, cockroach, and spider disappear. We could dispense readily with the short "sermons" with which Mr. Wood interrupts the plan of his natural history, but not on any account with the excellent illustrations and plates with which he has had his work embellished.

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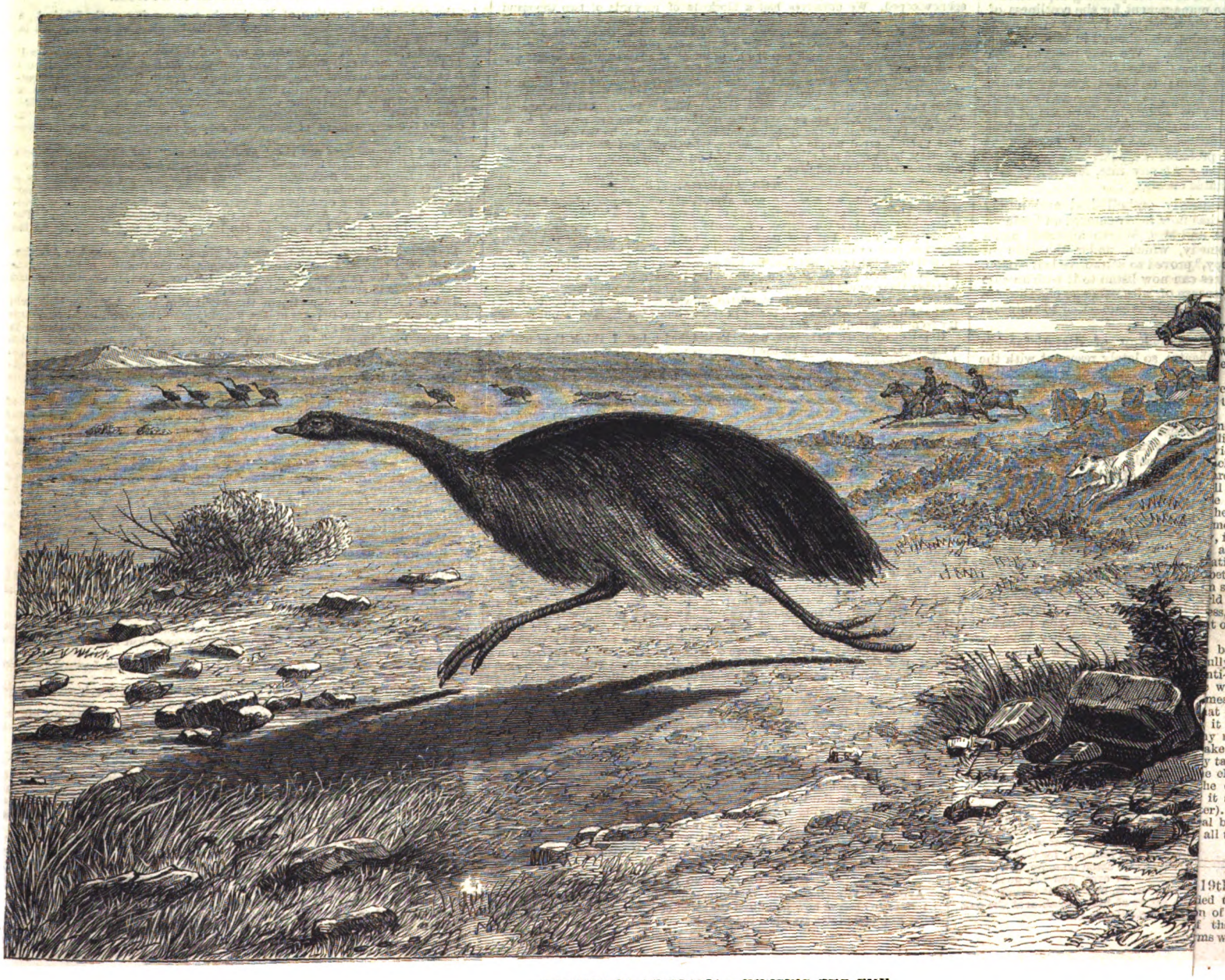
Harbour Entrance. Head of Harbour. Mobrilon Ironclad



SKETCHES IN AUSTRALIA: HUNTING THE EMU.

and left, cutting the halo, till it was lost
ky. The concavity was less charged with
e of two interlaced halos. Two false
our satellite at the point of intersection
varying in intensity, and resembling
The elongated images showed no marked
urs of the spectrum, the red end being
At the end of forty minutes the heaven
nomens disappeared.

the subject of a note recently
cademy of Sciences at Paris, when he
d just brought over. The genus Lemmus
spread over the northern regions, and
eir emigration, which, however, is not
lls on the summit of mountains, and
Like its congeners, it sleeps by day,
ht, when it becomes exceedingly active,
tearing up, gnawing, and murmuring.
ated; but in the spring of the present
r numbers than usual. In their ordinary
ver the country, following the direction
Norway M. Guyon, in his passage to
the first fortnight of July, saw great
the gardens and houses, the streets
e of its delicate structure, the lemming
when pursued, at first; but soon stops,
of its claws and sharp teeth, uttering
ed of devouring each other, in certain
ally have wounds on the shoulders. M.
causes of their emigration:—1. The
r. If this were the case, the emigration
s near winter; but this year it took
ity of food. Now, this year (says M.
mountains are as abundant as in pre-
tion of the animal in certain years,
use. According to all the probabilities,
ow in emigrating is given by the de-
at a given moment in the years of
e mountains and unite at their base,
columns, which, in inhabited places,
e feet of men and the teeth of dogs,
aid that even the reindeer, although
lemmings then quit their mountains
ue the species. M. Guyon found the
cious feeders, drinking frequently. As
in France, he endeavoured to bring
he quitted Norway. The other two,
maritime life very well, eating freely
nbined with the products of their native
d vaccinium. Things went on very
till, a few days ago, one of the captives
fearing that the remaining one would
duced to submit it to the examination
m it was regarded with much interest.

s been examined by M. Robinet,
ng the period from March 1, 1862, to
ater left a yellowish circle and a white
of lime, existing in the atmosphere of
bly conveyed from the sea by winds.
te of silver, assumed a red colour of
-coloured deposit, containing silver.
he substance producing this coloration

ent meeting of the Franklin
hibited a calfskin tanned in accordance
ohnson, improved by Mr. S. Dunseith.
decoction of the wild chamomile. It
nary calfskin can be tanned in fourteen

RD ON COMPETITIVE
ATIONS.

Bishop of Oxford presided at the distri-
Local Examination.
asion, the Right Rev. Prelate said:—
o useful things for the boys, for
f us has in his constitution more or
l of laziness. This works differently
e same point at last; it is a kind of
collar when the collar pinches, and it
ne boys draw the shoulder back just
ke their characters better and brighter.
o easily, but they are thrown back if
inations they cannot hurry over in a
vell, they make them laborious, they
nest hard work to meet the difficulty
emove them from the short means of
the longer means of knowing. That is
n (Applause).
ut all the weak points. A boy who
obably a lesson that will last him for
in bad stuff; and so the prospects of
of the examination have a tendency to
ty, habits of honest hard work; and
ontented with doing a something, will
oud applause).
school, as I have no doubt it has been
turn the tables on the masters for a
!" It is almost one of the uses of
. I can whisper to a boy who has such
ions are examinations of the masters.
examined his own school, giving to
most excellent boy; but then he gave
ho must have been a little better than
n, who, in turn, must have been better
nd applause). This was all very well;
who would say, "See how my boy has
certificate!" Ah! but perhaps every
of a similar character and so there is
tead of this sort of thing, boys come to
er, who gives these certificates out of
the credit of his establishment—when
ys of other academies, I should like to
? The master more than the boys

v that his work is going to be examined
me of the examination comes on he is
ws his work is going to be examined
ed energy in endeavouring to make his

e of benefit to the Universities, are of
to the masters. They are truly most

ne common organisation. I am not
lisation; centralisation is often a great
rice. The organisation in these exa-
ching all schools what they ought to
rd of instruction, which I conceive to
ll as to the masters, the boys, and the
e blessed strifes in which there is no
he seeks to rise in company with his
mon standard, lifted higher and higher
, founded on a basis of real, of intel-
applause). And so there is, in the
ations, no harm, if it is kept within
between schools, and between the boys
n such competition would be to charge
ld is a struggle for success; and while
ss, seeking not to pull others down but
t of God's approval falls on such honest

believes there is no greater evil to
ully agree with him; but such exami-
nti-cramming plan. Many of you, my
word that rhymes with cram; every
means is nothing more than a sham.
at it cannot digest, making it preter-
it in some other way. I never knew
y minds fatally injured by it. That
ake part of yourselves will be so much
y take in to reproduce, whole and na-
e else the least good (Applause). The
he doing away with cramming—like
it a good squeeze, which detects the
er). They may have a good squeeze at
al better afterwards; and it will be a
all their cramming materials exposed,

19th of August state that "The
ed the late Dost Mahomed as chief of
n of Herat, has sent a deputation to
the Persian army in Khorassan, to
ms with Persia, provided he be allowed

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A BATTALION TWENTY C
RIFLE

OUR Engraving of these crac
beaten by any other twenty, i
Lucas Brothers, of St. John's-
at the range of their corps, a
the group are four gentleme
G. E. Hering, the landscape-p
painted "The Burial of an Earl
landscape-painter; and Mr. Eve
gentlemen, taking them in orde
C. Hall, Captain C. Dear, Sergea
F. Wells, Sergeant T. Webber,
Sergeant G. H. Barber, Private J.
Sergeant G. Every, Lieutenant C
Private E. Armitage, Sergeant R
Private H. Prichard, Sergeant H.
R. Morris, Private N. O. Lupton
competed successfully with the St
Inns of Court (twice), Civil Servi
and 7th Administrative Middlesex
winning, in August last, of the Scr
hundred guineas, subscribed and c
the Victorias, the St. George's, a
is their property for a year, when

THE

EXTRAVAGANT things were said a
deal of it was still in the fields
The latter harvest has, however,
the crops are nearly housed in the
crop of the year, and in some plac
autumn growth of grass and root
especially, were never so dear.
wonderful demand, and a large su
fetched as much as 50s., and the t
the Trent. Leicesters have kept
ever, as the price of Sir Tatton
Aylesby, Scorboro', Barton-le-S
remarkably good.

The Exmoor ponies—thirty-two
two "rustys," four browns, two
whites and greys—bred by Mr. F.
usual, to the hammer by Messrs.
Saturday in September. They we
of them measured nearly thirteen
lot to equal the celebrated Pand
Pony (the two former winners at t
at Barnstaple), which fetched 42 g
year; but still the average, £13 19s.
and about £3 3s. above that of 18
five, but a dozen were above t
average, as a mare-pony's life o
The well-named Snug was the
Scrope, M.P., gave 31 gs. for N
action. Palmerston (24 gs.) was
Raglan (15½ gs.) and Ratcatcher
any weight. The sweet, tapering
her great point, and the beautif
voted "a darling" by the ladies, a
Lord C. Manners gave 17½ gs. for
Pandarus and the tiny greys, Squir
ring together, excited thereto by t
as a pair. Nelly, which was thi
Newbury to be shown, and few w
year of high civilisation, the chest
only fetched 11 gs. in this ring
an immense canvas awning—a hi
not to neglect; and the sum total
Lord Claude Hamilton, M.P.; L
Lawrence, G.C.B.; Mr. P. Scrop
M.P., &c., were among the compan
ex masters of hounds, as well as m

The twenty-fourth volume of
Journal" has just been published.
dead meat consumed in the metr
provisions for the twelve months
very valuable item for statistica
patents for 1862 are also most care
heads. It strikes us, however, tha
list of the sire of the dam and h
remedied in future, as without it b
on what they consider a most vital
to the thoroughbred and hunter sir
no extra space, and make this ann
most perfect and valuable one.
given us, in a truly international s
agricultural stock-feeding experim
list of the Agricultural Society of
250 acres of his own land ne
laboratory, with the purpose of br
the test of the balance-sheet. Havi
he was well situated for trying *it*
management which gives the lar
a maximum crop by a liberal
Roots of Agricultural Plants"
reasoned paper by the Rev. M
at which he arrives are most su
which many writers elsewhere mig
if they have any results to chro
large share of the volume, and,
judges, Mr. John Algernon Clarke
it in 1858, and presents us, *con am*
improvements and practical resu
steam-tillage the pre-eminent triu
The subject is so completely exhau
prize essay on it is quite light re
misfortune of Mr. Gamgee, whos
Hunters and Roadsters," is too l
and interesting as we expected t
capital letter on nearly the same sub
addressed to the Speaker of the Ho
began with tar-water and ended wi
the answer to an inquiry as to how
sire had turned out, produced this ca
"stable," as "Milk," by Dr. August
The science of cream rising and it
treated of most ably in the latter p
strongest argument yet against th
by failing to strip the udder prope
of the strippings is entirely lost.
Jeremiads of Jem Hills when he
Norrels and Lyneham Gorse, we s
if he got hold of this number o
(illustrated by a map) of the rec
which the additional net annual i
pence. It is all very well to sa
because some fine woodland scener
consequence is a magnificent view
his view holloas of no account, an
mornings when "rich red forest
across the ridings with a whole pa
their brush, in nearly thrice the an

The miscellaneous communicati
portable fencing for sheep, compo
for farm buildings, dairy practic
cattle. The latter paper is by th
examples a bullock which was tre
four days, and finished up with ph
3 cwt. 2 qrs. 6 lb. in the next five
In the Stewards of Stock report
have made their reports much mo

THE ILI

Building-Slips.

TOULON, FRO

TOULON.

(From a Correspondent.)

DEFENCE is, and always has been, the fundamental theory of the French dockyards. To British resource and valour in bygone years this is mainly owing. Enterprising and heroic as France has been, these qualities were often, if not always, unavailing when confronted with what is still the greatest maritime population of the Old World or the New. The only course, therefore, for France to pursue was to make good against attack the great national establishments on which the naval strength of the monarchy, republic, or empire had been reared. To this necessity the engineering reputation of Vauban and the first Napoleon are largely owing. In this country, on the other hand, the time-honoured theory of the dockyards is attack, and it is because of this that military engineering has attained, comparatively, little prominence among ourselves. During the long and trying wars of the last and the present century, Spithead and our great dockyards may be said to have had no defence but our wooden walls, and, had engineering defence been resorted to, it would, not in England merely, but in France and Europe, have been thought an acknowledgment of exhaustion or decline. These different theories are, to the present day, the key to the grouping of our dockyard factories, shops, and stores, and to the diffusion of those of France. We have studied mere convenience, never dreaming of defence; while France, with the certainty of attack constantly before it, has sacrificed convenience that the consequences of bombardment might always be reduced to the lowest point. This difference is of great importance; because, if nowadays our dockyards are to be defended like those of France, it seems to follow that the first thing to be done is to "reconstruct" our dockyards by separating all the separable parts as much as possible from each other.

The Engraving of Toulon exemplifies the French dockyard theory. Instead of the Toulon establishment being on one side of the harbour, as it might be, it is on two, and the arrangement involves exactly the same superfluous labour as though one half of our own Portsmouth establishment were on the Isle of Wight. Within the five Mourillon ironclad building-slips, there are at the present time in hand three frigates and one transport; and while the timber entering into the construction is beside the workmen, the iron has to be shipped backwards and forwards either from the Maritime arsenal or the Castigneau arsenal. The inconvenience and delay must necessarily be great. But what of that? Were Toulon attacked by an enemy, the burning of Mourillon would leave the Castigneau and the Maritime arsenals unharmed, and the converse. Nay, so arranged are the parts of Toulon Dockyard—the best dockyard unquestionably in France—that were Castigneau to be burned the Maritime arsenal would probably escape, and were the Maritime arsenal to be burned Castigneau would probably escape. But that is not all. Mourillon is as far as possible the repository of all the combustibles within the dockyard; so that, let an enemy bombard as he may, no more, practically, than one portion of the dockyard can be burned. In our own dockyards, on the contrary, timber is stocked everywhere, and roperies, sail-lofts, masthouses, and general storehouses have been erected—without the remotest reference to bombardment—in situations where at the time there happened to be room for them. Some of the roperies and other buildings are so situated that a single live shell falling into them would endanger the entire dockyard.

As might be supposed, from such a theory as that on which the French dockyard system rests, preparation for attack up to a certain point has always been maintained. During the long war with this country, France strained its naval energies to the utmost so as to be ready to strike effectively on all possible occasions. The practice still survives. France has never ceased to maintain its navy in a state of high efficiency, so as to be prepared for all the exigencies of the public service.

Turning again to the Engraving, the number of ships in Toulon Harbour in commission or in a forward state for commission is a marvel in comparison with what is usual in our own dockyards. France is always ready to strike a blow, while England, as the Russian War proved, is only ready when the time for striking has gone by. Old traditions strangely linger in both services, although the fact appears to be little known. Whether this is to be regarded as a danger to this country it is here needless to inquire. Suffice it to state that France now, as it always has done, makes use of its ships of war just as it makes use of its battalions at Châlons and elsewhere. A considerable fleet, it will be seen, is constantly in Toulon Harbour, with powder and crews on board; and the most timid must admit that, if it be justifiable to possess ships of war, accumulate stores of powder, and provide reserves of seamen, there is neither waste nor impropriety in bringing and keeping the three together a little freely. Down to the ships of war in the third division of the French steam-reserve the same wise forethought is displayed. France reduces no class of its fighting ships to the condition of helpless and useless privation that strikes observers so forcibly in the Medway, the Hamoaze, and Portsmouth Harbour. Between the third and second division, and the second and first division of the French steam-reserve, there is an interval so narrow that it can be spanned readily at any time, while in our own steam-reserve the reverse is the truth.

In the economy of Toulon Dockyard the convicts fill a conspicuous part. The six or seven thousand convicts at the present time in the Bagne in Toulon Dockyard perform the whole dockyard labouring work. And, strange to say, they labour well and willingly. What will also strike those as remarkable who have visited our own convict-prisons, is the fact that the French convict is less supervised than our own labouring convicts. Strolling through Toulon Dockyard, green-capped convicts—that is, those who have killed their man—are met with alone, or in twos or threes, pursuing some avocation or other, no eye over them, and no one near them. And yet the convicts, under such circumstances, toil diligently. At Portsmouth the governor of the convict-prison has, of late, allowed a small number of well-conducted convicts to do the same thing; but in the case of the French convicts there is no prospect of speedy liberation, nor promise of the benevolent attention and help of the Prison Aid Society. The French convict toils because he is forced to toil. If he fails in his allotted task his body suffers. The French system is repressive of crime; our system seeks the reformation of the criminal. Strange to state, neither answers its intended purpose. Repression may induce caution in the commission of crime, but it hardens and ruins every one brought within its influence. Benevolence, on the other hand, does not deter from crime, and the so-called reformations are rarely to be trusted in. As regards the French convicts in Toulon Dockyard, this at least is certain, that the convicts perform good service to the State, inasmuch as they obviate the necessity of employing many hundreds of the working population of Toulon, who have become absorbed in other, and no doubt more congenial, occupations—cultivating vines and olives, or supplying the constantly increasing requirements of the labour market of gay and prosperous Marseilles.

Our Engraving of Toulon is from a photograph by Mr. P. Barry, author of "The Dockyards and Shipyards of the Kingdom."

French papers state that the mission of Nubar Pacha has for its object to lay before the Suez Canal Company the bases on which the Porte and Egypt would wish to negotiate. Those bases are said to be that the company would entirely relinquish the conceded territory; and the Porte would, on the other hand, authorise the Egyptian Government to furnish workmen, on condition that they did not exceed 6000 at a time.

The Austrian journals state that a company of that country has just organised a pleasure excursion round the world. The screw-steamer Marco Polo, which is specially engaged, is to leave Trieste on the 5th of next March, and successively visit Algiers, Gibraltar, Madeira, Saint Helena, the Cape of Good Hope, Madagascar, Ceylon, Nicobar, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, the Sandwich Islands, Mexico, Panama, Lima, Monte Video, Rio Janeiro, and, lastly, Naples and Corfu. The trip is to last eight months and lost 5000 florins, or nearly £500.

On Wednesday week a large number of most respectable people, from the counties of Antrim, Donegal, and Armagh, left Belfast by the Morecambe and Fleetwood boats for London, to sail by the ship Light of the Age for Queensland. The emigrants were mostly farmers and their sons and daughters.——The emigrant ship Northumberland, 812 tons, Mr. W. H. Hawkins, master, sailed from Plymouth on the 23th ult., for Adelaide, South Australia, with 315 Government emigrants, under the care of Mr. J. L. V. Gregory, surgeon-superintendent, assisted by Mrs. Elizabeth Elliott, matron.—— The Maritzburg, which sailed from Gravesend on the 28th of March, arrived at Natal on the 6th of July last with seventy-five Government emigrants. One birth, but no deaths, took place on the voyage.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAME

TAMWORTH has more than once been made famous
a manifesto. Hither have come great State paper
name of "Robert Peel;" and on its tiny hustings,
audiences which more or less surrounded them, have bal
schemes of policy and profound political disquisitic
of one who, for more than a quarter of a century, w
foremost statesman of this country. We associate
monstrations at Tamworth eloquent but grave disc
affairs; and, doubtless, the four hundred and six
that borough have unconsciously grown into a be
they have a special interest in the well-being an
stration of this country. It is true that this const
sends Prime Ministers to Parliament, but by virtu
not of personal claim, it so happens that no
since the great Sir Robert passed away has
having within it a representative of the name of
question whether the "tenth transmitter of a fo
happier in his irresponsibility to his ancestors than
great name and a proud public reputation. As a r
that Nature has intervened to protect eldest sons o
the necessity of keeping up hereditary character.
Chatham was palpably created to be left alone, and
him into the active service of the country were not
something more; and the example, although a cryi
but singular. The theory is not wholly established
third Sir Robert Peel. Strictly speaking, there
falling away here, but the transmission is by
Wider divergence of character and cast of
father and son could hardly be, and the last
be found in the latest appearance of the
for Ireland in his paternal borough. The
vacancy in the representation of Tamworth has
curious game of cross-purposes. One of the can
nection, by marriage, of Lord Palmerston, and repr
Lord and nothing else; while the other, who is a
Peel borough as a Peelite, and finds himself in ho
Sir Robert Peel. Somehow, the electors seem to obj
sition to Peelism by a representative Peel: and
functions which belong to the components of publ
for the first time, flouted a Sir Robert in that place,
to give them a taste of his quality, which. the
inherited one. Instead of listening, as was once
well-poised, rounded sentences, spoken in a voice l
a silvery sound, insinuating everything, and on
pronouncing anything, they hear a robu
rough almost to hoarseness, and a curious
English language which seems to tumble out
brain in the very first moment of concept
is going to say, and before his thoughts ca
purpose. With this there is a demeanour whic
irregular and hardly controllable, and which gives
energetic gentleman in question is only one degre
to physical force. Certainly, it does seem strange
hisses should be mingled with cheers when a Sir Ro
its inhabitants; and curiously suggestive were som
inquiries which came from a by no means unanim
situation was no doubt embarrassing, but the ch
have thrust himself bodily into it: and we take it
Hayter still managed the Government elections
would have been made as that of a member of the
from his office, coming forward in a borough
immediately and personally connected and public
didate who has very special reasons for having no
the support of Lord Palmerston. If the thing
might have been done without the creation of so
scandal.

It was, we believe, the circumstance of his
proprietor that converted Sir Bulwer Lytton f
Whig-Radical into a first-class Conservative.
politicians, the late Earl of Yarborough, for insta
in the corn-law days as Lord Worsley, who m
Liberal principles with the tenets of protection
Lytton adopted no such hybrid course, having
disappeared from Parliament, and striven severa
Parliament as a political free thinker until 1841.
intervening between that year and 1852 in remod
that he should adequately represent the agricultur
and a Secretaryship of State was his reward, o
have sighed in vain for in the Liberal ranks, m
they were with eligible candidates for office than t
following. At Hitchin, where he has been disc
is, of course, a power; and certainly his talk
was philosophical enough, and he seemed as
sinuate a little of that doctrine of materialis
people say his writings are tinged. In the hou
the sense of speaking, seldom, and then in what
found see-saw. He never has caught the House
and probably no one wants him to do so now, and a
or-so speeches are taken as diversions, and listene
lectual exercitations, it does not much matter.
last Session, and for the good reason that none
occurred. He had no chance of introducing a
written and committed to memory, into a well-sel
adjourned debate. Something had been said of a
by Sir Lytton Bulwer this autumn; but he gav
thing at Hitchin. To be sure, he would hardly
initiative in a party move; and he may yet be w
to his immediate Parliamentary chief, who, it se
his nerves to encounter a second harvest-hom
expected, and so sent his apologies on the score
Mrs. Disraeli.

Out of almost a crowd of provincial commu
stituents, Mr. Bentinck, the member for West No
prominently. In the house he bears himself pro
tative of a section of the Conservative party w
giance to the leaders who formally ceded the que
and, holding decided opinions on every question.
comes before Parliament, he never fails to enuncia
ness which sometimes verges on effrontery. Last
to be less vivacious than usual, and assuredly
pointed than has been his wont—nay, at times he
worse. he more than once was nearly prosy. It
his tendency to eclipse was only partial, for i
such debaters as Mr. Bentinck can ill be spar
which is getting rarer every day, and which ma
practicables. They are always harmless, but t
discussion and brighten up debates, because
reply to their arguments, at any rate they
them. In common with all the other spok
gatherings. Mr. Bentinck was somewhat put
topics. He showed a little invention, perhaps
idea that the agricultural population wanted m
Parliament; but was not that an admission of
Reform Bill? And it comes oddly from a co
judge from his ways, conceives himself capabl
England, and, indeed, occasionally endeavours t

Saving the Tamworth demonstration. all the
the provinces has been, perhaps perforce. alien
certain sameness pervades their speeches. Here a
varies the perpetual congratulations on the ha
of the great beer question, apropos to Mr.
Closing Bill, which really seems to be the
legislators. No doubt it is a subject which. in
to many a man's feelings; but it marks the si
political hour, that recourse should be had to s
get up such ebullitions of popular feeling
stimulants to the making of a good speech in a

A letter from Han-Kao (China), of July
tea crop has been gathered in the central provinces.
our market is very brisk. Nevertheless, prices range h
it seems, bought up a large quantity while growing."

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amounted in the aggregate to £110. There were upwards of thirty competitors present, and, despite the unfavourable weather, some good shooting was made.

On Monday the prize meeting of the Finsbury Rifle Volunteers (30th Middlesex) was held at Rainham, in Essex. The first three prizes—namely, a silver cup, value £15, the gift of Mr. H. Holland; a watch of the same value, the gift of Mr. E. D. Johnson; and the sum of £10, the gift of the Commandant, Colonel Penton—were won by Private Strugnell, Colour-Sergeant While, and Lieutenant Hislop (who tied with Private Hoetling and won on shooting off).

The annual competition for the prizes of the 9th Tower Hamlets (London Docks) took place recently at the range at Plaistow. The highest prize, a silver cup, value £10, was won by Ensign Croxton.

A party of fifteen first-class members of the Tendring Hundred corps have been prosecuting first-class practice at the Colchester range in Wyvenhoe Park, their own range only extending to 600 yards. Of fifteen who fired thirteen obtained the requisite number of points constituting them marksmen. Annexed are the results of a competition of the Essex at Southend:—The first prize, given by Captain Fawke, a purse of £5, was won by Private Borcham, of the Shoebury section; the second prize, a cup, given by Mr. T. Lindsell, by Private W. Parke, of the Shoebury section; and the third prize, a tankard, was won by Private Jones, of the Prittlewell section.

Last Saturday the members of the 2nd Surrey Artillery Brigade met at Plumstead Marshes for the purpose of competing with carbines for various prizes given by the officers and friends of the regiment. The corps assembled to the number of about sixty men, all of whom entered for the first prize, which consisted of a silver cup, presented by Mr. William Jewell, of Clapham. In the prize-list was included a silver tankard, presented by the Rev. W. B. Hawkins, M.A., Honorary Chaplain to the brigade; a silver cup, presented by the ladies of Brixton; several valuable prizes given by the commanding officer (Major Durnford); and eleven other prizes by the officers of the regiment. For the prize presented by Mr. Jewell the principal scores were Captain Bryan, 23; Private Williams, 23; Private Lewis, 22; Private Baldry, 22; Major Durnford, 21; Sergeant Longley, 21. For the cup presented by the ladies of Brixton the leading scores were Private Baldry, 21 marks; Major Durnford, 21; Private Macbeth, 20; Sergeant Longley, 19; Captain Bryan, 18. There are eleven other prizes yet to be competed for.

The annual prize contest of the 1st Kent (Gravesend) Volunteer Artillery took place on Thursday week at Bycliffe, with the following result:—First prize, a cup, value 10 guineas, was won by Gunner Fox; the second prize, a cup of the same value, given by Mr. Amos French, by Gunner J. Steele; the third prize, of £5, by Gunner French. The challenge cup and medal, given by the Corporation of Gravesend, were won by Gunner J. Steele.

The ceremony of presenting the prizes won at the recent prize meeting of the Brighton Rifle Corps took place on Thursday se'nnight at the Townhall. The Mayor (R. Wilson, Esq.) presided. The officers' prizes were presented by Colonel Crofton; the company challenge cup (value £14, given by Mr. Abbey) by Mrs. Coningham, wife of the senior member for the borough; the artillery and rifle challenge cup, by Lieutenant-Colonel D'Albiac; and a purse of £15 (given by Mr. H. Moor), by Mr. M. D. Scott. The other prizes were presented by W. Coningham, Esq., M.P., and the officers of the corps. The proceedings terminated with a ball.

The Taff battalion of the Glamorganshire volunteers held their autumn review at Caeraw, near Cardiff, on Thursday week. The great attraction of the day was the attack and defence of a Roman encampment, situated on the top of Caeraw-hill, within which were mounted four field-pieces, with a body of artillerymen, supported by the cavalry and a few companies of riflemen. The operations, which were admirably carried out, occupied three hours. At length the artillery were driven from the encampment, and the attacking party captured the place. The men were then drawn up in square, and Colonel Clarke, the commanding officer, congratulated the battalion upon the decided improvement which had taken place.

The North Somerset Yeomanry Cavalry completed its eight day's permanent duty at Bath on Saturday. The regiment was inspected on Friday by Colonel White, of the Inniskilling Dragoons. The number of officers and men assembled was 370, and their efficiency was tested in a variety of movements, some of them of an intricate nature. At the conclusion of the inspection, Colonel White deputed Colonel Sir William Miles to congratulate the men on their general performance of the evolutions, at the same time administering a mild rebuke for some talking he had observed in the ranks. A splendid sword, in a silver scabbard, was presented to Colonel Sir William Miles, on behalf of the non-commissioned officers and privates, by Regimental Sergeant-Major Anderson. This mark of respect and esteem was acknowledged by Sir William in a feeling address. The prizes offered by the officers of the regiment were awarded as follows:—For the best sword exercise, first prize (£5), Sergeant Fennell, of the Bath troop, who, having been the fortunate competitor last year, received a medal; and the money prize was awarded to Sergeant Flower, of the Stone Easton troop. The second prize was gained by Private J. Day, of the North Marsh troop. The Wells troop carried off the prize of £5, for the best turned out troop during the week.

In Suffolk the Halesworth corps held its annual company shooting yesterday week. The first contest was for the honour of holding for a year the Johnston challenge cup, of the value of £15 15s., given to the corps by Mr. A. Johnston and Captain F. Johnston. The winner, in addition to the privilege of holding the cup for a year, received £2 2s. from the funds of the corps.——A match took place last week between fifteen members of the Sudbury corps. The first prize was won by Private Wheeler, the second by Private Westoby, the third by Private Leney.

On Tuesday week the volunteers of East Dereham and of the adjacent towns of Wymondham and Hingham were entertained at Letton Hall, the seat of Mr. Brampton Gurdon, one of the members for the western division of Norfolk.

In compliance with a general desire on the part of the volunteers of Lincolnshire that they should be again brigaded, Lord Aveland, the Lord Lieutenant, authorised a field-day of the various corps, both rifles and artillery, to be held at Boston on the 1st inst. His Lordship, as at Lincoln last year, defrays the expense of dinner for the entire assemblage of volunteers.—The Spalding corps has closed its class-shooting for the year. Fourteen members of the corps out of the thirty-one who fired have obtained marksmen's badges. Lieutenant Seddon has accepted the captaincy of the Grimsby corps, and Ensign Nainby has been promoted to the post of Lieutenant by election. Lieutenant Mackinder has resigned his commission in the Spalding corps, and has been succeeded by Ensign Preston. Six marksmen have appeared as the result of the class-shooting of the Barton corps.

The Thorneywood Chase (5th Notts) Corps was inspected at Epperstone, by Colonel Harman, on Tuesday week. The corps having been put through a variety of movements, Colonel Harman addressed the men. He said he was unaccustomed to use flattering language in speaking of volunteers; and, after alluding to the difficulties they were under in getting together, expressed his great satisfaction at the proficiency they had obtained in drill, and declared that it had not been his duty at any time to inspect a scattered country company superior to the one before him.——On the 24th ult. a number of the members of No 7 (Pelham) company, Robin Hood Rifles, assembled at the butts to shoot for a series of prizes. Mr. Dunnington bore away the first prize, Colour-Sergeant Bardsley the second, and Sergeant H. Browne the third.

Colonel M'Murdo inspected the first and second battalions of the Worcestershire Rifle Volunteers on Monday week. About 3000 spectators assembled to witness the spectacle. At three o'clock the inspecting officer rode to the front, and the event of the day began. In company with Colonel M'Murdo were Lord Lyttleton (Lord Lieutenant of the county), Lieutenant-Colonel Dick (Assistant-Inspector of Volunteers), and Captain Lavie (Adjutant of the Worcestershire Militia). The brigade was put through a variety of manœuvres. Colonel M'Murdo said that was the third inspection which he had had the pleasure of making of the volunteers of Worcestershire, and on each previous occasion it had been his duty to express to them the great pleasure he felt at the manner in which their manœuvres had been performed. He could only repeat to-day what he had said on former occasions, that he was well satisfied with them.——The Redditch or 17th Worcestershire Rifle Volunteers held their prize-shooting last week. The town subscription cup was closely contested for and was won by Private Gregg, who also carried off two smaller prizes. The target-glass was won by Private F. Heming, Private Gregg second. The cup given by the late Earl Beauchamp was won by Private Harris, Private Gregg second again. The Captain's prize medal, with an additional £1 from the funds of the corps, was won by Private Parker.

The annual contest of the 21st Lancashire was brought to a close on Saturday week, the shooting having occupied two days. Since the last competition the Wigan corps has been coupled with the one at Bury for purposes of drill, and the entries for several of the prizes were on this occasion open to members of the 8th, and also to effectives of the corps at Hindley.——On Saturday Mrs. W. Wilkinson, as the representative of the ladies of Clitheroe, presented a silver bugle to the volunteers of that town.

The Cumberland Administrative Battalion of Rifle Volunteers was reviewed yesterday week on the Swifts, Carlisle, the ground on which the annual races are held. A great concourse of spectators, variously estimated at from 10,000 to 15,000, were attracted to the scene. The muster of each corps showed a slight diminution as compared with last year, with the exception of Carlisle, which had forty-four more men, and Egremont one more. The total strength of the battalion this year was 746, last year 758. At the close of the review Colonel Rooty addressed the battalion, complimented them highly upon the manner in which they had gone through their manœuvres, and said if ever there was a doubt as to how the system of administrative battalions was working they had a proof that day that there was no difficulty in bringing one into the field in perfect order.

The second annual prize meeting of the Border Rifle Association has recently been held at the Powden Moor range, distant two miles from Morpeth. The aggregate value of the prizes was £200, for which there were 800 competitors.

The third annual competition of the Highland Rifle Association began at Inverness on Monday week and was brought to a close on Saturday last. The presentation of the prizes took place in Bell's Park. Mr. Hercules Ross had a gratifying reception on coming forward to get his prizes, as also Captain Edward Ross, Lord Bury, Lord Haddo, the Master of Lovat, Corporal W. Fergusson, and, indeed, all the competitors whose names were conspicuous in the prize-list. Mrs. Major Wardlaw, Balmadathy, presented to Colour-Sergeant Menzies, 6th Elgin Rifles, the second of the Highland counties volunteer prizes (a silver cup, given by herself), and was received with immense applause. Lady Mackenzie, of Gairloch, presented the bronze medal for Ross-shire, along with the handsome challenge silver cup, making a few complimentary remarks, which were loudly applauded. At the conclusion three hearty cheers were given for the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, for the Lord Lieutenant of the county, Lord Lovat, and for Cluny Macpherson.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

THE GECKO SWINHONIS, A SMALL LIZARD, brought home from Formosa by Mr. Swinhoe, and determined to be a new species by Dr. Günther, of the British Museum, is described by the former gentleman in the *Annals of Natural History*. He found the eggs of this gecko in holes of walls or among mortar rubbish. They are round, and usually lie several together, resembling those of ordinary lizards. The young, when first hatched, keep much under stones in dark cellars, where they remain till they attain about two thirds of the adult size, when they begin to appear in public to catch insects, but evincing great shyness of their seniors. Mr. Swinhoe states that on the plaster-washed side of his bedroom, close to the angle of the roof, every evening when the lamp was placed on the table below, four little musical lizards used to make their appearance and watch patiently for insects attracted by the light. A sphinx or a beetle buzzing into the room would put them into great excitement, and they would run with celerity from one part of the wall to the other after the deluded insect as it fluttered in vain, buffeting its head, up and down the wall. Two or three would run after the same insect, but as soon as one had succeeded in securing it the rest would prudently draw aloof. In running over the perpendicular face of the wall they keep so close, and their movements are made so quickly, with one leg in advance of the other, that they have the appearance at a distance of gliding rather than running. The tail is somewhat writhed as the body is jerked along, and much so when the animal is alarmed and doing its utmost to escape; but its progress even then is in short runs, stopping at intervals and raising the head to look about it. If a fly perch on the wall it cautiously approaches to within a short distance, then suddenly darts forwards, and with its quickly-protruded, glutinous tongue, fixes it. Apart from watching its curious manœuvres after its insect food, the attention of the most listless would be attracted by the singular series of loud notes these creatures utter at all hours of the day and night, more especially during cloudy and rainy weather. These notes resemble the syllables "chuck-chuck," several times repeated; and, from their more frequent occurrence during July and August, are, I think, the call notes of the male to the female. During the greater part of the day the little creature lies quiescent in some cranny among the beams of the roof or in the wall of the house, where, however, it is ever watchful for the incautious fly that approaches its den, upon whom it darts forth with but little notice. But it is by no means confined to the habitations of men. Every old wall, and almost every tree, possesses a tenant or two of this species. It is excessively lively, and even when found quietly ensconced in a hole, generally manages to escape—its glittering little eyes (black, with yellow ochre iris) appearing to know no sleep; and an attempt to capture the runaway seldom results in more than the seizure of an animated tail, wrenched off with a jerk by the little fellow as it slips away, without loss of blood. The younger individuals are much darker than the larger and older animals, which are sometimes almost albinous. In ordinary fly-catching habits, as they stick to the sides of a lamp, there is much similarity between this gecko and the little papehoo, or wall-lizard of China; but this is decidedly a larger and much more active animal, and often engages in a struggle with insects of very large size. The Chinese colonists of Formosa greatly respect the geckos, in consequence of a legend which attributes to them the honour of having once poisoned the supplies of an invading rebellious army, which was thereby totally cut to pieces. The geckos were raised to the rank of generals by the grateful Emperor of China, which honour, the legend states, they greatly appreciated, and henceforth devoted their energies to the extermination of mosquitoes and other injurious insects.

PHYSIOLOGY OF BONE.—M. Jobert de Lamballe has laid before the Academy of Sciences at Paris a memoir containing the continuation of his researches on the reparation and regeneration of organs, in which he treats especially of bones and their tissues. We give the chief points:—At an early stage in animal life the formation of cartilage begins in the primitive gelatinous mass, and is completed at about the end of the second month, when points of ossification here and there, which go on enlarging till birth, at which time the long and broad bones are very much developed. By degrees the predominating organic element is penetrated by the saline earthy matter, so that, in the bone of the adult, the organic and inorganic substances are nearly equal. The vitality of the osseous tissue is much greater in infancy, and diminishes with age. This explains the flexibility of the bones and the facility of their consolidation when broken in childhood, and their totally opposite conditions in old age. The osseous tissues are composed of the arrangement of fibres and lamellæ (thin plates) running in various directions, but identical in all other points in spite of the different aspect which the profound layers offer in comparison with the superficial ones. The spongy substance is composed of the numerous cellules which are met with in the interior and extremities of bones. The saline earthy matter, in invading the amorphous substance of the cartilage or of the non-cartilaginous blastema, which precedes the formation of bone, deposits itself in concentric layers, more or less regular, round the elements of which the osseous tissues are composed. In these are the canals which enclose the sanguineous vessels, and the osseous cavities containing the cellules of cartilage, which become cellules of bone. By this arrangement all the phenomena of nutrition are accomplished. In the composition of bone are also found membranes, vessels, nerves, &c. These anatomical richness in bones constitute a condition highly favourable for their reunion when fractured. The external surface of bone is enveloped by a cellular fibrous substance termed periosteum, which adheres to it by fibrous prolongations and which, according to our present knowledge, is quite insensible to pain. MM. Serres and Doyère have determined that the colouring of bone by garancine is only an example of dyeing. The coloration proceeds a very small depth into the tissue of the bone, and is subordinate to the general march of the blood in the capillaries. The capillary system of bones has a double arterial origin; and to this double origin is due the duality of the general system of coloration.

GEOLOGY OF CYPRUS.—In the new number of the *Journal of the Geological Society* is a paper on this subject by Professor Unger, of Vienna, from which we extract a few notes. The island, on a surface of only 173 square miles, exhibits two distinct mountain systems—the larger occupying the south and south-west portion, and partly rising to a height of 6,000 ft. above the level of the sea; the other running parallel with the north coast, in a lengthened range of steep cliffs. The fundamental rock of both is greenstone, with its varieties; this igneous rock, associated with a small portion of trachyte, being everywhere overlain by sedimentary deposits. In the north chains these are red cliff-limestone and white compact limestone, containing corals of an upper jurassic appearance. Numerous and well-preserved organic remains denote their quaternary age, belonging to a time when the geology of the Mediterranean basin was nearly the same as at present. The upheaval by which this marine sediment was raised above the level of the sea, and the present physical features given to the island, must have established a land communication with Syria. This supposition alone may account for the agreement of the Cyprian fauna and flora with those of the neighbouring continent. The communication may have been taken away by the sinking of the isthmus shortly before the beginning of the historical period, in consequence of one of those commotions which, in later times and even in our own days, have converted several places on the island into heaps of ruins.

THE VIBRATIONS OCCASIONED BY RAILWAY-TRAINS passing through a tunnel formed the subject of experiments by Sir James South, made by him in 1847 over the Watford tunnel, in the Cassiobury Park, the property of the Earl of Essex, in consequence of the attempt, in 1846, to run a line of railway through Greenwich Park in what seemed a dangerous proximity to the Royal Observatory. Suitable first-class apparatus was set up in an observatory erected for the purpose, so that night or day, if clear, an observer could have the reflected image of the star in the mercurial vessels ready to testify against the tremors caused by any train. In the new number of *The Proceedings of the Royal Society* Sir James has printed the result of his observations, thinking that, although all danger to the Observatory is past at present, yet that no observatory can now be considered secure from railway injury. He says that, "with the ordinary disturbance to which an observatory is liable (as wind, carriages, or persons moving near it), the reflected image of a star breaks up into a line of stars perpendicular to the longest side of the mercury-vessel. With increased agitation another line of stars perpendicular to the first appears, making a cross. With still more the cross becomes a series of parallel lines of stars; still more makes the images oscillate, and at last all becomes a confused mass of nebulous light. The first of these (the line) is not injurious to one class of observations; but the others are, and therefore the second (the cross) was taken as a measure of the beginning and end of injurious disturbance. Signal-shots were fired when a train passed the southern entrance of the tunnel, and a shaft 1162 yards from it. Hence the train's velocity was obtained, and thence its position at any given time." These observations led Lord Auckland, then First Lord of the Admiralty (1847), to say that "they would be quite conclusive if the question of carrying a tunnel through Greenwich Park were again agitated."

TWO PARASELENES, OR FALSE MOONS, seen by M. Goldschmidt on August 28 last, at Fontainebleau, are described in *Les Mondes*. After a day of rain a halo formed around the moon, accompanied by paraselenes, when it was about 30 deg. above the horizon. The astronomer's attention was first fixed on the formation of a small iris cloud, which gradually increased in splendour to the moon's right. A halo formed at the same time, surrounded by white clouds. The space between this and the horizon remained open for twenty minutes, when it became covered with a prismatically-coloured cloud. The interior space of the halo was free, and blue sky could be discerned. The star *a* of Pegasus appeared at the interior limit of the halo to the north-west of the moon, then silvery white. By the help of an opera-glass a bluish white fog appeared to be moving towards the south-south-west. A diffused light, directed from the north to the south, traversed the luminary centre, without attaining the interior limits of the halo, and formed across with a great whitish semi-transparent transversal circle, presenting remarked contours which passed through the lunar disc and rose up to the right and left, cutting the halo, till it was lost in the mass of clouds in the northern sky. The concavity was less charged with clouds, which produced the appearance of two interlaced halos. Two false moons appeared at the right and left of our satellite at the point of intersection of the halo and circle, their brilliancy varying in intensity, and resembling our moon when seen through clouds. The elongated images showed no marked contour, and they presented all the colours of the spectrum, the red end being turned towards the centre of the halo. At the end of forty minutes the heaven was invaded by clouds, and all the phenomena disappeared.

THE NORWAY LEMMING is the subject of a note recently communicated by M. Guyon to the Academy of Sciences at Paris, when he exhibited a living specimen, which he had just brought over. The genus Lemmus is formed of a group of small mammals spread over the northern regions, and remarkable, among other things, for their emigration, which, however, is not periodical. The Norway lemming dwells on the summit of mountains, and principally feeds on lichens and mosses. Like its congeners, it sleeps by day, and awakes only at the approach of night, when it becomes exceedingly active, putting out all its strength at once in tearing up, gnawing, and murmuring. Some years have elapsed since it emigrated; but in the spring of the present year emigration recommenced in smaller numbers than usual. In the ordinary manner, the animals spread themselves over the country, following the direction of rivers and lakes. During his tour in Norway M. Guyon, in his passage to Lillehammer, on the Lake Mioesen, in the first fortnight of July, saw great numbers of lemmings running through the gardens and houses, the streets being strewn with their dead. In spite of its delicate structure, the lemming is full of strength and courage. It flies when pursued, at first; but soon stops, and makes a lively defence by the help of its claws and sharp teeth, uttering very acute cries. Lemmings are accused of devouring each other, in certain circumstances; and those caught generally have wounds on the shoulders. M. Guyon examines the three supposed causes of their emigration:—1. The animal's presentiment of a severe winter. If this were the case, the emigration would take place at a time more or less near winter; but this year it took place in spring; 2. The failure or scarcity of food. Now, this year (says M. Guyon), the lichens and mosses of the mountains are as abundant as in preceding years; 3. The great multiplication of the animal in certain years, which seems to be the most plausible cause. According to all the probabilities, the direction which the lemmings follow in emigrating is given by the declivity of the land. It appears that at a given moment in the years of emigration they descend their respective mountains and unite at their base, proceeding across the country in close columns, which, in inhabited places, are rapidly thinned by death through the feet of men and the teeth of dogs, cats, foxes, and other animals. It is said that even the reindeer, although herbivorous, will not spare them. The lemmings then quit their mountains for ever, leaving only a few to continue the species. M. Guyon found the specimens which he captured to be voracious feeders, drinking frequently. As the lemming has never been seen alive in France, he endeavoured to bring home five. Three of these died before he quitted Norway. The other two, embarked on the North Sea, endured a maritime life very well, eating freely biscuits, almonds, nuts, raisins, &c., combined with the products of their native mountains, such as rubus arcticus, and vaccinium. Things went on very favourably at Paris, after their arrival, till, a few days ago, one of the captives was found dead in his cage. M. Guyon, fearing that the remaining one would not long outlive its companions, was induced to submit it to the examination of the members of the Academy, by whom it was regarded with much interest.

THE RAIN-WATER OF PARIS has been examined by M. Robinet, who has collected 118 specimens during the period from March 1, 1862, to September, 1863. On evaporating, the water left a yellowish circle and a white centre, the latter being due to sulphate of lime, existing in the atmosphere of Paris, and the latter to magnesia, possibly conveyed from the sea by winds. This rainwater, when mixed with nitrate of silver, assumed a red colour of various tints, and formed a garnet-coloured deposit, containing silver. M. Robinet states that the nature of the substance producing this coloration is not known.

RAPID TANNING.—At a recent meeting of the Franklin Institute, Pennsylvania, Mr. Howson exhibited a calfskin tanned in accordance with a patent granted to Mr. H. G. Johnson, improved by Mr. S. Dunseith. The principal ingredient employed is a decoction of the wild chamomile. It was stated that, by this process, an ordinary calfskin can be tanned in fourteen days, and a cowhide in twenty-one days.

THE BISHOP OF OXFORD ON COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.

At Brighton, on Thursday week, the Bishop of Oxford presided at the distribution of prizes awarded at the Oxford Local Examination.

In the course of a speech on the occasion, the Right Rev. Prelate said:—I think these examinations are also useful things for the boys, for they must profit by them. Every one of us has in his constitution more or less a love of ease, a love of idleness, and of laziness. This works differently with different people, but it comes to the same point at last; it is a kind of attempt to draw the shoulder from the collar when the collar pinches, and it becomes up-hill work (Laughter). Some boys draw the shoulder back just when it comes to the point that will make their characters better and brighter. They are fond of doing what they can do easily, but they are thrown back if any difficulty arises. Now, these examinations they cannot hurry over in a careless manner; they must be done well, they make them laborious, they make them active, they lead them to honest hard work to meet the difficulty and to overcome the difficulty; they remove them from the short means of seeming to know and lead them to find the longer means of knowing. That is the blessing which they bring with them (Applause).

An examination does this—it brings out all the weak points. A boy who fails in such an examination has got probably a lesson that will last him for life. He will know it is no use putting in bad stuff; and so the prospects of the coming examination and the result of the examination have a tendency to perpetuate among the boys habits of duty, habits of honest hard work; and by these means a boy, instead of being contented with doing a something, will endeavour to do that something well (Loud applause).

It used to be a thought with me at school, as I have no doubt it has been with many boys, "Oh, if I could but turn the tables on the masters for a time, to make them go through all this!" It is almost one of the uses of these examinations to do a little of this. I can whisper to a boy who has such thoughts (as I had) that these examinations are examinations of the masters. It was all very well when the master examined his own school, giving to Master Jones a certificate of his being a most excellent boy; but then he gave a similar certificate to Master Smith, who must have been a little better than Jones; and another to Master Robinson, who, in turn, must have been better than either Jones or Smith (Laughter and applause). This was all very well; it was very pleasing to the parents, who would say, "See how my boy has distinguished himself; he has got this certificate!" Ah! but perhaps every boy in the school has got a certificate of a similar character and so there is no distinction about it. But when, instead of this sort of thing, boys come to be examined, not by a friendly master, who gives these certificates out of kindness and as a means of keeping up the credit of his establishment—when they come to be examined with the boys of other academies, I should like to know who are then being examined? The master more than the boys (Applause).

It is a great help for a master to know that his work is going to be examined by competent examiners. When the time of the examination comes on he is spurred on to new efforts, for he knows his work is going to be examined thoroughly, and he must put out renewed energy in endeavouring to make his boys the most efficient (Applause).

Thus it is that these examinations are of benefit to the Universities, are of benefit to the boys, and are of benefit to the masters. They are truly most excellent institutions.

Besides all this, they bring all to one common organisation. I am not speaking in favour of a system of centralisation; centralisation is often a great evil, but organisation is of great service. The organisation in these examinations has a tendency towards teaching all schools what they ought to teach; they present one common standard of instruction, which I conceive to be of great benefit to the schools, as well as to the masters, the boys, and the Universities. And this is one of those blessed strifes in which there is no envying; each one seeks to rise, but he seeks to rise in company with his fellows; each one seeks to rise by a common standard, lifted higher and higher by the contest of intellectual capability, founded on a basis of real, of intellectual, and of religious belief (Loud applause). And so there is, in the ambition engendered by these examinations, no harm, if it is kept within legitimate bounds; they are struggles between schools, and between the boys in each school. To say there is harm in such competition would be to charge Providence with evil, for the whole world is a struggle for success; and while men thus struggle heartily, with kindness, seeking not to pull others down but to pull themselves up, I believe the light of God's approval falls on such honest endeavours (Loud applause).

One of your members has said he believes there is no greater evil to education than cramming. In this I fully agree with him; but such examinations as these are a sort of great anti-cramming plan. Many of you, my young friends, will at once think of the word that rhymes with cram; every boy who obtains success by such a means is nothing more than a sham. Cramming is putting into the mind what it cannot digest, making it preternaturally fat, poisoning it, or killing it in some other way. I never know good come of it, but I have seen many minds fatally injured by it. That which you take into your minds and make part of yourselves will be so much better for you; but that which you only take in to reproduce, whole and undigested, will neither do you nor anyone else the least good (Applause). The real good of these examinations is the doing away with cramming—like taking a crammed fowl's crop, giving it a good squeeze, which detects the crammer and relieves the fowl (Laughter). They may have a good squeeze at the time, but they will feel a good deal better afterwards; and it will be a great lesson to crammers, who will find all their cramming materials exposed, and of no avail (Applause).

Advices from Teheran to the 19th of August state that "The Sirdar Sher Ali Khan, who has succeeded the late Dost Mahomed as chief of Afghanistan, and who is in possession of Herat, has sent a deputation to Sultan Murad Mirza, in command of the Persian army in Khorassan, to express his desire to live on friendly terms with Persia, provided he be allowed to retain Herat."

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SKETCHES IN AUSTRALIA

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SKETCHES IN AUSTRALIA.

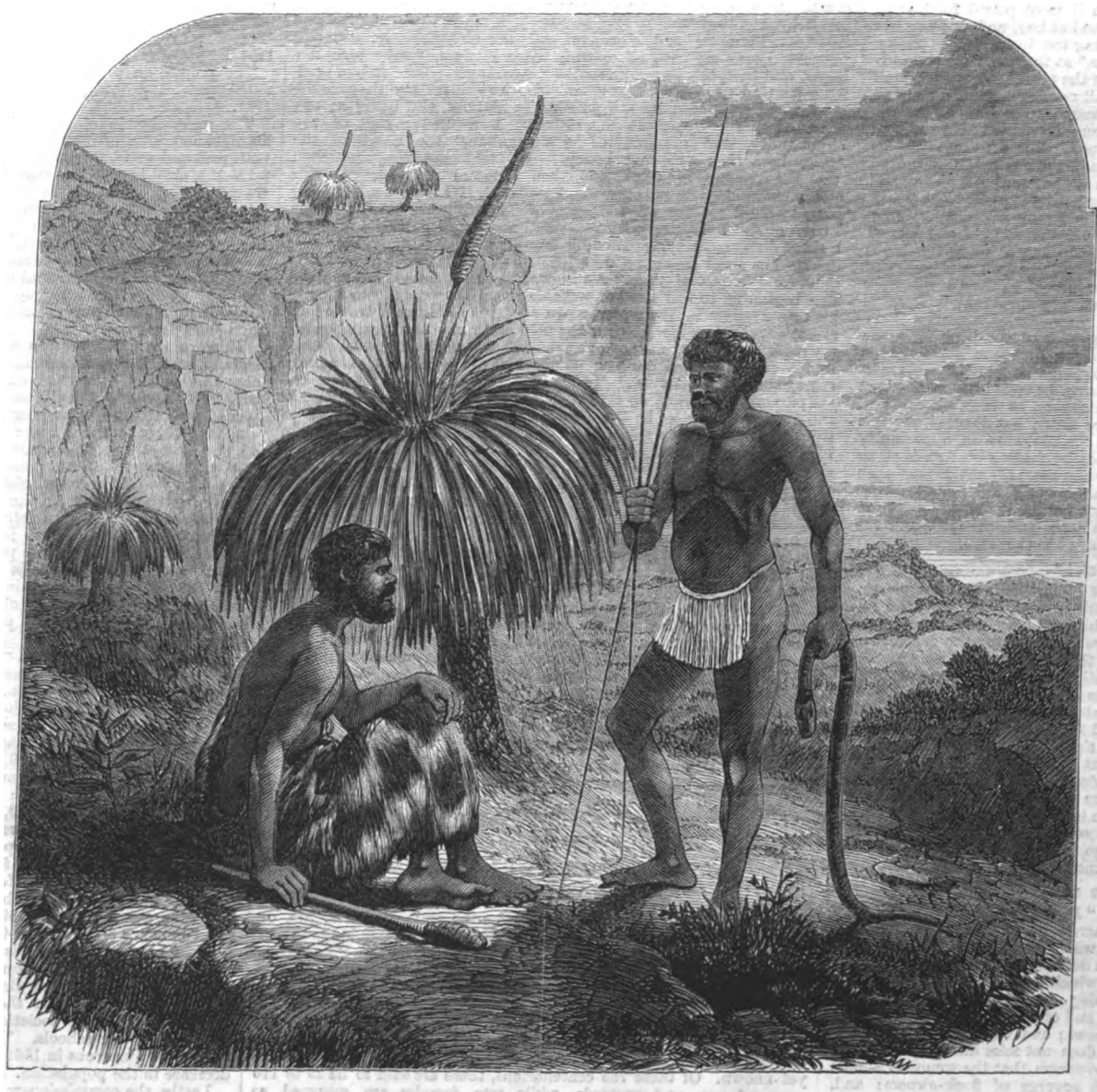
Dr. Doyle, to whom we are indebted for the accompanying Illustrations, has supplied us with the following descriptive details :—

Those who have asserted that the aboriginals of the great continent of Australia are the lowest in the scale of humanity will be found, I think, to have come to that conclusion upon very insufficient experience of the race they have condemned. In order to form anything like a correct opinion upon this point, something like a personal experience of savage life in Australia is necessary; and no one possessing it will, I think, place the aborigines on the lowest round of the ladder in the scale of humanity. In observing the ingenious manner in which they supply their actual wants—such as procuring food, drink, and weapons of war for purposes of offence and defence — I have formed a very opposite opinion of their natural abilities; and I am not without hope that the following description, illustrative of the sketches I have sent, may be accepted as proof of the correctness of my conclusions.

EMU HUNT.

A description of chase which offers the rider and his dogs most noble sport in Australia is that of the emu, a large bird (order Cursores), not unlike an ostrich, and only second to it in size. It possesses long limbs of great strength, but scarcely any wings, being evidently designed to scamper over great tracts of country in quest of food. Some extensive plain, far away from any settled or inhabited district, is its favourite abode. So shy is this bird of man when he is on foot that it runs if he appears even as a speck on the horizon, and yet it will allow him to approach tolerably close on horseback. But, once it does start, no animal in Australia that makes use of its legs can put them to such good purpose. For about two miles it will leave the fleetest horse and swiftest dog so far behind as to make one believe its capture by pursuit impossible. If, at the end of that distance, it cannot gain shelter in mountain or forest, its pace slackens, and there is a possibility that it may be overtaken.

To hunt the emu, therefore, it is necessary to be well mounted and to be accompanied by a couple of good kangaroo dogs which are under perfect command. The hunter and dogs proceed quietly many miles over the plain till they sight the prey, which, at a great distance, have very much the appearance of men on horseback. Coming well within sight of them, the hunter—keeping the dogs at the heels of his horse, which he puts into a gentle canter, so as not to frighten the birds, but to enable him to speedily get near them—observes the troop, consisting generally of six or seven, lift their heads inquiringly, and seem rather puzzled at the intrusion; but, as they find themselves still nearer approached, they separate, and the hunter, singling out one, leads his dogs on to him, and off they start. The emu, either insensible of his danger or sure of escaping, runs rather easily at first; but, being pressed, lifts its wings and dashes away at tremendous speed, instinctively making for the nearest timber; and if that happens to be within three or four miles there is little or no chance of its being taken; but, should it happen to be ten or twelve miles distant, its escape may be looked upon as doubtful, inasmuch as its powers of endurance cannot be compared to that of the horse or dog, and each mile tells fearfully against it. Nor does it die without a kick; for, though naturally the most timid creature in existence, finding escape impossible, it attempts to face its pursuers, and defends itself for an hour or more with beak, feet, and wings. The savages of the country capture them by other and more subtle means than by running them down, and are very successful. An expert member of a tribe will have the skin of an emu very neatly stitched round him, and, shoving one arm up through the neck, he will imitate, with wonderful fidelity, all the movements of the bird—picking on the ground, and scratching with the feet, &c.—and by this means be is enabled to approach near enough to quietly kill one or two without materially disturbing the rest. So perfectly do these men make up for this business, and so accurately do they mimic the peculiar gait of the bird, that they may, at a short distance, be readily mistaken for emu; and instances are on record of sportsmen in quest of emus firing at and wounding one thus disguised.



SNAKE-HUNTING.

KANGAROO HUNT.

The kangaroo belongs to the class Marsupialia, and is in itself a timid, harmless animal, that feeds on the rich green herbage of the country and furnishes the aborigines with venison; but since the white man has taken up his residence in that land of promise this poor animal is oftener hunted for sport than from necessity, as it affords a good run, and the tail gives the chef de cuisine ample opportunity of manufacturing a soup that cannot be surpassed by any

THE BEE-HUNTERS.

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modern production. The male kangaroo is most prized for chase, because, when beaten in speed, he will stand at bay, and, putting his back to a tree, afford good sport by fighting the dogs; and, as many of these kangaroos are "old men foresters," as they are called, standing six or seven feet high, and are rich in the possession of a toenail on each hind foot about the size of a small reaping-hook, they are no contemptible foes, and many a good hound that rashly ventured within the grasp of their short upper extremities spilled his entails on the plain as the penalty of his precipitancy. Nor are the huntsmen themselves the least remarkable portion of the chase. Mounted on strong cobs, with bone and blood enough for any purpose, daring and bold even to temerity, and unrivalled—perhaps unequalled—as horsemen by any class in the world, they perform most astonishing feats. Riding with short stirrups and small, close-fitting saddles, and dressed as I have shown in the sketch; using no whip, except for driving mobs of cattle before them, and relying almost entirely on the pressure of the knee or the management of the reign to urge on their steeds, they twist, and turn, and leap, and fly in such a manner that one would almost fancy the centaurs revived.

The wary game keeps to the densest portion of the bush for some time, in the hope of avoiding his pursuers, but soon perceives his cunning is no match for the shrewd knowledge and indomitable perseverance of man, and, taking to the plains, he tries his speed—alas! this is worse—and, driven to the last extremity, he faces his enemies. The old dogs are too knowing to venture near; but it often happens that a young, inexperienced one affords the kangaroo an opportunity of displaying his prowess, which he does by folding his fore-legs, or arms, round the dog's neck, and holding him there till he rips him open with the hind foot, or, if water is near, holding him under till he drowns. The hunters, however, are soon on the spot; and, between the effects of blows on the head from stock-whip handles and the tearing of the dogs, the poor beast is forced to succumb.

"COO-OO-OO-EE!"

The Australian savage has brought phonetics to a most natural perfection, and with his untutored glottis he sounds his "roll-call and reveillé," making the forest ring with his wild "coo-ee." This sound is produced by throwing the head well up, opening the mouth, and drawing the larynx as far back in the throat as possible, so that the sound is reflected from the pharynx rather than from the palate; the hands are arched over the mouth, as shown in the Engraving; the lungs are inflated to their fullest extent, and the word "coo-ee" is uttered, the "coo" being prolonged till the breath is almost exhausted. This call is used by the chiefs for signalling the rendezvous to the members of their tribes who are absent during the day hunting; and, of a still evening, it can be heard a distance of three miles. No sooner does its welcome note reach the ears of the sportsmen than they, emerging from various portions of the bush, and laden with the spoils of the chase, wend their way campwards across the rugged hills, forming into single file as they go, and adding greatly to the picturesque effect of an Australian sunset.

AUSTRALIAN DOGS.

This animal, called by the natives "Dingo," or "Warragel dingle," is in appearance not unlike a shepherd's dog or overgrown fox, but the neck is much thicker and the whole body more strongly made than in either; in fact, it has all the development and bearing of the wolf, even to the pupil of the eye, which is oblique—that of the fox being upright, and of the domestic dog circular. The ears are erect, the tail bushy, and the hair shaggy and of a reddish colour. It does not bark, but utters a melancholy howl; and when it bites, whether in fighting or attacking its prey, it does not seize and keep hold, but snaps like a poodle, and its bite is so severe that the wounded almost invariably die. It is the greatest scourge of flock-owners; and, although so cowardly that it flies even from the sheep when they are first driven into a new district untrodden by white men, is not long before it inflicts fearful ravages on flocks as well as on the young of cattle and horses. Let the drowsy shepherd incautiously slumber at his post, and these beasts, rushing into the fold, will bite right and left, perhaps twenty or thirty sheep, before seizing on one for a prey, while others, driven by fright into the bush, fall easy victims to the prowlers about; so that immense loss may be sustained by one hour's neglect. They will hang on the rear of a mob of cattle for several days, until some poor beast, footsore or weary, lags behind, and with its life's blood offers them a dainty recompense for their perseverance.

Nor does the presence of man at all times serve to intimidate them; for, though fortunately they have not sufficient courage to attack him openly, they will follow his tracks till he camps of an evening, and, waiting for darkness to screen them, will approach sufficiently near to show the glare and glitter of their wolfish eyes, and, with their restless footfall and howl, often banish sleep for the night.

SNAKEHUNTING.

A snake possesses, to the natives of Australia, superior gustatory recommendations to any other creature their country produces, except that with some it forms the "armorial bearings," and such not only scrupulously avoid killing these reptiles, but endeavour, by every possible means, to preserve them from injury; for it is customary with each tribe amongst this people to select from the natural productions of their country some one for a crest or sign, which they call "goobong;" and they deem it a duty imperative on them to protect and foster that "goobong" ever after. In hunting snakes several methods are adopted; but the most exciting is that of tracking them to their hiding-places, which is done with astonishing accuracy and success in the Orneo district, New South Wales, where several of the largest species abound; many of them, such as the "carpet snake," measuring 10ft. and 12ft. They principally inhabit holes in the ground at the roots of the grass-trees; but, inasmuch as there are hundreds of these holes, and all do not contain "tenants," it is necessary to determine the fact by some means. Towards this end the natives mix, very thinly, a quantity of putty-like clay, which they smear round the mouths of a number of "retreats;" and the day following they examine each for traces of a "crawler" having dragged his body in or out. In the grass of the tree, over every hole having an occupant, they place a small bit of honey—of which the snake is exceedingly fond—and one native conceals himself near the bait to watch the game, while the others proceed to billet themselves at other posts. It seldom happens that a great space of time elapses before the wily serpent is seen coming forth, cautiously at first; but, gaining courage as he advances and is seduced by the tempting bait, he noiselessly wraps his slimy body round the tree and glides upwards; but scarcely has he hidden his ugly head in its bushy top before the savage is upon him. Armed with a long spear, having a forked end to it (which the natives call "Bo-bo"), and carrying on his left shoulder a 'possum-skin cloak, which hangs to the ground, he challenges the enemy by thrusting his spear into the tree. The snake, shifting his body further under cover, stretches his head above the tufted foliage, and eyes his opponent as if he would question his daring interference. To secure the reptile alive is the perfection of skill amongst the natives, and, consequently, to drive a spear into the monster, though it bares its neck for the blow, will not do. The native uses his spear and wounds the snake, which, enraged at the insult, slips to the ground and rears its head for an attack. The quick eye of the savage anticipates every movement, and as the reptile strikes he receives its bite on the cloak which he holds as a shield. Foiled and irritated, it now raises itself to its greatest height, and again strikes, and with more force than before; but the native, slipping aside to avoid the blow, and still shielding himself with the cloak, lets the snake measure its full length on the ground; then, quick as thought, he places the "bo-bo," or forked stick on its neck, and lets it wreath itself round it. A net is now ingeniously fastened over all, and, thus secured, it is triumphantly borne to the camp, where perhaps that night, or the following day, it finds particular favour as the daintiest bit in the rude larder of the savage.

THE BEEHUNTER.

In the vast forests, or "bush," of the interior of the country, where luxuries are scarce, a "comb" of honey, fresh from the wild retreat of the "busy bee," forms a luxury of diet of no ordinary value. But how is it to be procured? In vain the old trunks of trees, the hollow rocks, and "fern-clad" crevices, and gullies in the ground are searched. The white resident of twenty or thirty years searches for it, as a rule, unsuccessfully, and has at length to get it from "the blacks." With an alacrity that is more than commendable, his lithe form disappears, and in a few hours returns with a net full of the precious comb. Now, it is a common expression amongst the peasantry of Ireland, when they wish to give an idea of a man's ingenuity, to say "he bates the bees;" and, borrowing the same expression for a similar purpose, I may say with reference to these savages, "they bate the bees," and that, too, in a manner the "most ingenious." It had been for some time to me a matter of surprise how infallibly they could get honey; and determined, if possible, to find out, and being at the time on the "Upper Darling River," I availed myself of the opportunity, and inquired of "Worryallàh," the chief of the tribe, how they procured honey. He told me they watched the bee coming to drink, and then followed it home. As this statement seemed to surprise me, he offered, if I would accompany him, to show me the way they had of "hunting the bee," to which I consented. Repairing with two small nets to a small pool of water a short distance away, he filled his mouth with some, and then lying down, his head hanging over the pool, he remained perfectly quiet for a length of time. An hour, I am sure, passed away, and I was beginning to feel tired of watching a man apparently looking at his own shadow in the water, when the hum of a bee attracted my attention. Buz-z-z it went over the pool and round the glossy head of my sable companion, now on one side, and now on the other, now close to his ear, and now dancing before his eyes; but not a motion betrayed the "bee-hunter." Indifferent as a stone to everything but his purpose, he showed no sign of life till the bee, dropping close to the water, gave notice by the change in its tune that it was about to sip. Suddenly, with a snort, Worruyallàh discharged the water from his mouth over "the little buzzer," and, before it had time to recover the effects of this unexpected douche, he seized it in a most dexterous manner by the wings and proceeded to prepare it for the chase, which he did by fastening to it a bunch of flocculent wild cotton with some resinous gum to it. The hunter now explained that as soon as he let the bee go it would make for the hive, and the cotton which he had fastened on would serve the twofold purpose of impeding its progress and showing a mark in the air for him to follow. We were soon joined by some of the tribe, and the bee was let go. Away it went, at first slowly, its novel burden causing it to emit a most strange note; and away the natives went after this little aeronaut over bramble and brake. In the course of half an hour, however, I came up with them. They had stopped at the foot of an immense gum-tree, into the top of which I was informed the bee had gone. Warruyallàh quickly mounted with his stone tomahawk, and in the course of a short time he brought down a quantity of comb, a small piece only of which contained honey.

THE CORROBBERIE.

The most remarkable feature in connection with the native forms of demonstration for purposes of peace or war is that of a peculiar

(*Continued on page 356.*)

CENSUS OF IRELAND, 1861.

AGES AND EDUCATION.

HAVE the Irish discovered an elixir for the prolongation of life, or are we to place their generic claims to an extraordinary longevity in the same category with their mythical descent from the Phœnicians and their bardic genealogies carefully traced back to Noah. These are questions started by an examination of the report and tables of the ages of the Irish people. In a population of 5,798,967 it is written that there were found 765 persons aged 100 years and upwards, whereas in England and Wales, in a population of 20,066,224 only 201 centenarians are reported. The numbers for Scotland are not yet known. Of these 765 centenarians, there are said to be 29 of 110 years of age and upwards, while two females are returned as having attained the patriarchal term of 120 years. If these statements be taken literally, there are persons now alive in the British Isles who are entitled to look down upon Lord Lyndhurst and Viscount Combermere as juveniles, belonging to a generation contemporaneous with their sons and daughters. *Redeunt Saturnia regna!* Our first impression is that we are witnesses of a new era of primitive innocence and longevity. We must remember, however, that the Saturnian age is one characterised by a free play of the fancy and also by a feeble development of the critical faculties. To a matter-of-fact, sceptical iron age, such as that we have fallen upon in England, all social pictures drawn from a patriarchal order of things are surrounded by an atmosphere of myth. English opinion, highly sceptical as it is in the matter of contemporary prodigies, avails itself largely of the "mythical theory" in its endeavour to realise and co-ordinate such returns as the above. The class of people to whom these ancients belong have no baptismal certificates or family registers to produce. They guess at their ages even in the middle term of life, and when they find themselves great grand parents, an astronomical year is apt to be multiplied by two by affectionate and admiring relatives, who take a pride in the longevity of their ancestor. Moreover, in giving the information necessary for the filling up of the schedules, they are bound to verify no statement by oath, nor even to submit to any cross-examination. Hence, it is easier for the statistician to believe in the existence of great, even though unconscious, exaggeration than in the literal exactness of the "age" figures of the Irish census. This consideration in no way vitiates the statement of the proportion of the sexes who attained to a very advanced age. Of the 765 centenarians, 249 were males and 516 females.

The vast emigration that has taken place from Ireland has already made itself felt in the increase of marriages. This is made evident by the fact that while, as compared with 1851, there is an absolute and proportional decrease of persons between the ages of 5 and 20 years, the number of children under one year of age has increased absolutely by 2156, and those between 1 and 5 have increased relatively to the aggregate of the population by 9 per cent. The commissioners argue from these facts "marriages have, to a certain extent, resumed their ordinary course," having been kept down in 1851 by the influence of the famine years and the prospect of emigration.

Dividing the term of human life into five-year periods, we ascertain that the rates of increase and decrease in the absolute numbers of the people at the several age-periods in 1861, as compared with 1851, are as follow:—

1	and under	5	.. ..	increase	..	9	per cent.
5	„	10	.. ..	decrease	..	24	„
10	„	15	.. ..	„	..	33	„
15	„	20	.. ..	„	..	18	„
20	„	25	.. ..	„	..	4	„
25	„	30	.. ..	„	..	2	„
30	„	35	.. ..	„	..	17	„
35	„	40	.. ..	„	..	20	„
40	„	45	.. ..	„	..	15	„
45	„	50	.. ..	increase	..	2	„
50	„	55	.. ..	decrease	..	5	„
55	„	60	.. ..	increase	..	7	„
60	„	65	.. ..	„	..	15	„
65	„	70	.. ..	„	..	11	„
70	„	75	.. ..	„	..	13	„
75	„	95	.. ..	„	..	26	„

These figures tell more eloquently than words how the youth and bloom, the bone and sinew, of Ireland have left their native isle, leaving behind them the aged, who, consequently, acquire an abnormal numerical preponderance in the community.

During the long and heart-rending crisis which in twenty years depleted Ireland of 30 per cent of her population, those who have interested themselves in her destiny have, at least, had the consolation of believing that they who remained behind were better instructed than the previous generation. The report of the Census Commissioners on the state of education in Ireland in 1861 fully warrants this belief. It is pleasant to compare the shaded Educational Map of Ireland in 1861 with that of 1841. The big, black blots covering so large a portion of the educational map of 1841 have dwindled into little oases in 1861. The last stronghold of crass ignorance in Ireland seems to be the counties of Galway and Mayo. Those regions, which were lightly shaded in 1841, have become still lighter in 1861.

The first striking fact that one meets with in this section of the report is that the number of Irish above the age of five years who can neither read nor write was 3,766,066 in 1841, 2,766,283 in 1851, and only 1,973,382 in 1861. Thus, in the last ten years, the ranks of absolute ignorance have diminished by nearly 800,000 souls. But we must not congratulate ourselves too much on this score, for this diminution of ignorance represents to a great extent *the disappearance of the population*; but not wholly so, for, relatively to the aggregate of the population, the number of totally ignorant has declined. In 1841, 53 per cent of the population were unable to read or write; in 1851, only 47 per cent; in 1861, only 42 per cent.

The proportion of those who could "read only" remains nearly unchanged. It was 20 per cent in 1841 and 1851, and 19 per cent in 1861.

The most cheering fact set forth by the education tables is the absolute and large relative increase in the number of those who can both read and write. In 1841, when the population of Ireland was 8,175,124, only 1,966,156 persons could read and write. In 1861, when the population had fallen to 5,798,967, the readers and writers had increased to 2,105,958, the proportion in 1841, 1851, and 1861 being 2833 and 41 per cent respectively. When we consider that emigration has swept off, along with hundreds of thousands of the very ignorant, a considerable number (estimated by the commissioners at about 165,000) of those who can read and write, the result is a very cheering one. It justifies us in saying that, if Ireland has emerged from her long agony a less populous nation than of yore, she has also become a more cultivated one.

If we analyse the returns according to the ancient provinces of Ireland, we find that Ulster has the smallest percentage of ignorant above the age of five years—namely, 30 per cent; Leinster, 31 per cent; Munster, 46; and Connaught, 57. Nevertheless, the order of precedence as between Leinster and Ulster is reversed if we take as a standard the number of those able to read and write. Leinster has 49 per cent of her population able to read and write; Ulster, 42 per cent; Munster, 40 per cent; and Connaught, 28 per cent. The returns fully bear out the conclusion that education has spread most widely in those parts of the country where the "native Irish" element has been most powerfully modified by Anglo and Scotch Irish settlements, and that it is most backward in those parts where the native Irish exist in their purest state, and have been most successful in resisting the inroads of a foreign civilisation.

Of the large towns, Dublin city and suburbs, Carrickfergus, and Belfast make the most creditable show, they having of their population above the nursery age, 65, 72, 61, and 57 per cent respectively, able to read and write.

If we revert to the several counties we gather that the following nine counties contain the smallest proportion of totally ignorant above the age of 5 years—viz., Antrim, 18·57 per cent; Down, 21·22; Dublin County, 22·22; Londonderry, 24·10; Carlow, 29·32; Kildare, 29·62; Queen's, 30·60; Fermanagh, 31·60; and Tyrone, 32·64. The following nine counties show the largest percentage of totally ignorant—viz., Mayo, 65·53; Galway, 63·93; Waterford, 58·76; Kerry (sometimes called "learned (!) Kerry"), 55·32; Sligo, 53·17; Donegal, 52·09; Cork, 50·66; Roscommon, 47·06; Clare, 46·80.

In the week ending April 13, 1861, 414,516 children attended primary schools. Of these, 220,796 were male pupils, and 193,720 were female pupils. Those attending superior-schools were only 22,357, of whom 14,328 were males, and 8034 females. A "superior school" is defined to be a school where any foreign language, ancient or modern, is regularly taught. The number attending primary schools during the said week was 1 in every 259 of the population; in 1851, the ratio was 1 in every 354. Of the 414,516 pupils attending primary schools, 277,522 belonged to schools in connection with the National Board; 46,055 to Church education and parochial schools; 23,271 to the schools of the Christian Brothers, or other Roman Catholic schools not in connection with the National Board; 25,248 to primary schools under other societies or boards; 797 to orphanages; and 41,623 to private schools. Those under "superior" instruction were 3855 more numerous in 1861 than in 1851, notwithstanding the great decrease in the population.

Lastly, the commissioners offer a return of the relations in which the aboriginal and the imported languages stand to each other in Erin. Those who speak Irish only number 163,275, or 2·8 per cent of the population. In 1851, this class amounted to 319,602, or 5·5 per cent of the then population. Of these 163,275 persons, 77,818 were of Connaught, 62,039 of Munster, 23,180 of Ulster (almost all in Donegal), and 238 only in Leinster.

Those who spoke both Irish and English amounted to 942,261, or 16·3 per cent of the entire population. Adding this figure to that of those who spoke Irish only, we obtain the result that those who can speak Irish are 19·1 per cent of the population. In 1851 they were 23·3 per cent. The province of Connaught naturally exhibits the largest percentage—namely, 44·9 of Irish-speaking inhabitants. In Munster they are 36·3 per cent; in Ulster 6 per cent (more than half of whom are in the county of Donegal); in Leinster 2·5 per cent. The Erse language holds its ground most firmly in Galway and Mayo, Kerry, the West Riding of Cork, Waterford, and Clare.

THE DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE.

The usual weekly meeting of the Central Executive Relief Committee was held in the Manchester Townhall on Monday—the Earl of Derby in the chair. The noble chairman handed in a bill of exchange for the sum of £500, which had been forwarded, through the Foreign Office, for the relief fund by her Majesty's Legation in Mexico, as a subscription, in addition to the sum of £1000 previously received from the inhabitants in that country. A special vote of thanks to the contributors was passed.

The honorary secretary reported that the money received during the week was £383, and that the balance in the bank was £287,915.

Mr. Commissioner Farnall read his report, which stated that "there was a decrease in the number of persons receiving parochial relief in twenty-seven unions in the cotton-manufacturing districts, as compared with the number so relieved in the previous week, of 2115. The total weekly cost of out-door relief on the 19th inst. was £8602 12s. 2d.; in the corresponding week of 1861 it was £2238 18s. 7d.; there is, therefore, an increase of £6363 13s. 7d., or 284·2 per cent. In the corresponding week of 1862 it was £9210 4s. 1d. The average per centage of pauperism on the population of these unions on the 19th inst. was 7·1; in the corresponding week of 1861 it was 2·2; and in the corresponding week of 1862 it was 8·0. The amount of money in the hands of the treasurers of the above unions on the 19th inst. was £99,110 17s.

Colonel Patten, M.P., stated that he had received a remittance of £81 5s. 6d., being the balance of £2900 raised by subscription in Port Elizabeth.

A grant of £20 was made to Crompton from the Employment and School Fund; and a grant of £40 was made to Blackburn for the superintendence of labour.

From the General Relief Fund several grants were made, including the following:—Ashton, £450; Stalybridge, £450; Dukinfield, £200; Glossop, £1800; Rochdale, £300; Heywood, £700; Salford, £500; Ancoats, £40; Hulme, £250; Bolton, £400.

The committee were occupied for a considerable period in discussing suggestions contained in a manual about to be issued for the guidance of district committees in the administration of relief; and other portions of the manual were left over for consideration next week.

At the annual meeting of the York School of Art, held on Wednesday week, the Lord Archbishop of York, who occupied the chair, addressed the meeting. After referring to the increase of pupils in the institution and the mechanical system of drawing as it used to be taught, he said that the present system of teaching had undergone a thorough and complete change. In asking what this advancement was likely to do, it might be answered that art belonged to no class of the community, in the history of painting many of the most celebrated painters having sprang from the ranks of the people. Not exclusively had they sprung from one rank or another, because the spark which made the painter was given to every class of the human race. To offer facilities for the study of drawing—to offer instruction—what was that but to spread their nets abroad in the waters of the community in the hope of catching a genius swimming unknown to them? If only after half a century of study the teaching should produce one painter, and thus enrich the stores of art, the expense, and trouble, and labour would be fully compensated. Was it not strange that such great talents as those possessed by a Milton or a Raphael should be allowed to run to waste—no eyes seeing them, and no education reaching them? It belonged to no class to have the painter's or sculptor's skill. But whilst a taste for art existed in all classes, he was not sure that the lower classes were not likely to develop it more than any other, because skill and practice must go a great way in making an artist. At least it appeared to him probable that, descending lower and lower in the social scale, they were multiplying genius and finding great men out. His Grace then referred to the practical value of schools of art to industry, citing, as an instance, the difficulty compared with the present which Messrs. Hunt and Roskell used to experience to obtain artists for the purposes of their trade; after which he touched upon the subject of Art's services in the improvement of dwellings. He then, in conclusion, said there was really something sincere and thorough in art-education. It admitted of no trifling or deception. Art brought a man to his senses, and left no room for vanity. A man devoted to art never thought of being beaten, but saw an infinite vista before him, and must go on, ever learning more and more. There was nothing unhealthful in this line of study; it was precisely what persons ought to be taught; they ought to have the vanity taken out of them. On this account, although he confessed he had not learned this lesson of humility, he felt that every person ought to wish well to a school of that kind (Applause).

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COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

SAINT WINEFRED, in this age of ablution, is entitled to her share of revivalism; for, in the words of Jeremy Taylor, "there is a natural analogy between the ablution of the body and the purification of the soul." The Saint's Holy Well, in Flintshire, has raised a small village to a flourishing manufacturing town, and the stream which issues from the well of St. Winefred drives the machinery of many mills. Her martyrdom dates from the seventh century; and pilgrims from Lancashire were to be seen here even in the last century in deep devotion up to their chins for hours, sending forth prayers and making evolutions with an excess which sometimes costs the devotees their lives. Sir John Floyer, in his curious old book on Cold Bathing, sets down St. Winefred's as one of the coldest springs in England; he doubts her legend: but Sir John is all for St. Chad's, and its superior stypticity. The fountain, and the elegant Perpendicular crypt at Holywell to this day attract tourists; and, curiously enough, the water first passes into the service of a paper-mill, and the chapel above the crypt has been restored within the last twenty-five years, and is now used as a school. Baths have been provided for less devout visitors than were the Lancashire pilgrims; and it is now proposed to construct additional baths, and to improve and alter the Well premises, for which architects are invited by the Local Board to furnish competitive designs. In this movement we hope the preservation of the beautiful crypt will not be lost sight of amidst more utilitarian views. It would be well if we had "local boards" for the conservation of our national antiquities, as well as for objects of more tentative character. Mr. Ambrose Poynter, in June, 1846, contributed to the *Archæological Journal* a very interesting paper descriptive of St. Winefrede's Well and its restoration, which may be advantageously referred to in connection with the projected improvements.

Passing from old to new, we find that on the 21st ult. a new fountain was inaugurated in the market-place at Durham, by the Mayor and Corporation. There is some demur as to the propriety of retaining the old tutelar Neptune, though, according to the *Durham Chronicle*, the architect, Mr. Robson, "has done his best, by gilt and varnish, to render the old sea-god as little objectionable as possible." We may ask, what has a sea-god to do with a drinking-fountain? However, Neptune appears to have been long located upon this spot on the old punt, or "pant," now replaced by the fountain; it would have been a risk to eject him; and the spring conveyed from Sidegate to the market-place reservoir was presented to the city of Durham more than four centuries since. The new provision is at once a drinking-fountain, a public reservoir, and a well for cattle, as indicated in sculptured discs of "Hagar athirst in the Wilderness," "Moses Striking the Rock," and "The Meeting of Jacob at the Well." After the inauguration ceremony, the authorities and their friends adjourned to the Mayor's chamber, where many pleasantries were evoked in civic testimony of health-giving streams, and the delicious water of the Sidegate spring, all agreeable enough,—but toasting a drinking-fountain is surely a *non sequitur*. From the old fountains occasionally flowed stronger streams; but, in sober truth, the Mayor and Corporation of Durham have completed a good work, with taste and liberality worthy of commemoration.

In another column of the *Durham Chronicle* attention is called to the interesting fact that on Sunday last thirty-eight years had elapsed since the opening of the first passenger railway—that portion of the Stockton and Darlington system, which originally extended from Witton Park in the west, past Darlington and Yarm, to Stockton-on-Tees in the east. The account of the opening, on Sept. 27, 1825, is then quoted from the *Durham Chronicle*, Oct. 8, 1825, with copies of the bills announcing the ceremony and the first "coach" bill. The retrospect is interesting, and such peeps at the past have their sweet uses: three individuals are named as "about all who are left of those who were actively engaged at the opening."

We have been favoured by Mr. George Morant, jun., of Shirley House, Carrickmacross, Ireland, with an account of the finding of a beautiful neck ornament in an artificial island, or "crannoge," in a lake near the above place. The ornament is a locket of crystal, set in silver; the cable and other parts much corroded, are supposed to be mediæval work (fourteenth or fifteenth century). Near it was found a smaller ornament of gold, like a modern watch-key. On another of the "crannoges," or fortified islands, were recently found a very perfect bronze pin, several coins of Mary's reign run together by the action of fire, a stone celt, and a spearhead. The islands are surrounded by posts, some above and others below the waterline of this day: quantities of the bones and teeth of animals, charcoal, and ashes are found in them. Upon this communication we may remark: in the *Archæological Journal* for March, 1846, is a very interesting paper, "On Crannoges, and Remains discovered in them." It was the practice of the northern chieftains of Ireland to intrust their defence rather to water than to stone walls: in other words, they ensconced themselves rather in islands than in castles; to the latter, indeed, they appear to have had a particular prejudice." At a comparatively late period we find, in reply to an inquiry, in 1567, from the Lords of Queen Elizabeth's Council, as to "what castles or forts O'Neil hath, and of what strength they be?" that he only depended upon "*sartin ffreshwater loghe's* in his country, which from the sea there come neither ship nor boat to approach them; it is thought that there, in ye said *fortified islands*, lyeth all his plate, which is much, and money, prisoners, and gages." These fortified islands were generally artificial, and upon them were constructed wooden huts or cabins, called in Irish *crannoges*. Then follow notices of crannoges, commencing with A. D. 1246 and terminating with 1844, when a *crannog* was discovered on the lake of Monalty, about half a mile from Carrickmacross. A canoe, or boat, formed of one piece of oak, was then brought to light close to a low island on the south side of the lake: and relics were also found on an island on the adjoining Lake of Lough-na-Glack. The objects of greatest antiquity found on these islands are stone cells of the common type; a rough piece of flint, apparently intended for an arrowhead; and stones with indentations, evidently made for slings. Of bronze weapons and ornaments there were numerous specimens, of which a javelin and bronze pin are engraved. Amber and blue glass beads, and a comb, apparently ivory, are mentioned; with iron instruments, bullets of lead, earthenware, small Dutch tobacco-pipes, a pair of quern stones, &c. The paper concludes thus:—

From the great variety of these remains, extending from the remote period when weapons of stone and bronze were used, to the firearms of the seventeenth century, it cannot be doubted that these islands, or *crannoges*, were, for many ages, the resorts of petty chieftains, probably of the MacMahon sept: and afterwards, perhaps, of gangs of freebooters, or *Tories*, although the traditions of the neighbourhood have not preserved the memory of the fact.

Windsor Castle has, within memory, almost entirely lost its appearance of antiquity. The other day we met with a long picture of the castle from the slopes, painted by Smith, of Chichester, and showing the mongrel pile in the reign of George II. His Majesty's successor employed James Wyatt to gothicise it; but it was reserved for George IV. and his pet architect, Jeffry Wyatt, to renovate and remodel the whole edifice; and, though his mixture of early and late styles is much censured, he, who had so changed the castle, was rewarded with many years' commission, and knighthood, with a change of name. Canon Bowles, in his odd way, said Wyatville's castle appeared "chiselled and mortared as if it had been washed every morning with soap and water;" so that it has not even the unclean crust of antiquity. Nevertheless, occasional repairs disentomb fragments of the earlier castle. A few days since some workmen employed in the restoration of Wolsey's Chapel, on cutting away a portion of the wall on each side of the doorway opening into the cloisters, found imbedded in mortar sixteen or eighteen pieces of a doorway-jamb, supposed to be a portion of the chapel erected by Henry III. These relics are sculptured with an angel's wing, and the mouldings and surfaces are decorated with crimson, green, red, and black, in curved and zigzag lines; the pieces had been used as material in the inner wall of the chapel in the reign of Henry VIII. We also learn that the apartments in the York Tower, the easternmost of the two large towers flanking George IV.'s Gateway, directly facing the Long Walk, are being fitted up for the reception of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales when residing at Windsor. The tower distinguished as "The Prince of Wales's" is the northernmost in the east front, and was greatly injured by fire a few years since; here is the state dining-room. The Prince of Wales, it is said, as Constable or Governor of the castle, will also occupy the Keep, or Round Tower, the most historical feature of the castle.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

TOMASO.—Mr. Buckle, we know, played a few games with Kieseritzky; but were they recorded? We do not think he ever played with Mr. Cochrane.
I. H. M.—Stale-mate makes a drawn game.
M. KELLY.—Unless by special agreement, drawn games do not count in a match. Black, in the case you mention, can therefore demand another game shall be played.
W. H. A.—Yes; very pretty, but a *leetle* too evident to any but a novice in the game. We prefer the "two-mover."
H. C. C., Rusper.—The solution in question is perfectly correct.
NICHOLAS.—It was reported some time since that the famous Russian Chess Amateur, the friend of M. de Jaenisch and the author of an excellent work on the game, was about to visit London, but we have not heard of his arrival. 2. Mr. G. Dufresne, the great supporter of chess in Holland, has left Rotterdam to take up his abode in Batavia.
BOOKWORM.—We know only of two copies of Lucena's work in England. One of these, now in the possession of Mr. Remington Wilson, belonged to Lord Astley; the other, now in the British Museum, belonged to the late Mr. Mercier.
M. R. T., Blackheath.—Your letter, with solutions of several chess enigmas, has been mislaid, and only this moment came to light. The solutions shall have immediate attention, and a report of them be given in our next.
LEARNER.—The moment a Pawn reaches its eighth square it becomes a piece—Queen, Rook, Bishop, or Knight, as its owner chooses, and such piece should be immediately substituted for it.
T. SMITH.—A report on the last shall be given in our next.
H. E. KIDSON.—Did you not omit to insert the diagram referred to in your note?
I., Eccles.—Your solution of the extremely clever two-move problem, given in the Notices to Chess Correspondents last week, is the true one.
I. REMINGTON WILSON.—Perfectly correct.
I. H., Sheffield.—It looks like a true bill, we must admit. Let us hear what the composer has to say, however, before pronouncing a positive opinion.
M. G.—It appeared in a lively little volume of chess stories, called "Waifs and Strays," &c., by Captain Kennedy.

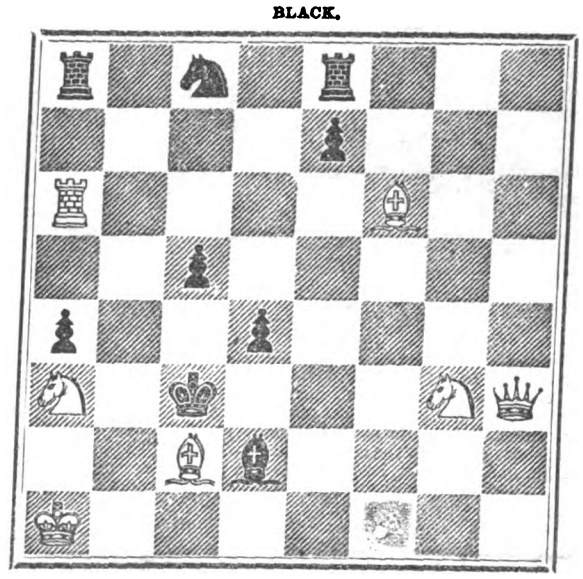
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1021, by Manfred, L. P. S., I. R., Nemo, C. P. D., Cosmopolitan, Query, H. S., Magnus, F. R. S., Œdipus, M. P., I. Surteen, Lionel, P. S. P., Maid Marian, Lex, Fergus, Jemmy, C. G. P., Romola, K. A., Conrad, G. T., Fidele, S. P.; Q. B., of Bruges; A Lady, Perignac, Box and Cox, Juvenis, F. C. S., Delta, The Ghost, R. V. H., C. H. S., Oliver, R. M. C., Nereus, Iota, D. C. L., W. S., A Subscriber, Andrew, Capricorn, T. P. O., Try-again, Historic, George S., Willy, G. M.; L., of Stockton; Boston Stump, Matador, Romola, Stanley, W. D.; R. S., of Malines; F. A. S., Sigma, Henry Frau, Lyons, A Bath Archer, Von H—, Rook, Tyro; G., of Ludlow; Major, Segins; S. T., Edgebaston; C. M. L., Trio, A Forester, Clericus, C. M., H. I., Leotard; G., of Nithdale; Dover, H.M.S. Dauntless, Stella, B. C. L., Oxoniensis, Tom Noddy, Charley, Argos, A Carthusian, 1863, N. C., A Swede, Regina, An Old Subscriber, Philo S., Monkbarns, L. S. D.; G., Norwood; R., of Paris; Gamma; T. R., Geneva; S. S., A Manxman, George, W. S. P., Nereus, H. W. B.; Tyro, of Waterford; C. B., E. J. M., B. Taylor, A Bohemian, Whiskey; E. K., of Henley-in-Arden, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1022.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q sq	R to K R 8th	the reply is 2. P to Q B 3rd (dis. ch), 3. B to Q 4th (ch), 4. R takes Q, mate.)	
(If 1. Q or B gives check White answers with 2. P to Q B 3rd (dis. ch), and 3. Q to Q R 8th mate. Again, if Black play 1. R takes Q		2. R to Q 4th (ch)	B to Q B 5th (ch)
		3. Q to K R 3rd and mates next move.	

PROBLEM No. 1023.
By Mr. W. GRIMSHAW.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, gives mate in three moves.

CONTINUATION OF MR. BUCKLE'S GAMES.

Mr. BUCKLE gives the Q Kt to an Amateur.
(*Remove Black's Q Kt from the Board.—Irregular Opening.*)

BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Amateur.)
1. P to K B 4th	P to Q 4th
2. P to Q Kt 3rd	B to K B 4th
3. B to Q Kt 2nd	Kt to K B 3rd
4. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
5. R to Q B sq	P to K 3rd
6. P to K 3rd	P to Q R 3rd
7. P to K R 3rd	B to K 2nd
8. P to Q 3rd	P to Q Kt 4th
9. P to K Kt 4th	B to K Kt 3rd
10. B to K Kt 2nd	Kt to Q Kt 5th
(Losing time. A prevalent fault among inexperienced players.)	
11. P to Q R 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
12. Q to K 2nd	R to K Kt sq
(Apprehensive that Black would force the K Kt away, and then take the K Kt Pawn with his Bishop.)	
13. Castles	P to K R 4th
14. P to K Kt 5th	Kt to Q 2nd
15. P to Q B 4th	Kt to Q R 4th
16. P takes Q P	P takes P
17. P to Q Kt 4th	Kt to Q Kt 2nd
18. Kt to Q 4th	Kt to Q Kt 3rd
19. P to K B 5th	

BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Amateur.)
(The attack now is quite irresistible, and victory only a matter of time.)	
19.	B to K R 2nd
20. P to K Kt 6th	
(More elegant, though not so effective, perhaps, as taking the K R Pawn with his Queen.)	
20.	P takes P
21. Kt to K 6th	Q to Q 3rd
22. Kt takes Q B P (ch)	K to Q 2nd
23. Kt takes Q R	Kt takes Kt
24. P to K 4th	P takes K B P
25. P to K 5th	
(This is all in the first order of fine play.)	
25.	Q to K Kt 3rd
26. K to R sq	Kt to Q Kt 3rd
27. P to K 6th (ch)	Q takes P
(Obviously fatal; but White's position has long been hopeless.)	
28. R to Q B 7th (ch)	K takes R
29. Q takes Q	R to K sq
30. R to Q B sq (ch)	Kt to Q B 5th
31. P takes Kt	

And White resigns.

Mr. EUCKLE gives the Pawn and two moves to an Amateur.
(*Remove Black's K B P from the Board.*)

WHITE (Amateur.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	
2. P to Q 4th	P to K 3rd
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to Q Kt 5th
4. B to Q 3rd	P to Q B 4th
5. Kt to K B 3rd	P takes P
6. Kt takes P	Kt to Q B 3rd
7. B to K 3rd	B takes Kt (ch)
8. P takes B	K Kt to K 2nd
9. Castles	Castles
10. P to K B 4th	P to Q 4th
11. P to K 5th	B to Q 2nd
12. R to Q Kt sq	P to Q Kt 3rd
13. Q to K R 5th	P to K Kt 3rd
14. Q to K Kt 4th	Kt takes Kt
15. P takes Kt	R to Q B sq
16. P to K R 4th	Kt to K B 4th
17. B to Q 2nd	Kt takes K R P
18. K to B 2nd	
(An eccentric move, but one which enables him to open a battery of Rooks with some effect upon the adverse King.)	

WHITE (Amateur.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
18.	Kt to K B 4th
19. R to K R sq	R to K B 2nd
20. R to K R 3rd	B to K sq
21. Q R to K R sq	R to K Kt 2nd
22. P to Q B 3rd	P to Q Kt 4th
23. Q to K B 3rd	Q to Q R 4th
(Having in view the taking the Q Pawn with Kt, if White does not provide against it.)	
24. B takes Kt	K Kt P takes B
25. P to Q R 3rd	B to K Kt 3rd
26. Q to K Kt 3rd	Q takes Q R P
27. Q to K Kt 5th	Q to K 2nd
28. Q to K Kt 3rd	P to Q R 4th
29. Q to Q 3rd	R to Q B 5th
30. R to Q Kt sq	Q to Q 2nd
31. B to Q B sq	B to K sq
32. B to Q R 3rd	R to K Kt 5th
(Pawn to Q Kt 5th, followed by Q to Q R 5th would have equally maintained the ascendancy which Black had so ably acquired.)	
33. K R to K Kt 3rd	Q to K Kt 2nd

And wins.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1353.—By the Anonyme, of Lille.
White: K at K R 5th, Q at K Kt 2nd, R at K R sq, Kt at K B 5th.
Black: K at K R sq, Q at Q Kt 3rd, Rs at K B sq and Q R sq, Bs at Q 5th and Q Kt 4th, Kt at Q 4th, and P at Q R 3rd.
White to play, and mate in six moves.

No. 1354.—By the Same.
White: K at Q B 3rd, Q at K Kt 5th, B at Q 8th, Ps at Q B 4th, and Q R 5th.
Black: K at Q 3rd, R at Q R sq, B at Q B 4th, Kts at K Kt 5th and Q Kt sq; Ps at K R 4th, K 3rd, Q 2nd, Q B 3rd, and Q R 3rd.
White to play, and mate in six moves.

No. 1355.—By an Amateur.
White: K at K 3rd, R at K 8th, Kt at Q B 7th, Ps at K B 2nd and K 4th.
Black: K at K 4th; Ps at K B 2nd, K 3rd, and Q 2nd.
White, playing first, to mate in three moves.

No. 1356.—By an Amateur.
White: K at Q R 7th, R at Q R 8th; Ps at K R 6th, K Kt 5th, K 6th, Q 4th, and 5th.
Black: K at K R 2nd, Ps at K Kt 3rd and K 2nd.
White to play, and mate in four moves.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

DR. FABER.

The Very Rev. Frederic William Faber, D.D., Superior of the Oratory at Brompton, a poet, writer, and divine of great distinction, was the son of Mr. Faber, Solicitor of the Bishop of Durham, and Judge or Assessor of the Bishop's Court for the Palatinate of Durham, and was brother of Colonel Faber; of the Rev. Francis Atkinson Faber, B.D., Rector of Saunderton, Bucks; and of Henry Faber, Esq., of Stockton-on-Tees. He was also nephew of the celebrated George Stanley Faber, B.D., the author of the works on prophecy. He was born in 1814, and was educated at Harrow School and University College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1836 he won the Newdegate prize for his poem, "The Knights of St. John." Having taken holy orders in the Church of England, he retained his fellowship at University College till 1843, when he accepted the College living at Elton, Huntingdonshire. Mr. Faber had early in his University career adopted High Church opinions, and in this spirit he published his popular "Sights and Thoughts in Foreign Churches, and among Foreign Peoples," which he dedicated to his friend, the poet Wordsworth. Mr. Faber remained at Elton for rather more than two years, during which time he restored his church. In November, 1845, Mr. Faber was received into the Roman Catholic Church by the Right Rev. Dr. Wareing, Vicar Apostolic of the Northern District, at St. Felix Chapel, Northampton. Mr. Faber was for some time a resident at St. Wilfrid's, Staffordshire. In 1849 he came to London and established there the brotherhood known as "The Oratory of St. Philip Neri," in King William-street, Strand. He brought with him six priests. In 1854 the Oratory was removed to the spacious and handsome buildings in Brompton, where there are now twenty priests and many lay members and novices. Here, having become a D.D., Dr. Faber laboured with much success, the congregation having increased to a very great extent. Dr. Faber was a poet of no ordinary power. Long before his devotion to his sacred calling absorbed all other thoughts, he published an exquisite piece of verse, entitled "The Lily of the Cherwell." Amongst Dr. Faber's religious works are his popular "All for Jesus," "The Saints and Servants of God," "The Spirit and Genius of St. Philip Neri," "Sir Launcelot," "Spiritual Conferences," "Growth in Holiness," "Jesus and Mary," "Tales of the Angels," and "Discourse on the Sacraments." Many of his works have been translated into French, German, and Dutch. Dr. Faber was a very elegant and effective preacher. He died at the Oratory, Brompton, on the 26th ult. "Of all the converts to Roman Catholicism from the Anglican faith, none," writes a contemporary, "have been more zealous, more successful, more earnest, than Dr. Faber. His accomplishments, his administrative tact, his brilliant conversational powers, his unfailing good temper and geniality, have brought round him a band of devoted and attached friends, who attended him day and night during his painful illness, and now bitterly lament his death."

ALFRED DE VIGNY.

Count Alfred de Vigny, the celebrated author of "Cinq Mars," one of the best modern romances in the French language, was the scion of an old Beauncan family of military repute, and was the son of M. de Vigny, a cavalry officer, by his wife, the daughter of Admiral Baraudin, and cousin of the great navigator, the Baron de Bouyainville. He was born at Loches, in the department of Indre et Loir, the 27th March, 1799. He at an early age was sent to Paris for education, and soon evinced a desire to enter the military service. When sixteen years old he was enrolled in the Red Musketeers of the Royal Household, and during the hundred days accompanied Louis XVIII. on his route to Ghent, as far as the frontier of France. He afterwards served in the Royal Guards, and in a regiment of the Line. He was quartered in the Pyrenees in 1823, but had no opportunity of taking an active part in the Duke of Angoulême's Spanish campaign of that date. He retired from the army in 1828, and resolved to devote himself entirely to letters. He had already written some poetry, chiefly of a religious character, of which "Eloa" has been looked on as a *chef d'œuvre*; and in 1826, he published his historical romance, "Cinq Mars; ou, une Conjuration sous Louis XIII.," laying the opening scenes in the Touraine, not far from his native Loches. The work is chastely and charmingly written, and well deserves the very great success that attended its production. It went rapidly through several editions, and is now a standard book. The plot of Bulwer's fine play of "Richelieu" was taken from it, and it has since been translated into English. De Vigny's other prose work of fiction, "Stello; or, Blue Devils," quite of a different character to "Cinq Mars," is quaint, witty, and of much interest. He also brought out translations of "Othello," and "The Merchant of Venice:" one drama of his own composition, "Chatterton," was performed with enormous success, and was at one time quite the vogue. To these were subsequently added several pieces of graceful poetry. He was received an Academician in 1845, but he latterly relinquished the pen, as he had previously done the sword, and for many years ceased to appear as an author. Count de Vigny married an English lady, Miss Bunbury, a scion of the Baronet's family of that name. His death has just occurred in Paris.

JACOB GRIMM.

Jacob Ludwick Grimm, a very eminent philologist, was born at Hanau, in Cassell, in 1785. He was brother of the celebrated William Charles Grimm, the author of "Count Rudolf," the poem of "Hildebrand," "The Garden of Roses," the song of "Roland," and "Old German Dialogues." A younger brother, Louis Emile Grimm, was a painter and engraver of distinction, and professor of painting in the Academy of Cassell. Jacob Grimm, like his brother William, was educated at the Lyceum at Cassell, and at the University of Marbourg. His early career was marked by his deep study of the literature of the middle ages, especially as regarded German subjects. He was, when Jerome Bonaparte was King of Westphalia, auditor of the Council of State and Conservator of the Library. After the restoration of the Prince of Hesse, Grimm went to Paris as secretary of the Hessian Embassy, and he was subsequently Professor of German Literature in the University of Göttingen. He was President of the Society of German Philologists at their congress, held at Frankfort in 1846. He was also a foreign member of the Institute of France. In 1848 Grimm sat in the Assembly of Frankfort, acting on the moderate Liberal side. Grimm's productions are of varied character; and, while his fame will be lastingly based on his philological works, he was also great as an archæologist and a poet. His "Andra and Helena" and his famous "Reynard the Fox" have European popularity. In 1835 he brought out a book on German mythology. In 1848 appeared "The History of the German Language." His "Forests of Ancient Germany," his "Poems of the Reign of Frederick I.," and his contributions to the *Journal of German Antiquities* and the *Dissertations of the Academy of Berlin* should be also mentioned. He was, with his late brother William, employed in the publication of a large German dictionary, which promises to be of immense value when completed. Jacob Grimm leaves it unfinished, having only reached the letter F at the time of his death. In reference to the joint labours of himself and his brother William, Grimm at one time feelingly wrote thus:—"Several of my books have been published in common with William. We lived from our youth up in brotherly community; goods, money, books, and collectanea belonging to us in common; and it was natural to combine our toil." Jacob Grimm died on the 20th ult., at Berlin, after a short illness.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Sir John Walter Pollen, Bart., of Rendenham, near Andover, Hants, was proved in London on the 17th ult. by his relict, Lady Pollen, the sole executrix. The personal property was sworn under £14,000. The testator succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father, in 1814; was twice returned M.P. for Andover, was late Colonel of the South Hants Militia and Deputy Lieutenant for the county, and died at the age of seventy-nine, having executed his will in April, 1862. To his relict, Lady Pollen, he bequeaths a life interest in his estate and residence at Rendenham, with the lands thereto, and directs that certain portions of the plate, &c., shall be held as heirlooms with the succession to his estate and title, which has descended to his nephew, now Sir Richard Hungerford Pollen, Bart. The testator also leaves to his relict, Lady Pollen, the interest arising from his personal estate, which, upon her Ladyship's decease, is to be applied to the renewal of the leases of the advowson and tithes of Andover.

The will of the Rev. John Russell, D.D., Canon of Canterbury, Rector of St. Botolph, Bishopgate, was proved in the London Court by his sons and executors—Francis Russell, Esq., barrister-at-law, and the Rev. William Russell. The personal property was sworn under £35,000. Dr. Russell was appointed to a canonry in Canterbury in 1827, and to the rectory of St. Botolph's in 1832: this valuable living is returned in the "Clergy List" at £2290 a year. Dr. Russell executed his will in April, 1862; and died in the Oak Precincts, in the city of Canterbury, in June last. The will is attested by the Revs. James Bell and William Gill, Curates of St. Botolph's. He bequeaths to his wife a life interest in his property, saving an annuity of £250 to his daughter Mary; and upon the decease of his relict leaves to each of his daughters, Augusta and Mary, such a sum as with other securities will make up £8000 to each. The remainder of his property to be equally divided between his two sons, his executors. Some liberal legacies are left to servants.

The will of Major Francis Wingrave Pinkney, C.B., late a Commissioner of Jhansee, in Central India, a Major in her Majesty's Indian Forces, was proved in London by John Rees Withecombe, Esq., M.D., one of the executors—power being reserved to Lieutenant H. P. Lane, of the Madras Artillery, the other executor and trustee nominated in the will. This gallant military officer executed his will a few months before his decease, devising his freehold estates in Glamorganshire to his eldest son, and dividing his personal property amongst his children.

A gigantic mine was exploded on the 18th ult. near Mergozzo (Piedmont), in a quarry belonging to Messrs. Mazzola and Pattoni. A gallery had been pierced under the granite hill to be blasted, a work which it had taken a whole year to complete. The mine was charged with twenty metrical quintals (4430lb.) of gunpowder, and fired from three different points at a time. The quantity of granite thus detached was estimated at 30,000 cubic metres, much less than was calculated upon; but the rest is so shattered that a small quantity of gunpowder will easily complete the work. The firm was obliged, before the explosion, to deposit a sum of 1,000,000 f., as a security for damages to the neighbouring landholders in case of a disaster; but the shock was so slight that it was hardly felt at a distance of two kilometres.

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(*Continued from page 354.*)

dance, or "corrobberie," which forms the groundwork or principal characteristic in every instance. The subject of my sketch is what the natives call the "cobbawngo corrobberie," or great corrobberie of mysteries, performed but once a year by the aborigines of the far interior. The time selected for this great event is every twelfth moon, and during her declination. For several days previous a number of tribes whose territories adjoin one another congregate at a particular spot, characterised by an immense mound of earth covered with ashes (known amongst the white inhabitants as "a black's oven") and surrounded by plenty of "couraway" or water holes. To this place they bring numbers of kangaroos, possums, emus, and wild ducks, and a large quantity of wild honey, together with a grass, from the seed of which they make a sort of bread. Upon the evening on which the corrobberie is celebrated a number of old men (one from each tribe), called by the natives "wammaroogo," signifying medicine-men or charm-men, repair to the top of the mound, where, after lighting a fire, they walk round it, muttering sentences and throwing into it portions of old charms which they have worn round their necks for the past twelve months. This is continued for about half an hour, when they descend, each carrying a fire stick, which he places at the outskirts of the camp, and which is supposed to prevent evil spirits approaching. As soon as this is over, during which a most profound silence is observed by all, the men of the tribe prepare their toilet for the "corrobberie," daubing themselves over with chalk, red ochre, and fat.

While the men are thus engaged the gentler sex are busy arranging themselves in a long line, and in a sitting posture, with rugs made of possum-skins doubled round their legs, and a small stick, called "nullà-nullà," in each hand. A fire is lit in front of them, and tended by one of the old charmers. As the men are ready, they seat themselves cross-legged like tailors, and in regular "serried file," at the opposite side of the fire to the women, while one of the "medicine men" takes up his position on the top of the mound to watch the rising of the moon, which is the signal for "corrobberie." All is now still: nothing disturbs the silence save the occasional jabber of a woman or child, and even that, after a few minutes, is hushed. The blaze of the fire throws a fitful light along the battalion-like front of the black phalanx, and the hideous faces, daubed with paint and smeared with grease, show out at such a moment to anything but advantage.

As soon as the old gentleman who has been "taking the lunar" announces the advent of that planet, which seems to exercise as great an influence over the actions of these people as over many of those amongst ourselves, the corrobberie commences. The women beat the little sticks together, keeping time to a peculiar monotonous air, and repeating words the burden of which, when translated, may be—

The kangaroo is swift, but swifter is Ngoyulloman;
The snake is cunning, but more cunning is Ngoyulloman, &c.—

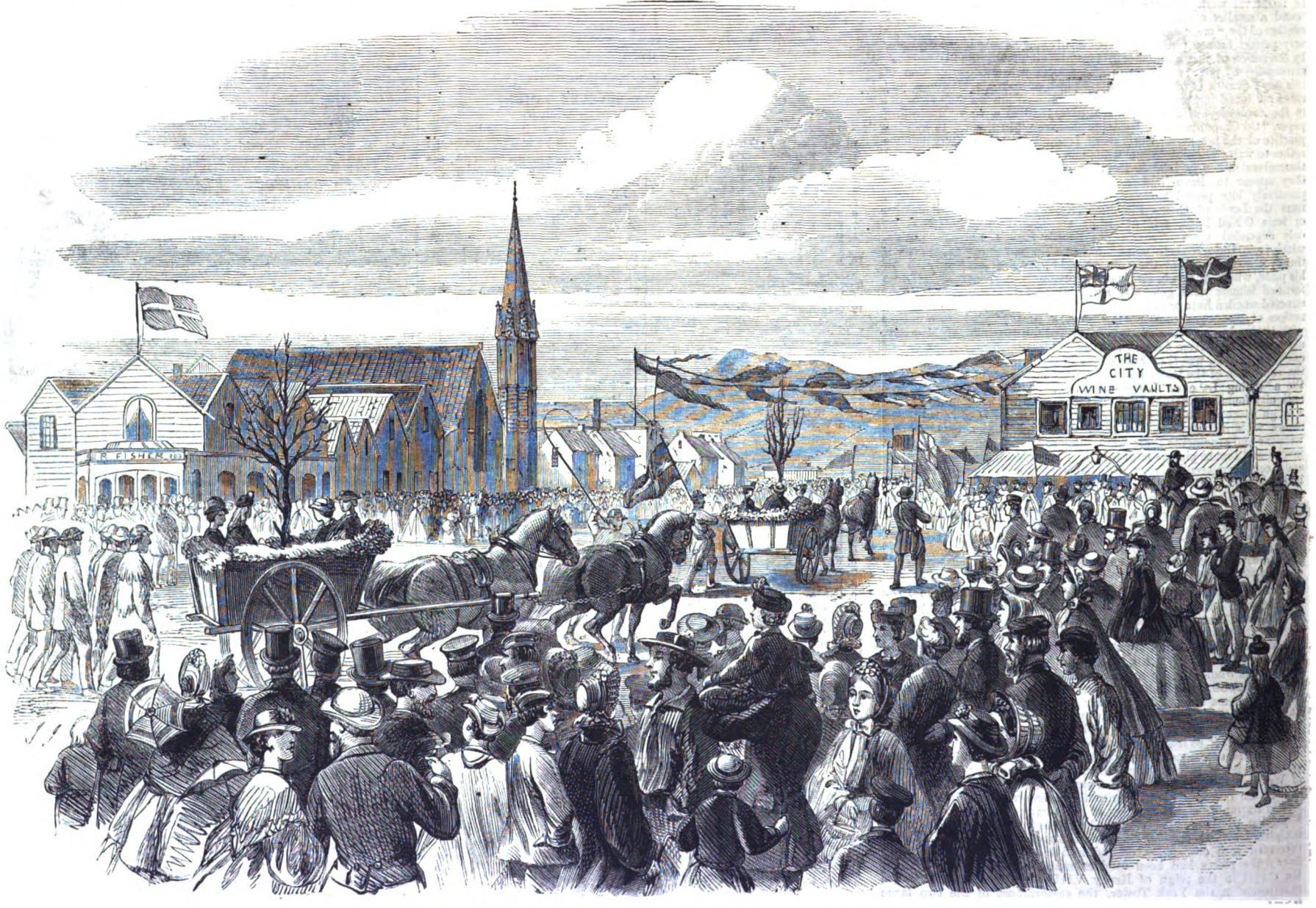
each woman using the name of her husband or favourite in the tribe. The men spring to their feet with a yell that rings through the forest, and, brandishing their spears, boomerangs, &c., commence their dance, flinging themselves into all sorts of attitudes, howling, laughing, grinning, and singing; and this they continue till sheer exhaustion compels them to desist, after which they roast and eat the product of the chase, gathered for the occasion, and then drop off to sleep one by one.

SKETCHES FROM AUSTRALIA: NATIVE DANCE.

ROYAL MARRIAGE FESTIVITIES AT CHRISTCHURCH, NEW ZEALAND.

The marriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales was duly honoured in all parts of the world where Englishmen reside. It was commemorated with the same fervent loyalty in British possessions at the antipodes as it was at home. In the provinces of New Zealand the event was everywhere celebrated with great rejoicings. A sketch of the procession in Christchurch, the chief town of Canterbury settlement, on the commemoration-day (July 9), has been forwarded to us, and is engraved below. The procession extended more than a mile and a half, and included all the notabilities of the town and province. Two commemoration-trees, which were subsequently planted, were borne in the procession, and the passing of the carts containing these up High-street forms the subject of our Illustration.

The procession formed near the Trollaway works, on the Papanui road, and traversed the entire length of the town as far as the Town Belt. There the two young oaks, which were presented by Mr. William Wilson, of Christchurch, were planted by Mrs. Bealey, Mrs. J. Hall, Mrs. Fitzgerald, and Mrs. Bowen. Prayers were offered by the Lord Bishop of the diocese, and his Honour the Superintendent delivered a suitable address. The procession then returned to Cathedral-square, where it dispersed. One of the most interesting events of the day was the Maori entertainment at the new Music-hall; about one hundred Maories sat down to a plentiful dinner. At night the town was illuminated; and a public ball, which was numerously attended, brought the proceedings to a happy termination.



ROYAL MARRIAGE FESTIVITIES AT CHRISTCHURCH, NEW ZEALAND.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1863.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1226.—VOL. XLIII. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1863. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE HOUSING OF INDUSTRY.

THE poor may well thank Heaven that there is in this country such an institution as the Parliamentary recess. When legislators have gone their several ways in search of recreation for their jaded powers—when the fashionable world, the political world, the busy world, are all out of town inhaling the sea-breezes, climbing the mountain peaks, cruising in the Baltic or the Mediterranean, stalking the deer, shooting grouse, partridges, and hares, angling in the streams and lakes, and otherwise diverting themselves—when the newspaper press is struggling with the horrors of "the dead season," and writers and readers are alike eager for the faintest taste of novelty—then the poor have a chance of kindly notice. Their Session, if we may so designate it, begins when all other Sessions have ended. Their affairs are then discussed, not, indeed, in public meetings nor in representative assemblies, but, still better, by the members of "the fourth estate of the realm." No resolutions are passed—no laws are enacted—no Royal speech opens or closes the deliberations of public opinion upon their condition, their wants, their wrongs, their vices, their progress, or their prospects; but there can be no doubt that the poor of this country owe whatever hopes they may entertain of a slow improvement of their lot to the laudable and effective use to which the columns of daily and weekly journals are customarily turned in their behalf when the World and his wife are abroad for the holidays.

The principal domestic topic under examination and debate in the papers for some weeks past has been what, by a flagrant misapplication of terms, is commonly referred to as the house accommodation of our labouring class. Accommodation, forsooth! In regard to how large a proportion of those who produce our wealth is the use of the word a grim irony? After an attentive perusal of the letters on "Labourers' Cottages" which have appeared day after day in the *Times*, and a glance at the startling revelations made by the commissioner of the *Daily Telegraph* as to the domiciliary characteristics of Hollybush-place, in the Bethnal-green district, one feels guilty of something like heartless mockery in employing the phrase "*Homes* of the Poor." What better reason have we

PHAM-PHU-THU. PHAM-THANH-GIANG. NGNY-KHAC-DAN.

THE ANNAMITE AMBASSADORS IN PARIS.—SEE PAGE 364.

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in countless instances, to desecrate that word by using it to describe the places in which hard-working labourers and hungry *proletaires* lie down to rest, than we have so to designate the dens, holes, lairs, burrows, in which the brutes shelter themselves from inclement skies? Many of them, indeed, we can hardly call dwellings—for the wretched tenants do little more than find nightly lodging in them, except when their physical energies are laid prostrate by one or other of the various forms of epidemic disease that incessantly hover over their crowded haunts. Employ what phrases we will, however, the housing of the poorer classes of our workpeople, whether in town or country, is a foul blot upon the otherwise fair fame of England—a state of things indicating a hideous flaw in our social arrangements—a perpetual ulcerous sore which, if not absolutely dangerous, establishes an exhaustive drain upon the physical and moral health of the nation, and reflects disgrace upon the system which permits it.

Who should, in fairness, be held responsible for this evil, the nurse if not the parent of so many others, it is less necessary to inquire than how it may be remedied. It appears as though it had been the inevitable outcome of the mistakes, partly innocent, mostly selfish, of many successive generations. It is one of the consequences inseparable, perhaps, from a general tendency to hold man cheap in comparison with property. The blame does not fall exclusively upon any one class, although some classes more than others may seem to be exposed to it. But which of us would feel authorised to cast the first stone? We are all, more or less, involved in the disgrace, as we have all, more or less, shared in giving sanction to the social habits which have culminated in it. They are but few—"faithful among the faithless"—who can absolve themselves from the guilt of that neglect which alone could have rendered such a state of things possible. It has been observed, too truly, that one half the world neither knows nor cares how the other half lives. No doubt, it is out of this general element of ignorance and indifference that the particular evil now under notice germinated and grew to such frightful proportions. But in this, as in all similar cases, there must have been specific agencies at work, to the operation of which the utterly inadequate and miserable housing of the poor may be visibly traced. The entire absence of municipal government from the outlying but populous districts of the metropolis, and the legal facilities given for the construction of new thoroughfares, railways, streets, and markets, without the smallest provision for the house accommodation of those whose dwellings the demands of commerce have swept away, will explain how it is that the mischief has reached in London the intensity of an ever-withering curse; while in the rural districts, where space is less precious, the law of settlement has tended, in more ways than we can stay to enumerate, to deprive the labourers of attractive or even decent habitations. Both in omission and in commission, Parliament is chargeable with having aggravated the disabilities which rob the poor of house room and render them practically a homeless class; and upon Parliament devolves the duty of initiating the change which cannot be safely deferred much longer.

But, whilst the Legislature may justly be expected to remove any causes, having their origin in law, by which this disgrace to the country and injustice to the labourer is made much worse than it otherwise would be, and to grant the requisite powers and facilities of local organisation and self-government, the want of which gives indefinite scope to private selfishness and inconsideration, the question as to how and by whom the poor are to be provided with suitable domiciles belongs rather to public opinion than to law. That awakening of the conscience to a recognition of the ties which connect the rich and the poor, and of the duties which property owes to industry and indigence, which, of late years, has done so much in other directions to ameliorate wretchedness, to dry up the sources of crime, to neutralise or destroy the most active agencies of demoralisation, and, as far as possible, to quicken in the bosoms of the most degraded the sentiment of self-respect, will, doubtless, operate in this direction also. Indeed, it has been by no means inactive in reference to this most painful subject. Social science (shall we call it?), or rather enlightened and active religious sentiment, is already busy in exploring and in laying bare the long unprobed sore, in tracing it to its causes, in showing its ramifications into other forms of suffering and degradation, and in tentative efforts to discover the speediest and most effectual remedy. The public press lends its powerful aid. The mischief is one which cannot long thrive in the full daylight of public opinion. Proprietors of estates, municipal authorities, boards of direction, capitalists, and even builders will, after a time, feel the force of the general sentiment which will encompass them as an atmosphere; and to allow the labourer to be housed like a beast of the field will come to be regarded with a shame as profound as that with which landowners now blush for a district without schools. There must be terrible neglect of social obligations somewhere, or men and women who toil hard for their bread would not be compelled to put up with a ruder and filthier shelter than cattle or swine; and it may be confidently assumed that public discussion will in the end bring home the guilt of that neglect to those upon whom it is chargeable, and either destroy their peace or remodel their practice. True sentiment on matters of social duty comes of fulness of light; and wherever we have the latter the former may be trusted to do its proper work.

We, therefore, congratulate the poor; we congratulate the rich also, for they are deeply interested in the matter, if they did but know it, on the renewed consideration of the manner in which, both in this vast metropolis and in country villages, the labourers are lodged. We welcome the reiterated expostulations of the "S.G.O.s" of the press. We listen, not without a thrill of horror, but with fresh yearnings of hope, to the sickening details which personal and searching investigation is week after week uncovering to the light. It is thus that all great social ameliorations are effected in this country. Society is conscious of some urgent want, but lives on in the neglect of its obligations, and reaps the penalty. Then, men of sensitive consciences, large hearts, and indomitable resolution, are inwardly impelled to cast about for a remedy. They become, each in his own sphere, "preachers of righteousness," inculcate upon individuals their responsibility, hold up before society its forgotten duty, and command it, by persuasion, to attention. Presently, a few kindred spirits wake up from previous torpor, respond to the appeals with which they are addressed, and, gathering about the original nucleus, swell the amount of moral influence. Combination follows—concert—co-operation. The press takes the matter in hand. Information is collected, and arguments are marshalled and sent forth to invade and subdue the general indifference. New domains are won from the vast territory of public listlessness. The spirit of moral conquest becomes contagious. Whole classes are seized by it. Sympathy grows to be as universal as it is spontaneous; and under the incessant action of the public mind the evil which once seemed unassailable crumbles away and becomes a thing of the past. Such may the process be, and such the issue, of that philanthropy which is now concentrating its notice upon the dwellings of the poor!

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress went yesterday week to San Sebastian, where their Majesties met with a cordial reception.

The Empress embarked on Saturday morning, returning to France by way of the Mediterranean. Her Majesty has paid a visit of congratulation to the King of Portugal.

The Emperor and the Prince Imperial left Biarritz on Sunday morning for Bordeaux, where they remained during Monday. The Emperor, on his way from Biarritz, visited Arachon, a bathing-place created by M. Isaac Pereire, at whose house he stopped to partake of refreshment. He also visited the *landes* south of Bordeaux, which are being cultivated by the State, and expressed himself satisfied with all the engineering and agricultural operations that have been carried on there within the last twelve months. A dinner was given at Bordeaux on Sunday evening on board the Reine Hortense, and the principal authorities were his Majesty's guests. At night the town was illuminated. On Monday morning the Emperor reviewed the troops of the garrison. His Majesty has presented to the town of Bordeaux two fine portraits of himself and the Empress. The Emperor arrived on Tuesday morning at La Rochelle, and was present at some artillery experiments. His Majesty returned to Paris in the evening, and on Wednesday morning presided at a Council of Ministers at the Tuileries.

Prince Napoleon returned to Paris on Sunday morning from his journey to England. The *Presse* says:—"This trip, which has given rise to so much comment, had no other object than that of seeing some agricultural establishments, as we learn by the English papers, in which we see that the Prince has visited the Duke of Bedford's estate, Woburn Abbey, and the celebrated farms of Prince Albert at Windsor." Prince Napoleon has again left Paris for his estate of Prangins, on the banks of the Lake of Geneva.

The anniversary of the death of Queen Hortense was celebrated on Monday at the church of Rueil, in the presence of Marshal Vaillant, some old friends of this amiable personage, and all the members of the Emperor's household now in Paris. The villagers living in the neighbourhood of Malmaison also attended. But none of the Imperial family were present, they all being, with the exception of Princess Clotilde, in the country. The remains of Queen Hortense were, many years ago, transported here from Switzerland, where she died. This was done in accordance with the opening clause of her will, in which she begged that her ashes might be placed beside those of her mother, the Empress Josephine.

M. Billault has been seriously ill, but is now pronounced out of danger.

The Paris papers assert that the intention of a change in the English Embassy is given up. Baron Gros is to remain.

The Annamite Ambassadors continue to visit the most remarkable establishments of the capital. We give Portraits of the Ambassadors on the preceding page, and some particulars relating to them will be found at page 364.

A circular of the Minister of War orders that all soldiers at present with their regiments, or absent on leave, whose term of service expires in 1863, shall be immediately struck off the active lists and enrolled in the reserve. The Vigie, of Cherbourg, states that ten new iron-clad frigates are completed, and ready for launching and fitting out. Their names are—Flandre, Gauloise, Guyenne, Magnanime, Provence, Revanche, Savoie, Surveillante, Valeureuse, and Heroine.

Mr. Hall, an Englishman, was called to the French Bar on Thursday week, being the second Englishman now practising in Paris. A knowledge of our language has become necessary to barristers in Paris in consequence of the numerous commercial as well as criminal cases in which English interests are engaged.

The Paris Jockey Club has taken possession of its new premises at the corner of the Boulevard des Capucines and the Rue Scribe. Its apartments in the Rue de Grammont are closed.

The Paris Cricket Club promises to become a complete success. The players muster in sufficient numbers to ensure periodical matches.

Ballooning on a gigantic scale has been attempted in Paris. On Sunday the largest balloon ever made, constructed by M. Nadar, a photographer, went up, with thirteen passengers, from the Champ de Mars. An Engraving and a description of the giant balloon are given at page 377.

The Government having decided on founding a penal colony in New Caledonia, the maritime Prefect of Toulon has received orders to prepare the naval matériel necessary for the installation of 250 convicts, who are to be transported to New Caledonia in the month of December next.

The *Journal de Rouen* mentions that a smart shock of earthquake was felt at Randot, in the department of Eure, last Sunday.

THE ARCHDUKE MAXIMILIAN AND THE MEXICAN DEPUTATION.

The Mexican deputation was received on Saturday by the Archduke Maximilian at his seat, Miramar, near Trieste. Don Gallierez de Estrada spoke in the name of the deputation. The Archduke, in reply, said:—

The wishes of the Mexican assembly of notables have touched me deeply. It cannot but be exceedingly flattering for our house that they have turned their eyes to the descendants of Charles V.

Although the mission of maintaining the independence and welfare of Mexico on a solid foundation and with free institutions is a most noble one, I must nevertheless, in accordance with the views of the Emperor Napoleon, declare that the monarchy cannot be re-established on a legitimate and firm basis without a spontaneous expression of the wishes of the whole nation.

I must make my acceptance of the throne dependent upon a plebiscite of the whole country. On the other hand, it would be my duty to ask for guarantees which are indispensable to secure Mexico against the dangers which threaten her integrity and independence.

Should these guarantees be obtained and the universal vote of the nation be given in my favour, I am ready to accept the crown, subject to the approval of the Emperor, my brother.

In case Providence should call me to this high mission, I must at once declare that it is my firm intention to open the path of progress by a Constitution, as was done by my brother; and, after the complete pacification of the country, to seal the fundamental law with an oath.

By such means only can a new and really national policy be called into existence, by which all parties, forgetting old disputes, would co-operate with me in raising Mexico to a prominent rank among nations. Carry back with you these frank declarations to your fellow-citizens, and act in such a manner that it may become possible for the nation to declare what form of Government it desires to have

It is believed that the conditions of the Archduke's acceptance of the crown are the same as those named in October, 1861, according to which he considers the co-operation of France and England to be the only means by which order can be re-established, and that a free manifestation of the wish of the whole nation is absolutely necessary.

The Archduke stated in conversation with the members of the deputation that he would only accept the crown if all these conditions were fulfilled, and that he would await their fulfilment.

SPAIN.

The Ministry intend to lay before the Cortes the draught of a new law on the press, the principal features of which will be trial by jury and a reduction in the existing scale of fines.

The Democratic Committee has issued a proclamation in which the electors are recommended to abstain from voting at the coming elections. The proclamation demands on behalf of the Democrats of Spain universal suffrage, freedom of the press, and an abandonment of the system of administrative centralisation.

The Ministry are believed to be quite confident as to the results of the elections.

ITALY.

Sir James Hudson was on Sunday received in audience by the King, and presented his letters of recall.

Chevalier di Nigra, Minister at the French Court, arrived at Turin on Sunday from Aix, and was received in audience by the King. The Chevalier left Turin in the evening.

The treaty of commerce between Russia and Italy has been signed.

The official *Gazette* publishes a Royal decree authorising an additional expenditure of about 8,000,000 lire in the budgets of the different Ministers. The decree at the same time orders various reductions to the same amount in the expenses of other branches of the public administration.

The general budget of expenditure for 1863 has not been increased. The report of the Minister of Finance, which precedes the decree, points out the inconvenience resulting from the privilege granted to the Government of decreeing fresh credits during the Parliamentary recess, and the remedies which are to be applied by the new law on the public accounts, which has already been submitted to Parliament. In the present case the amount voted for the Budget of this year will not be exceeded.

Dr. Maggiorani, who was expelled from Rome, where he was professor in the University and physician to the French Embassy, has just been appointed professor in the University of Palermo.

The Public Consistory at Rome was occupied on the morning of the 1st inst. in the beatification of Queen Christina of Naples. The Pope's Secret Consistory afterwards appointed four Bishops of Spain, one for Portugal, and three *in partibus*.

The new and splendid bridge over the Volturno, on the Roman line of railway, has been opened.

GERMANY.

The Federal Diet has unanimously adopted the proposition of the united committees in favour of federal execution in Holstein. As, however, an interval of six weeks will elapse—the time given to Denmark to comply with the demands of the Bund—before the occupation can take place, it may be hoped that this measure, so dangerous to the peace of Europe, may yet be averted.

AUSTRIA.

The Minister of Finance has submitted to the Reichsrath a proposal for a complete reform of the system of taxation, of which we have yet to learn the precise nature. It appears, however, that extraordinary taxes will be imposed for the purpose of defraying extraordinary expenditure.

In the Lower House of the Reichsrath, on Monday, the Minister of State read an Imperial message, again exceptionally empowering the House, with its present complement of members, to discuss the Budget for the whole empire for 1864. The House, however, resolved to wait the arrival of the Transylvanian deputies before discussing the Budget.

PRUSSIA.

The Ministry has fixed the elections of the first degree for the 20th inst., and those of the second for the 28th.

The *Neue Preussische Kreuz Zeitung* of Monday evening says:—"We learn that a Royal order addressed to the Minister of War directs that at the forthcoming elections officers and soldiers are not to be urged in an official manner to participate in the elections."

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

Warsaw remains in a state of terrorism from both the contending parties. At the bidding of the secret National Government all the workmen employed on the official Russian journal of Warsaw have left the printing-office; and the Russian Government is unable to find an editor for the journal, although offering a salary equivalent to nearly £1000 a year.

The Commissariat Department of Warsaw has been informed that 50,000 fresh troops will shortly arrive in the kingdom of Poland, and remain there during the winter months. Every little town will be garrisoned.

We continue to receive accounts of engagements between the Russians and the Poles in various parts of the provinces.

It is credibly reported that the National Committee have named Mieroslawski "Organisateur General" of the "Polish troops." This would seem to indicate that they have given up all hopes of French aid, and called in that of the Revolutionists. The aid of Mieroslawski, it will be remembered, was rejected in the early days of the rising, on the ground of his extreme views. Further, it is stated by the Vienna *Botschafter* that, since Mieroslawski's acceptance by the National Committee, Garibaldi's son Menotti has been assiduously organising Italian recruits for the winter campaign.

The chief Taczanowski has been brought before a court-martial, by order of the National Government, in order that the circumstances of his late defeat may be investigated.

GREECE.

Advices from Athens state that "the attempts of the Greek National Assembly to unite the different military parties have failed."

The Ionian Parliament was opened on Thursday week. Great enthusiasm prevailed among the members. In its sitting of Monday it accepted the proposed annexation to Greece, and expressed its thanks to England for the proposition. There now only remain a few formalities to complete the transfer of the islands from the protection of England to the rule of Greece. The news of this event arrives opportunely with the coming of the young King of the Greeks to England.

EGYPT.

The inundation of the Nile has assumed alarming proportions. According to a despatch from Alexandria on Saturday last, six miles of the Cairo and Alexandria Railway are submerged, and the bridge at Kaffre Zaiiat is seriously damaged.

The Alexandria correspondent of the *Times*, in a letter dated September 26, says:—

The Nile is the great topic of conversation here; indeed, I may say the only one; the great river is the master of everyone's fortune, from the Viceroy down to the meanest fellah. On the night of the 15th great alarm prevailed, as the water had risen forty inches in twelve hours, and was flowing over the top of Chonbrah dyke at Cairo, was over the transit wharf at Boulak, had flooded Gizeh and part of Old Cairo, had carried away some of the poles of the Red Sea telegraph, and was threatening the railway from here to Cairo; the station-master's house at Kafr Feyatt, half way to Cairo, was already surrounded with water. At the apex of the Delta four villages had been entirely swept away. Luckily, soon after came the welcome news that the river had fallen considerably, and people had time to congratulate each other that more mischief had not been done, and that the Government had acted with vigour and determination. The Viceroy has done all he can; he makes the Governors inspect their districts every week, and bodies of men patrol the dykes by day, and watch at night with large fires kindled at short distances from one another. Ismail Pacha himself is always on the move, seeing everything himself, and giving orders with his own line, which is the only way in the East. If we still had Said Pacha on the throne we should have had a far worse inundation than in 1861. The day before yesterday the dyke of Talha, opposite Mansourah, gave way, and a portion of the section of railway just opened has been destroyed, besides some damage having been done to the crops. The Viceroy being there, every effort was made to stop the gap, and it is believed that no very serious injury will have been done. Alarm still prevails, as usually the Nile makes one great effort before finally subsiding for the year.

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AMERICA.

BATTLES BETWEEN GENERALS BRAGG AND ROSENCRANZ. RETREAT OF THE LATTER.

As announced in our town edition last week, there have been two days' severe fighting between the Confederate forces under General Bragg and the army of General Rosencranz near Chickamanga Creek, in the north-west corner of Georgia—the result being that Rosencranz was defeated and compelled to retreat to Chattanooga.

The following is a summarised account of the two days' battle:—At eleven on the morning of the 19th ult. the Confederates attacked General Rosencranz near Chickamanga Creek. A fierce musketry engagement ensued, the woody nature of the ground preventing the use of artillery. Early in the engagement the Confederates captured five guns of the celebrated Loomas battery. Fierce fighting continued till two o'clock in the afternoon, when the Federal centre was pushed, broken, and retreated in disorder, pursued by the Confederates, who were, however, afterwards checked and driven back. The Confederates then drove General Davis's division back with heavy loss, capturing every gun of the 8th Indiana Regiment. Davis, however, succeeded in rallying his forces and re-took his guns. General Reynolds's division suffered severely, but maintained its position. Palmer's division lost two guns. Van Cleve's division lost ground and did not regain its position. A general fight continued until long after dark. At its termination both armies are said to have occupied the same ground as at the commencement. The Federals captured ten guns and lost seven.

At ten a.m. on Sunday Thomas's division, which held the left of Rosencranz's line, was assailed with great fury, and was very shortly compelled to call for reinforcements, and at noon he was forced to retire. The whole of M'Cook's corps, except the divisions of Sheridan and Davis, was then withdrawn from the right, where a portion of it was in the line of battle, and from the centre, where it was in reserve, and sent to Thomas's support. Its place in the centre was filled as well as it could be by the divisions of Sheridan and Davis. This change had been no sooner effected than a furious onslaught was made on the centre, and Sheridan and Davis were driven off the ground in disorder, borne down by superior force, and were not rallied and brought into action again for some hours. Thomas found his right flank thus exposed, and made his dispositions accordingly, and received and repulsed attack after attack until nightfall. He retired during the night towards Rossville, bringing off all his wounded.

On the following afternoon, according to one account, the Confederates attacked General Thomas, but were repulsed, and Thomas proceeded to Chattanooga, where Rosencranz had concentrated his forces and was awaiting reinforcements.

General Rosencranz telegraphed to Washington on the night of the 23rd that he could not be dislodged from his position.

The *Washington National Republican* says the killed and wounded on both sides will probably not fall short of 30,000. The Federal loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners is estimated at 12,000 men. 1000 Confederate prisoners have been sent to Nashville.

General Bragg officially reports to his Government that after two days' fighting the enemy had been driven from several positions, but still confronted him. He captured twenty guns and 2500 prisoners.

The strength of the two sides prior to the engagement is not clearly known. Bragg is said to have had 71,000 men, including Buckner's and Johnston's corps. If to this be added either Ewell's or Longstreet's corps of say 20,000, it would give him about 90,000 men. Rosencranz's effective available force is believed to have been about 40,000.

According to one account, Burnside, with the ninth corps, 20,000 strong, was in peril on his way from Knoxville to Chattanooga. According to another he had joined Rosencranz on the 23rd, and the former was expecting help from Grant.

OTHER WAR NEWS.

Charleston news to the 22nd ult. has been received. Both sides were firing vigorously, but there is no material change in the situation.

In Virginia everything presaged a battle. Meade's army was moving, and the Confederates were reported in his front prepared to meet him. Nothing definite was known as to their strength.

The Federals are said to have sustained reverses in Texas.

An important Federal movement is taking place on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Confederate Government is declared, on the authority of the *Richmond Despatch*, to have effected a loan on cotton of 100,000,000 francs in France. The *New York Herald* states an important rumour—that Vice-President Stephens had gone to Europe with an offer to cede Texas to France in return for French assistance to the Confederate Government.

The Russian flag-ship Alexander Newsky, Admiral Lasofski, with four other Russian men-of-war, have anchored in New York harbour. It is rumoured they will remain there all the winter. The press urge that an hospitable welcome be given to the Russian officers.

It was reported at New Orleans that the French had occupied Matamoras with 5000 troops, and that a collision between them and the Federal gun-boats at the mouth of the Rio Grande was imminent.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

A vote of want of confidence in the Government has been defeated in the Canadian Parliament by a majority of two.

The *Canadian News* states that the Marquis of Normanby (late Lord Mulgrave) is to be succeeded in the governorship of Nova Scotia by the Hon. Arthur Gordon, now Governor of New Brunswick. The Hon. J. Rose, Q.C., of Montreal, is to be the new Governor of New Brunswick. The same authority states that Captain Kennedy has been appointed Governor of Vancouver Island in the room of Governor Douglas.

INDIA.

By the arrival of the Bombay mail we have advices from Bombay to Sept. 9, and from Calcutta to Aug. 29.

The Governor-General was to leave Simla on the 25th of September. His Excellency would first visit the Kangra valley to see the progress of tea-planting there. He was then to proceed to Peshawur. From Peshawur he was to return to Lahore and open the Punjaub Exhibition. The Rifle Brigade from Delhi will form his Excellency's escort through the Punjaub.

The reputed Nana Sahib, captured at Ajmere, arrived at Cawnpore on the 22nd of August, whither he was sent by Government for examination. The Cawnpore authorities, after hearing and sifting all the evidence and testimony that could be obtained at Cawnpore and Bhitoor, have definitively pronounced that the prisoner is not the Nana Sahib.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay laid the foundation-stone of St. Paul's Church, at Poonah, on the 29th of August. The church is to be a large and elegant structure. His Excellency afterwards went on a visit to Ahmednugger, where he arrived with his Staff on the 2nd of September.

His Highness Meer Jaffer Allee Khan Bahadoor, the Nawab of Surat, died on Friday, Aug. 21.

The Council of Regency at Oodeypore having failed to administer justice, civil and criminal, the Viceroy and Governor-General, by a proclamation, dated Simla, Aug. 14, 1863, has conferred on the Political Agent for the time being the full powers of a sessions judge in criminal cases, of superintendent of police, and of commissioner and civil judge in revenue and civil suits. Such powers to be exercised until the Maharajah is pronounced of age and capable of undertaking the responsibility of the administration of the Meywar State.

JAPAN.

Advices from Kanagawa to the 10th of August state that the British fleet had sailed for the western shores to punish the daimios.

Sigismund Dietrichsen, the Hungarian who absconded with over £8000 which he had fraudulently obtained in London, has been captured at Pesth.

The Conservator of the Library at Riga has published at Brussels a pamphlet, entitled, "Le Testament de Pierre le Grand," and the object of which is to prove that the celebrated will of the Czar Peter is only an apocryphal document, drawn up by order of Napoleon I. in 1812. The author of the pamphlet states positively that it was only in 1836 that the will was published for the first time under the form of an authentic document, in a work by M. Gaillardet.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams have been received through Mr. Reuter's office:—

FRANCE.—Paris, Oct. 8.—The Emperor will preside at a Council of Ministers to-morrow. M. Drouyn de Lhuys received the Diplomatic Corps to-day. The *Pays* of this evening announces that the iron-plated fleet will shortly leave Brest to continue its experiments. The same journal, in an article on the Polish question, says that France is determined to preserve to the Polish question its European character, and not to separate its action from that of the other Powers. The *Patrie* of this evening maintains the complete accuracy of its statement that Prince Czartoriski had demanded from the Cabinets of London and Paris the recognition of Poland as a belligerent nation.

SPAIN.—Seville, Oct. 8.—The Empress of the French arrived here yesterday evening, and will proceed on her journey on Saturday.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN QUESTION.—Frankfort, Oct. 8.—In to-day's sitting of the federal Diet the four Governments called upon by the federal decree of the 1st inst. to carry out the execution in Holstein announced that they would obey the order in the event of its becoming necessary. Oldenburg has renewed its former proposal to declare the stipulations in the Treaty of 1851-2 to have lapsed, should the execution be opposed by Denmark.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

On Tuesday morning, about half-past three, the central and western parts of England were shaken by an earthquake. Comparing the various reports received from the districts over which the wave of agitation travelled, we gather that the shocks were as nearly as possible simultaneous from Milford Haven to Burton-on-Trent, and from the Mersey to Plymouth. The sky appears to have been clear and the air still, an observation quite consistent with the experience of travellers in countries where earthquakes are most frequent and violent. The shocks were in many if not in most places unaccompanied by any subterranean noise. In all the effects were about the same—the furniture was shaken in houses, gates rattled, and high buildings oscillated alarmingly, but no actual damage was done. In the case of a vessel at sea, about twenty miles from Milford Haven, which felt the earthquake, the captain says that the ship reeled as if she had struck on a rock.

A zigzag line drawn from Liverpool through Derby, Wolverhampton, Birmingham, Worcester, Hereford, and Taunton, to Exeter, would seem to mark the course along which the main shock proceeded. The shock seems to have been general throughout a large stretch of country, embracing South Staffordshire and parts of Warwick and Worcestershire.

One of the correspondents of a Birmingham paper says that at the time of the shock he was lying in bed awake, when he heard a sound as of the rushing of a very strong wind, which had scarcely subsided when it was succeeded by a smothered rumbling which caused his bedroom window to rattle. The sound, he adds, increased in intensity, and immediately he felt a swaying, rocking, or undulatory motion, inducing nausea. Another correspondent says the motion, which was very palpable, appeared more like an upheaving than an oscillatory movement; while a third felt a rocking under his bed, and experienced a sensation as of standing upon the platform of a railway station while an express-train is passing. Another finds his bed "upheaved;" another his bed "shaken;" a third hears a sound as of kettle-drums in the distance; a fourth finds his windows rattling; a fifth hears all the bells in his house ringing; a sixth fancies there is thunder in the distance.

A gentleman residing at Smallheath, one of the suburbs of Birmingham, gives the following description of his experience of the shock:—"I was first startled by a sudden crash, which was quickly followed without intermission by a slightly rolling motion not unlike that of a railway train. The windows of my bedroom rattled as though some person was violently shaking them, and the furniture of the room shook as if somebody had brushed against each separate article. The shock lasted probably about three seconds, and then—though, perhaps, only by force of contrast—there seemed to be a preternatural quietness. I did not notice any gust of wind before the shock; but the incidents of the shock itself were so distinctly marked, that even at the time I had no doubt about its character."

At Wolverhampton the alarm was universal, and the impression of many in that important manufacturing town was that a terrible boiler explosion had taken place.

In Walsall, Wednesbury, Darlaston, Cannock, and other districts within and bordering upon the "black country," the trembling of the earth was very distinctly felt. The same was the case at Stourbridge, where the shock caused a small fracture in the brickwork of a glass manufactory.

At Wordsley the shock appears to have been remarkably severe. The Rev. R. B. Girdlestone writes as follows to a local paper:—"Last night I was awakened about 3.15 by a shock which made the whole house quiver; the bed shook violently, the windows rattled, and all the furniture seemed to shiver. The effects of the first shock had hardly subsided when a second followed it, with a sound as of a heavy explosion beneath the cellars, which made the house shake from the bottom to the top.

At Derby, Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester the subterranean noises and the shakings of the earth were also comparatively severe. At Hereford, indeed, several chimneys are said to have been thrown down. "The policemen on duty," says a correspondent writing from the locality, "were in some instances much terrified; and it is affirmed that the Infirmary, which stands on a gentle eminence overlooking the Wye, St. Nicholas Church, and other buildings were seen distinctly to heave and throe with the motion of the earth. Near the Castle Green large trees were also perceived as it were in a condition of fearful agitation, and a police-officer on duty in that neighbourhood was compelled to rush to a gatepost to support himself, the earth throwing him backwards and forwards."

A gentleman writes to us from Monmouth as follows:—"A violent shock of an earthquake was felt here on Tuesday morning last, at 3.30, causing great consternation to many of the inhabitants. Persons were rocked in their beds by the oscillations; and Mr. Matthews, grocer, Church-street, on going down to his shop found the floor strewed with goods shaken off the window-shelves. This visitation was attended by a sudden and powerful detonation, resembling the booming of distant artillery."

In Bristol the phenomenon was not made manifest in a very striking manner, some persons noticing it, and a large number being entirely ignorant of anything unusual taking place.

On both sides of the Bristol Channel the shocks appear to have been felt with more or less distinctness.

In Swansea noises were heard which were supposed to be the booming of guns, and the vibrations around Mumble Head lasted a considerable time, and created the utmost consternation. A local paper says:—"Throughout Swansea and Sketty, and all along the seacoast, numbers of individuals testify to the noises which the vibrations of the earthquake induced. At Haverfordwest several persons felt the shocks of the earthquake. At Llanelly many persons were aroused from their beds between three or four in the morning by the sudden plunging about of household furniture, glasses, &c."

At Taunton the utmost alarm was created by the earthquake and the noise which accompanied it, and a large number of persons betook themselves to the streets and open spaces to escape being crushed by the fall of buildings which they anticipated.

The trembling of the earth and noises were felt with great intensity in Exeter and along the South Devon coast, causing everywhere considerable alarm.

Shocks were also felt in Leicester and Sheffield, but apparently with nothing like the severity observable elsewhere.

From Nottingham Mr. Haythorn writes, describing the rocking of his bed and the entire house on the occasion of the earthquake. He says:—"The movement was very easy, and similar to that experienced on board a steam-vessel when first put in motion. I at once concluded there had been an earthquake. It was then 3.20, starlight, but not any wind, nor any noise afterwards. I think it probable there had been a previous shock, as the cause of my being awoke, My sister, in an adjoining room, was also awakened by the windows shaking; but I can hear of none of my neighbours having perceived anything of the kind."

In London and the suburbs the shock was also felt.

Mr. Hinde writes as follows from Mr. Bishop's observatory, Twickenham:—"It appeared to me that the oscillatory motion was from E.N.E. to W.S.W., lasting three seconds, or rather less. I heard no sound whatever after the shock; but cannot say positively whether any preceded it. The sky was partially clear at the time, and the air perfectly still. The sensation produced by the tremor was very peculiar, and different from that of ordinary vibration."

From the Beeston Observatory, near Nottingham, Mr. Lowe thus writes:—"A smart shock of an earthquake was felt here this morning, at 3.30. Many persons awoke from the shaking of their beds and windows. At the time the sky was cloudless, the wind west, barometer stationary, and the temperature 31 deg. The motion of the earthquake pendulum at this observatory was from W.N.W. to E.S.E., and the displacement of chalk by the 30-ft. rod was half an inch, the index-needle moving the chalk so as to leave an oval, or rather a lengthened-oval, hole. There must have been at least two shocks, as numerous letters describe the time as both 2.35 a.m. and 3.30 a.m. That the latter was the time of a severe lateral shock is certain, as the zero pencils on my atmospheric recorder marked the paper in a remarkable manner at that hour."

Mr. Charles Dickens, writing from his residence, Gad's-hill-place, Kent, thus vividly records his observation of the earthquake shock:—"I was awakened by a violent swaying of my bedstead from side to side, accompanied by a singular heaving motion. It was exactly as if some great beast had been crouching asleep under the bedstead and were now shaking itself and trying to rise. The time by my watch was twenty minutes past three, and I suppose the shock to have lasted nearly a minute. The bedstead, a large iron one, standing nearly north and south, appeared to me to be the only piece of furniture in the room that was heavily shaken. Neither the doors nor the windows rattled, though they rattle enough in windy weather, this house standing alone, on high ground, in the neighbourhood of two great rivers. There was no noise. The air was very still, and much warmer than it had been in the earlier part of the night. Although the previous afternoon had been wet, the glass had not fallen. I had mentioned my surprise at its standing near the letter 'i' in 'Fair,' and having a tendency to rise. It is recorded in the second volume of the *Philosophical Transactions* that the glass stood high at Oxford when an earthquake was felt there in September, 1683."

Most accounts describe the shaking as from east to west; a writer from Cheltenham, however, says it was from south to north. All accounts agree that the night was calm. About ten years ago a shock was experienced in the same part of England, but it was of a upheaving, and not of a shaking, character, or accompanied with a noise.

Mrs. Somerville, in her "Physical Geography," says that no fewer than 255 earthquakes have taken place in Great Britain. This country has, however, suffered but little from earthquakes within the memory of man. One which was felt throughout England occurred in 1089; a shock was "severely felt" at Lincoln in 1142; another was felt throughout England in 1274; and "the greatest ever known" in this country happened on the 14th of November, 1828. An earthquake was felt in London in 1580, when part of St. Paul's and the Temple churches fell; and another shock was "severely felt" in Ireland in 1690.

On Wednesday, at the Sheriffs' Court, Red Lion-square, before Mr. Under-Sheriff Burchell and a special jury, a novel case of compensation, "Denenlain v. the Charing-cross Railway Company," was tried, and occupied the whole day. Mr. Kydd appeared for the claimant, Emma Denenlain; and Mr. Hawkins, Q.C., with Mr. Mellor, represented the company. The claim was about £1000 and a part arose for the destruction of "ancient lights," after a possession of twenty years, by the erection of the wall of the proposed hotel and the wall of the railway station. The house was now darkened and part of the air shut out by the railway. Several witnesses were called on the part of the claimant, and it was contended that the lady, who had been injured in her boarding and lodging house, was entitled to ample compensation. Mr. Hawkins called no witnesses, but in his address complained of the claim being most extravagant; and, further, that by the alterations she was not entitled to compensation for destroying the "ancient lights." The house, No. 41, Craven-street, would be improved by the opening of the Charing-cross Railway. The Under-Sheriff told the jury to compensate the claimant for the obstruction of the "ancient lights," and for compensation for the injury sustained. The jury awarded £150.

On Thursday week a thunderstorm of considerable severity passed over Colvend. The farmhouse of Portling was struck by the lightning and nearly destroyed. On visiting it on the morrow we found that the west gable-end had been thrown down, the bulk of the stones and rubbish falling inwards; that the walls, both back and front, were rent in several places; that the windows and doors were shattered to pieces; that the roof was forced over the front wall in one part, and rendered dangerous even to pass under, not to say to sleep beneath; and that the whole furniture of the family, with the exception of a chest of drawers and a bed in the best room, was broken and torn in a manner truly distressing to behold; and yet, wonderful to relate, although there were four of the family sitting in different parts of the kitchen end at the time when the lightning struck the house, and although they were leaning on or standing by articles which were shattered around them, not one of them was killed—only a young woman had her left arm scorched, and a boy had a clog taken off his foot; another young woman had a letter which she was reading snatched out of her hand, and a steel hoop, which she had in her dress, completely torn out. The escape of the family amid all this wreck and ruin was truly marvellous. This is now the third cottage in Colvend which we remember to have been struck with lightning within the past few years; but never before did we witness such a ruin as may now be seen at Portling.—*Dumfries Courier.*

SEAMEN OF OLD.—The fighting life and the nautical life of an ancient man-of-war were two distinct worlds. The *epibatæ* of the Greeks—the *classiarii milites* of the Romans—were soldiers who fought afloat, and not sailors, in our sense of the word, at all. Ingenious lexicographers describe them as "marines," but this is to suggest an incomplete analogy. The great bulk of the fighting power of a modern man-of-war is nautical in the strictest sense. The broadside is fired by seamen-gunners—the same seamen who do all the work of the vessel. The marines form an auxiliary military body—infinitely respectable, no doubt; but quite disproportionate in numbers and importance. Now, in the old world, the military men were the sole fighting force, and the sailor belonged to a distinctly inferior rank; and hence the curious circumstance—one of the many frequent contrasts between ancient and modern life—that the seaman was held in little honour by the ancients. In the first place, the gentleman seaman—the Collingwood of our experience—was a character of which antiquity knew nothing either in history or fiction. A Greek Tennyson or a Roman Wellington could easily be found; not so a Nelson of the Ægean, or a Jervis of Latium. Nay, our common seaman—Jack himself—was not a character to be matched in the ancient world, and though we have hints of his existence, classical literature does not take kindly to him. The philosophers thought the nautical element bad politically, turbulent, and ultra-democratic. The poets and satirists heard the sailor carol about his mistress, and noted that his voice was husky with wine, but treated him as no more picturesque or interesting than other social riffraff. Juvenal, in glancing at somebody who frequented the lowest haunts, observes that you may find him mingling with sailors, thieves, and fugitives.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

DANISH STATISTICS.—From the records of the last census in Denmark, lately published, we extract the following interesting details:—The whole Danish monarchy has a population of somewhat above two millions and three quarters, of which about 2,600,000 live in Denmark proper—Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenberg—and 150,000 in the Danish colonies out of Europe. The increase of the population during the five years immediately preceding the census was between 5 and 6 per cent, but the ratio of increase was greater in the town than in the country districts. The largest town is Copenhagen, with 155,000 inhabitants; next, Altona, 45,000; then two with between 15,000 and 20,000 (Kiel and Flensburg), five between 10,000 and 15,000 (Odense, Schleswig, Aarhuus, Rendsburg, and Aalborg), and fourteen between 5000 and 10,000 inhabitants. The average population on a Danish square mile (about eighteen English) is 2532, but the islands and Holstein are proportionately better populated than Jutland and Schleswig. Out of an average of 1000 inhabitants only 241 live in the towns, the remainder in the country districts, which clearly proves the position of Denmark as chiefly an agricultural country. Looking at the modes of living, we find, further, that out of the same average of 1000 people 395 live exclusively by agriculture, 229 by manufactures and trades, 187 are day labourers, 53 are commercial men, 29 mariners, 20 paupers, 16 ministers and schoolmasters, or connected with education; 15 pensioners, or people living on "aftaegt" (an allowance to those who cede their farms from old age, &c.); 13 servants, between 11 and 12 hold appointments in the civil offices, 9 are commissioned and non-commissioned officers in the army and navy, 9 capitalists, 7 follow literary and scientific pursuits, &c. (including students at the Universities), about 5 have no fixed means of living, and a little over 1 are "kept locked up by their country for their country's good." The increase in the population by births has, on an average, been at the rate of 165 children to every 1000 women between 20 and 50 years of age. Out of the above number of children one in every 10 or 11 has been illegitimate, and between 4 and 5 per cent stillborn. Twins have been born in one case out of 69, three children once in 5783 births, and four children at a birth have come into the world only once in 211,062 cases.

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VIEW OF LONDONDERRY.—SEE PAGE 367.

THE INTERNATIONAL STEEPLECHASE, LIMERICK: THE START.—SEE PAGE 368.

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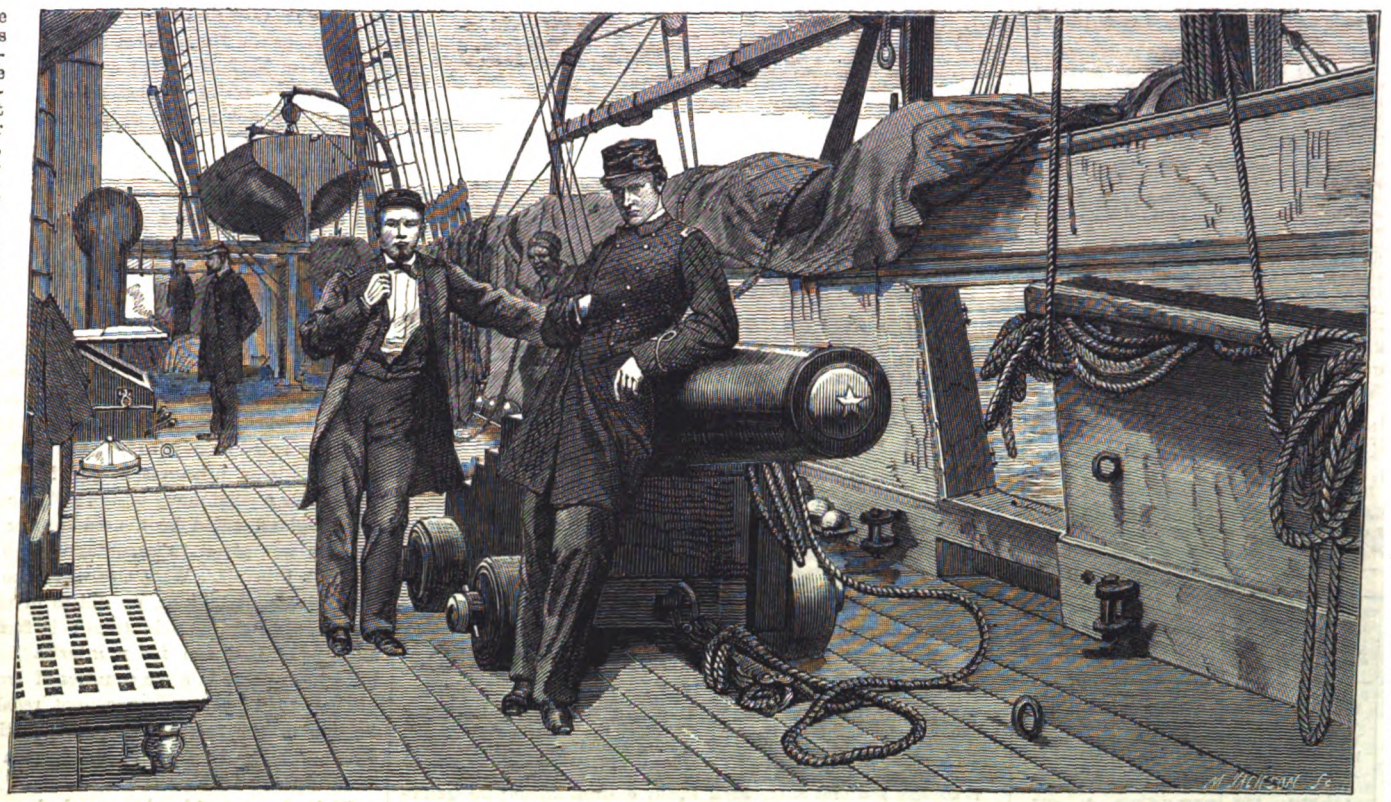
SCENES ON BOARD THE ALABAMA.

FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.



CAPT. SEMMES' SECRETARY. MR. BULLOCK, MASTER.

THE last mail from the Cape brought some news of the Confederate war-steamer Alabama. She has been cruising, together with her consort the Georgia, and her armed prize the Conrad, now named the Tuscaloosa, in the neighbourhood of the Cape of Good Hope. She had captured the Federal barque Sea Bride, in the sight of thousands of spectators, while running into Table Bay. This capture was alleged by the Federal Consul to have been made within British jurisdiction, which he considered to extend to the distance of "an Armstrong cannon-shot" from the shore, and he consequently protested. His protest was, however, disallowed by the Governor, who likewise rejected his demand that the Tuscaloosa—which he maintained to be an uncondemned prize, and consequently excluded by the Queen's proclamation from British ports—should be delivered up to him for her owners. The Confederate vessels were allowed to make some repairs and take in supplies in the Cape harbours, and it was thought that they might probably cruise very successfully for Federal vessels bound to or from the East Indies and China.

A supplement to the *Cape Argus* of Aug. 20 gives copious details of the excitement caused among the inhabitants of Cape Town by the presence of these two vessels in their bay. The *Argus* reporter gives the following list of the officers of the Alabama, some of whose portraits we have engraved:—Captain Semmes, Lieutenants M'Intyre Kell, Armstrong, Wilson, and Sinclair; Surgeon and Paymaster Galt, Master J. S. Bullock; Lieutenant Howell, Marines (brother-in-law of President Davis); Assistant Surgeon Llewellyn, Chief Engineer Freeman; Assistant Engineers Brooks, O'Brien, Pundt; Midshipmen E. A. Maffitt (son of the commander of the Florida) and E. M. Anderson; Master's Assistants Fulham and Evans; Boatswain M'Caskie, Gunner Cuddy, Carpenter Robinson, and Captain Semmes's secretary, Mr. Smith; a young officer, Assistant Engineer. Captain Semmes he describes as being about forty-eight years of age. He wears a moustache à la Napoleon, is rather grey, and has sharp, intelligent features. He wears a military frock coat of gray colour, with very little ornament.

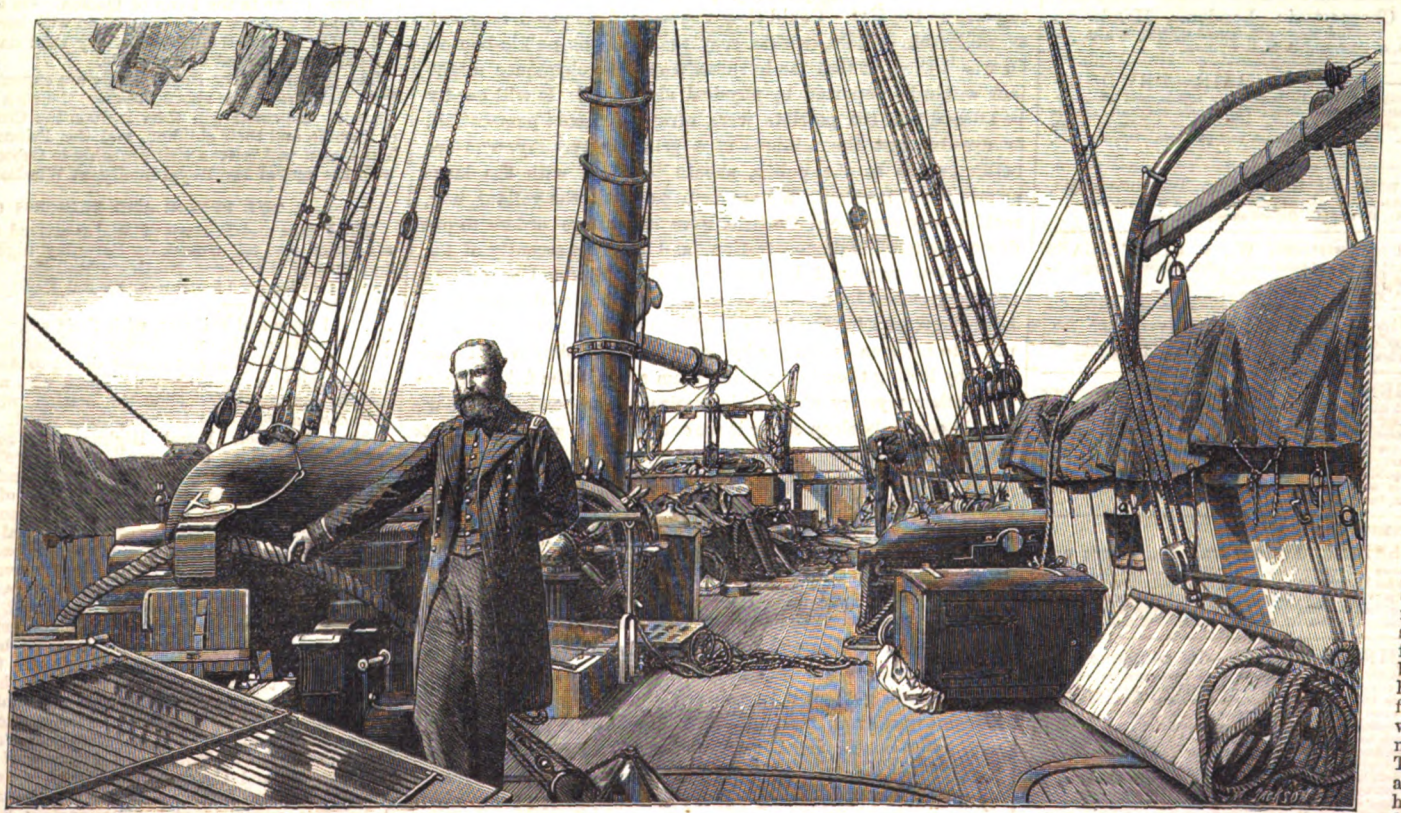
Captain Semmes read from his record-book to the *Argus* reporter a list of his captures, as follows:—"The Ocmulgee, a whaler, of 400 tons, thirty-two men on board, burned; the Starlight, of Boston, a schooner, burned off the Western Islands; the Ocean Rover, a whaler, barque, burned; the Alert, a whaler, of 700 tons, burned; the whaling-schooner Weathergange, burned; the whaling-brig Altamaha, burned; the whaling-ship Benjamin Tucker, burned; the whaling-schooner Courser, burned; the whaling barque Virginia, burned; the barque Elisha Dunbar, a whaler, burned; the ship Brilliant, with 1000 tons of grain on board, burned; the Emily Farnum, released as a cartel, and having so many prisoners we put some of them on board her and sent them off; the Wave Crest, with a general cargo on board for Europe, burned; the Dunkirk, brig, with a general cargo on board, burned; the ship Tonawanda, with a valuable freight on board, released, after taking a bond for a thousand dollars; the ship Manchester, with a cargo of grain, burned; the barque Lamplighter, with an assorted cargo, burned; the barque Lafayette, with an assorted cargo, burned; the schooner Crenshaw, with an assorted cargo on board for the West Indies, burned; the barque Lauretta, for Europe, with an assorted cargo on board, burned; the brig Baron de Castine, a bond taken and released; the whaling-ship Levi Starbuck, burned; the T. B. Wales, from Calcutta to Boston, with a valuable cargo on board, burned; the barque Martha, from Calcutta to the West Indies, with an assorted cargo, burned; the schooner Union had some English property on board, and was released on bond; the mail-steamer Ariel, running between New York and Aspinwal, released on bond; the United States gun-boat Hatteras, who came out to fight us, had the same number of guns and crew—our guns were a little heavier than hers, but we equalised that by permitting her to fight us at 300 yards—we sunk her in thirteen minutes by the watch; the barque Golden Rule, with an assorted cargo, burned; the brig Chastelaire, burned; the schooner Palmetto, burned; the barque Olive Jane, burned; the Golden Eagle, laden with guano, burned; the Washington, from the Pacific, with guano, released on bond; the Bethia Thager, from East India, with a valuable cargo on board, released on bond; the John A. Parker, with flour and lumber, from Boston to Buenos Ayres, burned; the Punjaub, from East India, found to have some English cargo on board, released on bond; the ship Morning Star, released on bond; the whaling-schooner King Fisher, burned; the ship Nora, from Liverpool to the West Indies, with salt, burned; the Charles Hill, also from Liverpool, with coal, burned; the ship Louisa Hatch, from Cardiff to the West Indies, burned; the barque Lafayette, whaler, burned; the whaling-brig Kate Cory, burned; the whaling-barque Nye, burned; the ship Dorcas Price, with a general cargo, burned; the ship Lelah, with a general cargo for the East Indies, burned; the barque Union Jack, from Boston to Shanghai, burned; the ship Gildensleeve, from New York to the East Indies, burned; the barque Justiana, released on bond to take home prisoners; the ship Jabez Snow, from New York to the East Indies, burned: the barque Amazonian, from Boston to Buenos Ayres, burned; the ship Talisman, from New York to the East Indies, burned; the barque Conrad, fitted up as a Confederate cruiser, a tender to the Alabama. We call her the Tuscaloosa. After these came the Anna F. Schmidt, the Express, and the Sea Bride you saw us take to-day. The estimated value of these captures is 4,200,000 dols."

CAPTAIN SEMMES.

The Confederate cruiser Tuscaloosa, Lieutenant Low, commander, formerly the Conrad, of Philadelphia, captured by the Alabama, and converted by Captain Semmes into a tender to his ship, put into Simon's Bay two days before the Alabama arrived there, for the purpose of refitting. She carries two guns and ten men before the mast. About fourteen days before she fell in with the American ship Sautee, bound from Rangoon to Falmouth, and captured her; but, as the vessel was laden with cargo belonging to British owners, she was allowed to proceed on giving a bond for 150,000 dollars. A few days afterwards the Tuscaloosa fell in with the American China clipper-ship Snow Squall, 800 tons, homeward bound. It was blowing hard at the time; and the Tuscaloosa having fired at the Snow Squall without bringing her to, made chase; but the latter, being the fastest sailer, escaped.

On Sunday afternoon, Aug. 16, the Confederate steamer Georgia, Captain Maury, entered Simon's Bay for coals and repairs. She appears (says the *Argus*) to be an ordinary iron-built packet-boat, certainly not intended for a fighting craft; but, having a good crew, and being armed with two Whitworth rifled guns aft, one large 56-gun forward, and two 32s on her quarter-deck, and, being a fast sailer, is well suited to capture merchant ships, and run from war-vessels of superior armament but inferior speed. We are indebted to one of her officers for a history of the vessel and her exploits. The Georgia was built by Messrs. Denny and Co., of Greenock. Her officers joined her off Ushant Island on the 9th of April, on which day she finished getting her armament on board, hauled down the English, and ran up the Confederate flag. She then put to sea. On the 25th of April she captured the ship Dictator, of New York, bound to Shanghai with coal. After burning the Dictator she proceeded to the Cape de Verd Islands to land her prisoners. As she got into the entrance of the harbour of St. Vincent she discovered a man-of-war with the American colours flying, put about, and went to the north side of the island, where she lay until dark, and then stood out for sea. On the 13th of May she arrived in Bahia, where the Alabama was lying at the time. From Bahia she proceeded down the South American coast. Off Cape Frio, in sight of land, she captured the George Griswold, which vessel had a British cargo on board, and was therefore bonded. The Georgia then proceeded to the island of Trinidad, on her way capturing the barque Good Hope, of Boston, bound to Agulhas, with a general cargo. Her captain had died some days before, and his body, being preserved in salt, Captain Maury had brought on board the Georgia, read the funeral service over it, and committed it to the deep. During the service the barque J. W. Sever hove in sight, and was chased by the Georgia. She was from Boston, bound to the Amoor river with machinery for the Russian Government. The prisoners of the Good Hope were put on board and she was bonded. On June 18 the Georgia arrived at the Island of Trinidad. On June 25 she captured the ship Constitution, of New York, laden with coal for Shanghai, made a prize of her, and took her in to the island. On July 28 the Georgia captured the ship City of Bath, of Bath, from Callao to Antwerp: the cargo being neutral, she was bonded, and the prisoners of the Constitution were put on board her. On July 16 the Georgia captured the ship Prince of Wales, of Bath, from Valparaiso, bound to Antwerp with guano. The cargo being neutral, the ship was bonded.

The excitement in the bay is thus described by the *Argus* reporter:—"We went off in our boat in the midst of a vast fleet of dingies, cargo-boats, gigs, and wherries, all as full as they could hold. Nearly all the city was at sea. The rowing clubs, in uniform, pulled off with favoured members of their respective clubs on board. The crews feathered their oars in double-quick time. We passed the Federal barque Urania at her anchorage; and that ship, regardful of the enemy, sported all her bunting with becoming pluck. The stars and stripes floated defiantly from her mizen peak and her name from her main. On getting alongside the Alabama we found about a dozen boats before us; and we had not been on board five minutes before she was surrounded by nearly every boat in Table Bay, and as boat after boat arrived, three hearty cheers were given for Captain Semmes and the Alabama."



MR. MACINTYRE KELL, FIRST LIEUTENANT.

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CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 17.

SUNDAY, Oct. 11.—Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. Old Michaelmas Day. The first Great Exhibition closed, 1851.

MONDAY, 12.—Columbus lands on one of the Bahamas, and names it San Salvador, 1492. Pekin surrendered to the English and French Army, 1860. New Moon, 6h. 42m. p.m.

TUESDAY, 13.—Translation of King Edward the Confessor (died 1065). The King of Prussia closes the Legislative Session, proposing to govern "outside the Constitution," 1862.

WEDNESDAY, 14.—Battle of Hastings, 1066. Frederick the Great defeated by the Austrians at Hochkirchen, and the gallant Scotch Marshal Keith killed, 1758. Napoleon's great victories over the Prussians at Jena and Auerstadt, 1806.

THURSDAY, 15.—Torricelli, inventor of the barometer, born, 1608. The Hartley Institution, Southampton, opened by Lord Palmerston, 1862.

FRIDAY, 16.—Marie Antoinette, Queen of France, judicially murdered, 1793. The Houses of Parliament, Westminster, burnt, 1834. Death of Tnaddeus Kosciusko, the great Polish patriot, 1817.

SATURDAY, 17.—St. Etheldreda (or Audrey), Queen and Virgin. Agra, the "key of Hindostan," taken by Lake, 1803. Kinburn Fort taken, by the allied English and French, by means of "floating batteries," 1855. The Neapolitans defeated at Isernia by the Sardinian General Cialdini, 1860. Breaking out of the Greek insurrection against King Otho, 1862.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 17, 1863.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m
0 ..	1 15	1 33	1 51	2 7	2 21	2 40	2 57	3 16	3 33	3 51	4 10	4 30	4 51

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.		DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOMETER Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 A.M.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	RAIN in 24 hours. Read at 10 A.M.
		Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°			Inches
Sep.	30	29·728	52·4	47·0	·83	10	30·1	60·8	NE. SSE. ESE.	231	·000
October	1	29·210	54·1	52·6	·95	7	50·7	57·5	SW. W.	272	·379
	2	29·788	51·7	49·0	·94	10	48·2	55·5	WSW. SW.	277	·148
	3	29·877	56·9	55·7	·96	10	50·9	59·8	SW. SSW.	517	·059
	4	..	..	..	..	..	57·5	63·4	..	339	·005
	5	29·952	48·6	47·0	·95	9	37·6	55·3	WSW. S. SSE.	115	·005
	6	29·946	46·5	37·3	·73	4	37·2	52·2	WNW. NE. ESE	91	·017

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	29·882	29·247	29·755	29·877	29·902	30·017	29·943
Temperature of Air	51·4°	55·5°	51·5°	58·1°	61·6°	48·9°	45·3
Temperature of Evaporation ..	47·7°	52·6°	49·1°	56·3°	59·7°	47·4°	42·8
Direction of Wind	NE.	SW.	WSW.	SW.	SSW.	WNW.	WSW.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON respectfully announce that the Eighth Season will commence on MONDAY, OCT. 12, with an entirely New Opera, by W. V. Wallace, entitled THE DESERT FLOWER. The Box-office will open on Thursday, Oct. 8. Prices as usual.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—On MONDAY and during the Week GONE TO TEXAS—Mr. Walter Lacy, Miss Murray, &c.; after which, Lord Byron's MANFRED—Mr. Phelps, Mr. Ryder, &c., Misses Poole and K. Atkinson, and Mrs. Edmund Falconer. To conclude with THE DEAL BOATMAN—Mr. G. Belmore. Prices as usual. Box Office open from Ten till Five daily.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Last Night but One of Mr. and Mrs. ALFRED WIGAN.—On MONDAY, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the Countess of Gifford's Comedy of FINESSE—Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wigan, Mr. Buckstone, &c.; after which, by desire, CHARLES THE TWELFTH—Charles, Mr. A. Wigan; Adam Brock, Mr. Buckstone; Muddlework, Mr. Compton; Eliza, Miss Louise Keeley.
On Tuesday, Oct. 14, THE RIVALS—Mrs. Malaprop, Miss Snowdon (her first appearance in London); with THE BENGAL TIGER, &c.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER—On MONDAY, and during the Week, at Seven, THE TRAGEDY QUEEN—Mrs. Stirling; at Eight, LEAH—Messrs. A. Stirling, R. Phillips, A. Wood, and Billington; Miss Bateman, and Miss H. Simms; and CATCHING AN HEIRESS—Miss Woolgar.

PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Great Success of HERRMANN, PRESTIDIGITATEUR—Herr Herrmann has the honour to announce that, in consequence of the great success and flattering reception he has met with, he will CONTINUE his PERFORMANCES EVERY EVENING until further notice. Commencing at Eight.

EXETER HALL.—NATIONAL CHORAL SOCIETY—Conductor, Mr. G. W. MARTIN.—The First Concert this Season, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 2nd—Handel's Oratorio, JUDAS MACCABEUS; Band and Chorus, 700. Mr. Sims Reeves (who has been engaged for the Ten Subscription Concerts to be given this Season by the National Choral Society) will sing "Sound an Alarm," "Call forth thy powers" &c. Mr. Sandley will sing "Arm! arm! ye brave," "The Lord worketh wonders," &c. Tickets, 21s., 10s 6d., 5s., 3s. Arrangements are pending with Mr. Mapleson for the engagement of Mdlle. Tietjens, Trebelli, and other artistes during the Season. SUBSCRIPTIONS.—The following is the scale of Subscription for Ten Grand Performances:—
Class 1. One-Guinea Numbered Stalls.—Single Subscription, Five Guineas; Family Subscription, for Three Tickets each Concert, Ten Guineas.
Class 2. Half-guinea Numbered Stalls.—Single Subscription, Three Guineas; Family Subscription, for three, Six Guineas.
Class 3. Five-Shilling Numbered Stalls.—Single Subscription, Two Guineas; Family Subscription, for three, Five Guineas.
Class 4. Three-Shilling Reserved Seats (unnumbered).—Single Subscription, One Guinea; Family Subscription, for three, Two Guineas and a Half.
All Subscribers Tickets are transferable. Subscriptions will be received daily, from Ten till Six, at the Society's Offices, 14 and 15, Exeter Hall; where a Plan of the Hall may be seen, and Seats—for which immediate application is necessary—may be secured.

HOME for CONVALESCENT CHILDREN at BRIGHTON. WANTED, a MATRON. She must be a member of the Church of England, accustomed to children, able to keep accounts, between thirty and forty years of age. All applications to be made by letter to the Secretary of the Home for Convalescent Children, 70, Montpelier-road, Brighton.

PICTURE FRAMES, Cheapest in London. Handsome gilt Frames, complete, 2s. each. Two-inch Maple or Rosewood and gilt, 3s. each, for the Coloured Pictures given last week, at GEO. REES', 57, Drury-lane.

HAIR JEWELLERY.—ARTIST in HAIR.—DEWDNEY begs to inform Ladies or Gentlemen that he beautifully makes, and elegantly mounts in Gold, Hair Bracelets, Chains, Brooches, Rings, Pins, Studs, &c., and forwards the same at about one half the usual charge. A beautiful collection of specimens handsomely mounted, kept for inspection. An Illustrated book sent post-free.—Dewdney, 172, Fenchurch-street, London.

BREECH-LOADERS, with all the Latest Improvements. Double Grip, Lockfast, and Self-closing, new and secondhand, 15 to 30 guineas. E. M. REILLY and CO., 315 and 502, Oxford-street, London.

BERNERS HOTEL, Berners-street, W., a FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, large and small suites of apartments, quiet coffee-room for gentlemen—all scrupulously clean and comfortable. Charges moderate.
Established by present Proprietress 1825.

MONEY ADVANCED by Mr. LUXMOORE, Silversmith, &c., of 92, St. Martin's-lane, W.C. (opposite New-street, Covent-garden), on plate and jewellery, at much less interest than is usually charged.—N.B. Jewels and plate bought.

DELICATE CHILDREN.—A Lady residing in a very healthy locality, at a short distance from Oxford, wishes to receive into her family TWO or THREE CHILDREN to bring up and educate with her own. They would receive the most careful, mental, and physical training, and their health and happiness would be promoted by every possible means. Their education, with strict reference always to their age and strength, would be systematically carried on under her immediate direction. Children requiring special care, from delicate health, or whose parents are abroad, would here meet with peculiar advantages.—Address A. B. C., care of A. Mac Laren, Esq., The Gymnasium, Oxford.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.
WOODS and COCKSEDGE, Agricultural Engineers and Millwrights, Stowmarket, have a Vacancy for a Young Gentleman as Engineering Pupil. He will have great facilities for learning the general agricultural engineering business in all its branches under the supervision of W. and C., assisted by experienced foremen. A comfortable home can be provided if necessary. References given and required. Address, Suffolk Ironworks, Stowmarket; or No. 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, City.

BRADFORD'S WASHING-MACHINE.—In consequence of the extraordinary success of these Machines, to which an important improvement has just been added, many other machines, with a purposed resemblance, have during the last few years been introduced, upon terms offering strong inducements to dealers having no definite agency. Numerous cases having of late come to the Patentee's and his appointed Agents' knowledge of intending purchasers, desiring a Bradford's Patent, having been induced to purchase other machines, upon the strength of the dealers' assertion that they also sold Bradford's Patent, &c. &c., such assertion being simply untrue, necessitating this Caution, and the public announcement that Bradford's Patent can now only be had either from the undersigned or definitely appointed Agents. Intending purchasers are advised that Bradford's Patent Washing Machines are now delivered carriage free to any railway station in the United Kingdom and satisfaction guaranteed by a Month's Trial before Payment. Illustrated pamphlet of Washing-Machines, Infant-rocker, and other Clothes Wringing-Machines, Mangles, Presses, &c., upon application to Thomas Bradford, Patentee and Manufacturer, Cathedral-steps, Manchester; 63, Fleet-street, London; and 33 Dawson-st., Dublin.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Week ending OCT. 17, 1863. Open, Monday at 9; other days at 10. Admission, Saturday, 2s. 6d.; other days, 1s. Children under Twelve, Half-price.
Monday—French Fete, BLONDIN, Great Fountains, the Ghost, French Municipal Bands, Band of Coldstream Guards.
Orchestral Band, Great Organ and Pianoforte Performances, and Display of Fountains, Daily.
The Ghost in new characters daily, except Saturday.
Great Picture Gallery, and Deserters' Victoria Cross Gallery. Observe the Great Exhibition of articles for sale, a large proportion of which are manufactured in the Palace, and may be purchased at wholesale prices.
The Flowers in the Grounds are still in great beauty.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GREAT FRENCH FETE, MONDAY NEXT, OCT. 12. Special Excursions from Calais and Boulogne, accompanied by the French Municipal Bands. M. BLONDIN will give one more of his wonderful performances on the Low Tight-Rope. Display of the Great Fountains, Cascades, and Waterfalls. The Ghost in several new characters, &c.
Open at Nine. One Shilling; Children, Half-price.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—BLONDIN on the LOW ROPE at the FRENCH FETE, MONDAY NEXT. One Shilling.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—ALL THE GREAT FOUNTAINS at the FRENCH FETE, MONDAY NEXT. One Shilling.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE GHOST in several new Characters at the FRENCH FETE, MONDAY NEXT. One Shilling.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—FRENCH FETE.—BAND of the COLDSTREAM GUARDS, with Full Orchestral Band of the Company. One Shilling.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—POULTRY SHOW.—The Great Show of Poultry, Pigeons, Pheasants, Waterfowl, and Rabbits will be held on MONDAY to THURSDAY, OCT. 19 to 22.
Admission each day, One Shilling.

EVENING LECTURES on MINERALOGY and GEOLOGY, at KING'S COLLEGE, London, by Professor TENNANT, assisted occasionally by the Rev. T. WILTSHIRE, M.A., F.G.S.—MINERALOGY, from October to Christmas. GEOLOGY and MINING, from January to Easter. The Lectures will be given on a Wednesday Evening, from Eight to Nine, beginning October 14. Fee for the entire Course, £1 11s. 6d.

Now Ready, price One Shilling, beautifully Printed in Colours.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1864,

containing Fresh-Water Fish, from Paintings by H. L. Rolfe, with interesting descriptions, by James G. Bertram, printed in the highest style of the Chromatic Art by Leighton Brothers; Twelve Fine-Art Engravings; Astronomical Diagrams of Remarkable Phenomena, with Explanatory Notes; and Twelve Original Designs as Headings to the Calendar, by F. W. Keyl.
It contains also Lists of the Royal Family of Great Britain; the Queen's Household; her Majesty's Ministers; and Public Offices and Officers; Law and University Terms; Fixed and Movable Festivals; Anniversaries and Remarkable Events; Times of High Water at London and Liverpool; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Government Duties; the Christian, Jewish, and Mohammedan Calendars; Astronomical Symbols and Abbreviations; and a considerable amount of useful and interesting information, rendering the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK an acceptable and elegant companion to the library, boudoir, or drawing-room; whilst, as regards price, it is the cheapest Almanack published.
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1863.

IF anything can forcibly illustrate the utter stagnation of domestic affairs at this time it is the fact that a mass of Irishmen have climbed nearly to the top of one of the Tipperary mountains to protest against England generally, and that the feat has been deemed worthy of grave record by the British journalists. We think that this is the climax of proof that "nothing is going on," and in this sense only do we take notice of the ludicrous incident. It becomes the event of the week. Even the little earthquake, which resembles one whereof George Selwyn said "it was so tame you might stroke it," must give place to the Tipperary mountain meeting.

We do not know who attended, but we know of two or three notorieties of a small kind who stayed away, but wrote that they would have been present if their presence would have rendered the assembly more imposing. As the gentleman who calls himself The O'Donoghue was one of these, and the most remarkable, an approximation to an estimate of the political standing of the others may be easily made. It is better so. We prefer the mystery. We do not want to know what Father O'Learys and what Father O'Toddies were there; what Rory, and Phelim, and Dennis respectively howled at the Saxon. Let us rest in the knowledge that from that Tipperary mountain the howl went forth, and England was execrated by the scrambling patriots.

But one would like to know why they climbed up a mountain to perform the feat. Could they not have denounced England as well from a field, within easy reach of the public-house? Or was it thought that the loftiness which the eloquence might lack would be imparted by physical elevation? It will hardly be alleged that the patriots were afraid of Saxon persecution, or dreaded lest the minions of a grinding tyranny, who are better known as the police, should interfere with the large utterances of freedom. We are quite sure that the gallant, nay, reckless voyager, Lord Carlisle, gave no savage orders to put down this terrible demonstration, and that the serenity of the Castle was unmoved by the news that England was to be solemnly cursed by a band of enemies. This could not have been the reason for the brave Irishmen scaling the crag. They ran into far greater danger by doing so than they would have done by letting their indignation foam away in the fields. There is another mystery about this choice of a location, and we should certainly sleep easier if we could be told why the patriots resolved to breathe

The difficult air of the iced mountain top.

Left in the dark here, and only hoping that they found or took with them some comfort under the distressing circumstances of the Union, some consolation in the form of the dew which is associated with mountains, we may be allowed to speculate upon what the aspiring patriots had to say. General denunciation of England is all very well; but they must have read that every week in their newspapers, and such of them as have been in gaol must have heard it almost *ad nauseam*; for it seems that even the prison-birds have learned the song, and, with some justice, set down their discomfort in being detained between walls as part of the atrocious system of law enforced by the British Parliament. There must have been some special provocation which took this mass of patriots up a mountain to bellow at John Bull. We may be over curious. Perhaps we get so about trifles in a slack time. We grow provincial, and are interested in local twaddle. But we own frankly that we covet and desire to know the grievance of these Irishmen, or, at least, what they had to say to England beyond calling her bad names, as the *Nation* does, and the *New York Stabber* does, and the *New York Slanderer* does; and, in fact, as most of the enlightened organs of Irishism do.

They could not accuse us of causing a bad harvest this time, because there has been a good one; and though, as a general rule, a lie might not stand in the way of an impassioned patriot, the fact was too patent to the class of men who must have assembled. Even a patriot, lying, requires a semblance of probability for his inventions. Nor could they say that England had caused bad weather; that, again, was a matter within the knowledge of the meeting. Could they have had a grievance about the Pope? We have been doing and saying nothing about the Pope, except rather applauding his Holiness's attempt in favour of the Poles. No, England has laid herself open to no possible charge of annoying the Pope. Was the grievance that the English Parliament has lately voted money to pay the Catholic priests who should attend Catholic prisoners in gaol? The topic had, probably, interest for a good many of the audience; but we scarcely see how England could be abused for her conduct, especially as the vote was given in accordance with the representations of the Irish Liberals. What else was there? We have passed no restrictive laws, laid on no duties or taxes, deplored no disaffection, disarmed no volunteers; in fact, unless the hanging of a couple of Irishmen for murder (a fate to which they might have been liable in some counties of Ireland itself) have given offence to Tipperary, we cannot recall a single act of the Session or the recess that could justify the protest against England. To be sure, a justification is not the one thing needful to an Irish patriot.

Well, the protest has been made from the top of the Tipperary mountain, and England, up to the present time, does not seem much the worse. We should be false to our own convictions if we said that we believed the protest had caused the little earthquake. Nor can we conscientiously say that we recognise any other result of the howl raised on that hill. In the days of the Greeks things were different, and we all know that Achilles did but shout three times and the whole Trojan army ran away, except those who in the confusion stuck themselves on their own spears or got under their own chariots. Not such awful effects have followed the yell from Tipperary. But perhaps, like the echoes of the same land, it has an eccentric method of producing its effect, so we will wait, as courageously as we may.

THE COURT.

The Queen, surrounded by the members of her family, remains at Balmoral, in good health.

On Wednesday se'nnight her Majesty, in the morning, accompanied by Princess Louis of Hesse, and later in the day by Princess Helena, drove out, visiting the Ballochberie in the afternoon. The Prince and Princess of Wales dined with the Queen at Balmoral.

On Thursday se'nnight the Queen, accompanied by Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, drove in the vicinity of the castle. On the same day Princess Helena and Princess Louisa, attended by Lady Churchill, rode to Invercauld.

On Friday se'nnight the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louis of Hesse and Princess Helena, drove out. On the same day, at seven o'clock, her Majesty, accompanied by Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, and Princess Beatrice, and attended by Lady Churchill and Lady Augusta Bruce, drove to Abergeldie Castle to receive the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, and Prince William, Princess Charlotte, and Prince Albert Henry of Prussia, &c., on their arrival from Edinburgh.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by the Crown Prince of Prussia and Princess Helena, walked in the grounds adjacent to the Castle; subsequently her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louisa, and attended by Baroness von Schenck, drove round the Lion's Face. On the same day Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse and Princess Helena rode out.

On Sunday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena and attended by Lady Churchill, Lady Augusta Bruce, and Lord C. Fitzroy, attended Divine service in the parish church of Crathie. The Rev. A. Anderson officiated.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, drove to the Lynn of Quoich. On the same day the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia dined with her Majesty at the castle.

The Queen and the Royal family take daily walks and drives in the grounds adjacent to the castle.

The Queen and the Royal family are expected to return to Windsor from Balmoral on or about Tuesday, the 20th inst. The Royal family circle at the castle will then include the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia and their children, and the Prince and Princess of Wales. The Queen will, after a visit probably to Osborne, spend the Christmas with the rest of the Royal family, at Windsor Castle.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at Marlborough House at a quarter past ten o'clock on Saturday night, from the King's-cross terminus of the Great Northern Railway. Their Royal Highnesses were attended by Lieutenant-General Knollys, Captain Grey, and the Hon. Mrs. W. Grey.

The Prince and Princess, with their suite, left Abergeldie Castle en route for the south, on Thursday week, at half-past nine o'clock a.m. Their Royal Highnesses posted direct to Aboyne, where they arrived at five minutes past eleven. There was a considerable number of people congregated outside the station, who gave the Prince and Princess a very hearty reception, which was graciously acknowledged by their Royal Highnesses. Inside the station a select party of ladies and gentlemen were assembled, who also greeted the Prince and Princess most heartily. Miss Dyce Nicol, daughter of Mr. Dyce Nicol, of Ballovie, presented a beautiful bouquet to the Princess, who received it most graciously. The Prince and Princess travelled by special train, and were conducted to their carriage by the chairman and two of the directors of the Deeside Railway Company; the train moved out of the station amid the enthusiastic cheering of the spectators, repeatedly acknowledged by the Prince and Princess. Their Royal Highnesses arrived at the Waverley station at twelve minutes to seven.

The visit of the Prince and Princess being strictly private, the customary guard of honour and military formalities were dispensed with, and the arrangements made for the reception of the Royal travellers were of the most undemonstrative character. The Lord Provost, the Earl of Kintore, and the municipal authorities were upon the platform to receive the Prince and Princess. Shortly after six o'clock the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, attended by Lord C. Fitzroy and Countess Hohenthal, drove to the station to meet the Prince and Princess. Upon the arrival of the train the Crown Princess advanced and affectionately kissed the Princess. The greeting between the Crown Prince and the Prince was also most cordial. The Royal party were conducted to their carriages by the

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Lord Provost and Sheriff Gordon. Their Royal Highnesses left the station and proceeded to Slaney's Hotel amid the enthusiastic cheering of the multitude assembled to greet them.

On Friday, shortly before twelve o'clock, the Prince and Princess, accompanied by their suite, left Slaney's Hotel in open carriages, and proceeded to Holyrood Palace. Along the whole route crowds of people had assembled, who cheered vociferously as the Royal party passed. The Princess, who looked exceedingly well, wore a white bonnet trimmed with white flowers and green leaves, with white veil, and was dressed in a mauve dress, and a black velvet cloak lined with white silk. Their Royal Highnesses, upon alighting at the palace gates, were received by the Lord Provost and the municipal authorities. A guard of the 92nd Highlanders was drawn up in the vestibule, and presented arms on the arrival of their Royal Highnesses. The Prince and Princess proceeded to the Throne-room. The Lord Provost, magistrates, and council having also assembled in the Throne-room, addresses were presented to their Royal Highnesses, to which the Prince most graciously responded. A magnificent casket, the gift of the ladies of Edinburgh—of which an Engraving is given on page 376—was also presented to the Princess, who graciously accepted the gift, and, in acknowledging it, expressed her warm thanks to the ladies of Edinburgh and her admiration of the beauty of the casket.

Immediately after the presentation the Prince and Princess returned to the hotel. About half-past two their Royal Highnesses and suite again left the hotel and proceeded in open carriages to Dalkeith Palace. The Prince and Princess spent some time in going through the palace, driving over the grounds, and walking in the gardens. Their Royal Highnesses returned to the hotel about five o'clock. In the evening the Prince and Princess honoured the Lord Provost with their company at dinner at his residence, in George-square, where a select company was assembled to meet their Royal Highnesses. The Lord Provost also gave an evening party in honour of the Prince and Princess. Their Royal Highnesses took their departure at eleven.

The Prince and Princess, attended by their suite, left Edinburgh on Saturday morning en route for London.

During the short stay of the Prince and Princess at the Douglas Hotel his Excellency M. Sandemeyer, the Belgian Minister, and Dr. Schmitz had the honour of being presented to their Royal Highnesses.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Garden, sub-Dean.

On Monday the Prince, attended by Captain Grey, rode on horseback. The Princess, attended by the Hon. Mrs. W. Grey, took a drive. The King of Greece arrived this day at Marlborough House.

On Tuesday the Prince, accompanied by the King, rode out. The Princess, also accompanied by the King, took a drive. His Majesty subsequently visited the Duke of Cambridge at Gloucester House. In the evening the Prince and Princess gave a dinner party in honour of the King of Greece.

On Wednesday the Prince and Princess, accompanied by the King, took a drive in an open carriage, and visited the Duchess of Inverness at her residence in Kensington Palace. In the evening the Prince and Princess and the King, attended by Baron Guldencrone, Captain Grey, and the Hon. Mrs. W. Grey, honoured the Adelphi Theatre with their presence.

Captain Grey has succeeded Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel as Equerry in Waiting to the Prince.

THE CROWN PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF PRUSSIA.

The Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, accompanied by their three children and attended by their suite, arrived in Edinburgh on Thursday week. Their Royal Highnesses were received at the railway station by the Lord Provost. The Royal party drove in covered carriages to Slaney's Hotel, where their arrival was hailed with loud cheers by a large concourse of people. Shortly after, the Prince and Princess left the hotel and drove to Messrs. Marshall's, jewellers, where they purchased a varied selection of Scotch jewellery. The next place visited was Messrs. Romanes and Paterson's, her Majesty's tartan manufacturers, where their Royal Highnesses made several purchases. Leaving the North Bridge, amid the enthusiastic cheers of the people, the Royal party proceeded to the castle. Thence, after inspecting various places of interest, their Royal Highnesses returned to the hotel. About half-past three o'clock the Prince and Princess again left the hotel, and drove to Holyrood, where they spent an hour in inspecting the various places of interest within its walls. Leaving the palace, they proceeded by the Queen's drive to the hotel, where they arrived at half-past five. Shortly after six o'clock their Royal Highnesses drove to the Waverley station to meet the Prince and Princess of Wales.

On Friday the Crown Prince and Princess and the Royal children and suite left Edinburgh by the 9.15 express-train on the Scottish Central Railway en route for Abergeldie. Their Royal Highnesses were received at the castle most affectionately by the Queen and the Royal family. All the tenants and servants of the Balmoral and Abergeldie estates were assembled near the bridge to welcome the Crown Princess upon her return to the Highlands. The Crown Prince and Princess pay frequent visits to the Queen and the Royal family at Balmoral.

Earl and Countess Russell had the honour of an interview with the Crown Prince and Princess during their stay in Edinburgh. The Lord Provost and Mr. A. W. Ecda, Prussian Consul, also had the honour of being introduced to their Royal Highnesses.

THE KING OF THE GREEKS.

The King of the Greeks arrived in London from the Continent at six o'clock on Monday evening. His Majesty is attended by Count Sponneck, Baron de Guldencrone, Professor A. L. Koeppen, Captain Leth, Captain Funck, and Dr. Philemon. The King was met at the Victoria station by the Prince of Wales. His Royal Highness accompanied his Majesty to Marlborough House, where he was received by his sister, the Princess of Wales. The King will remain the guest of the Prince and Princess of Wales during nearly the whole time his Majesty will spend in England. The King will visit the Queen at Balmoral, and will leave England next week en route for Paris. After a short stay in that capital he will proceed to Toulon, where he will embark for Athens on board the Russian frigate Oleg, which has been specially fitted up for the conveyance of King George to his dominions.

The Duke of Cambridge visited the King at Marlborough House. The Danish Minister also attended to pay his respects to his Majesty. The presentation of the address to the King from the Greek residents in London was to take place on Thursday. Other addresses will be presented to his Majesty by deputations of the Greek residents at Manchester and Liverpool. It is expected that Prince and Princess Christian of Denmark will come to London in a few days to take leave of the King previous to his departure from England.

PRINCE ALFRED.

Prince Alfred, attended by Major Cowell, left Balmoral on Tuesday en route for Edinburgh, where he arrived at half-past ten o'clock. His Royal Highness was received at the Waverley Bridge station by the Lord Provost, Captain Speke, and several of the officers of the garrison. The Prince was loudly cheered by those assembled, which his Royal Highness graciously acknowledged. The Prince immediately drove to Holyrood Palace, where he will reside for the winter, for the purpose of attending the University. Prince William of Hesse will also reside at Holyrood during the winter.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary have arrived in Paris from Germany. Their Royal Highnesses are expected in town the end of this week.

Her Highness Princess Anatole Bariatinski, accompanied by her son, Prince Alexander, has arrived at the Clarendon Hotel from the Isle of Wight.

His Excellency the Belgian Minister and Mdme. Van de Weyer have left town on a tour of visits in Scotland.

The Duke and Duchess of Wellington have left Apsley House for Brighton for a few weeks.

The Duke and Duchess of Somerset, and Lady Gwendolin St. Maur and the Earl St. Maur, have left the Duke's official residence at the Admiralty for Stover Park, the family seat in Devonshire.

Emily, Duchess of Beaufort has left Dunslin Castle on a visit to Lord and Lady Londesborough, at Tolcham Lodge, Cheniston.

The Duke and Duchess of Saldanha and Mdlle. Saldanha have arrived at Llanover, in South Wales, on a visit to Lord and Lady Llanover.

The Duke of Hamilton will this month enter on his studies at Christ Church, Oxford.

The Marquis of Conyngham has left town for his seat, Mount Charles, Donegal.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde left Stratton-street on Tuesday for their seat, Portumna Castle, Galway.

Earl and Countess Russell, with Viscount Amberley and the Ladies Russell, have arrived at Beaudesert, near Lichfield.

Lord Blantyre, accompanied by his son, has left town on a Continental tour.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—The marriage of the Hon. Colonel King and Lady Henrietta Danneskiold-Samsoe, niece of the Marquis of Ailesbury, is appointed to take place on the 15th inst. The marriage of the Hon. Mr. Herbert, brother of the Earl of Powis, with Miss Sykes, daughter of Sir Tatton Sykes, is also fixed to take place on the 15th inst.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

St. Paul's Church, Cheltenham, was reopened on Sunday, after undergoing a thorough restoration.

St. Clement's Church, Cambridge, has been reopened, after restoration. More frequent services are to be held in the sacred edifice in future.

The chapel of the Exeter Diocesan Training College was opened on the 23rd ult., when full morning service, with the Litany and Holy Communion, was gone through.

The foundation-stone of a new church was laid last week at Brooke, a life-boat station at the back of the Isle of Wight. The stone was laid by Mrs. Seely, the wife of Charles Seely, Esq., M.P., who is lord of the manor of Brooke.

Some important alterations were carried out in Eton College chapel during the recess. All the seats for the boys are now on the same level, the steps having been removed and placed in front of the altar, which is now approached by a flight of five or six steps stretching across the chapel, thus giving additional sitting accommodation. Gas has also been introduced.

St. Thomas's Church, Lower Crumpsall, the foundation-stone of which was laid in October last, and which is the second erected in the parish of Crumpsall within a period of four years, was consecrated by the Bishop of Manchester, on Saturday afternoon. The church itself is a neat and commodious building, and occupies a site of about 4500 yards, which was the gift of Mr. Lewis Loyd, banker, London. The cost of the building has been £2700, most of which has been raised by voluntary subscription.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectory:* The Rev. K. B. Parnes to Cattistock, Dorset. *Vicarages:* The Rev. C. W. Bradford to Clyffe Pypard, Wilts; Rev. R. W. Marriott to Aldborough; Rev. F. B. Paul to Blazey, Cornwall. *Incumbencies:* The Rev. J. T. Brown to Nayland; Rev. R. Forster to Chippington; Rev. R. S. Hopkins to Hilderstone; Rev. J. H. Usher to Cambois; Rev. F. Pocock to Monckton Combe, near Bath; Rev. V. Sanlez to Canton, Cardiff. *Perpetual Curacies:* Rev. W. C. Badger to East Kennet, Wilts; Rev. J. E. Burnet to Wilden-cum-Allerton, near Bradford. *Curacies:* The Rev. J. G. Baber to Thorverton; Rev. F. B. De Chair to Morley, Wymondham; Rev. A. H. Fairbairn to Wilton, Wilts; Rev. F. Fisher to Maiden Newton; Rev. J. Hilton to Endellion; Rev. W. W. Howard to Westerham; Rev. R. G. Mead, to Heytesbury-cum-Knook and Tytherington; Rev. J. J. Scott to Bulford, Wilts; Rev. G. H. Wynne to Belchalwell, Dorset. *Chaplaincies:* The Rev. F. Palmer, Curate of Loughton, to be Chaplain to Sheriff Cave; Rev. H. H. Evans, Perpetual Curate of Leytonstone, to be Chaplain to Sheriff Nissen.—*Guardian.*

SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS AT EDINBURGH.

The seventh annual meeting of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science was opened at Edinburgh on Wednesday. A sermon was preached at two o'clock, by the Rev. Dr. Arnot, in St. Giles's Church. In the evening there was a full meeting in the Free Church Assembly Hall, which was densely crowded to hear the opening address of Lord Brougham, the president of the association.

Lord Brougham, who was most enthusiastically received, commenced his address by referring to the losses which the association had sustained by the death of Sir Benjamin Brodie and Sir James Stephen. As evidence of the progress which social science had made in other countries, his Lordship referred to the Emperor of Russia emancipating the serfs in that country; but he said it was painful to find that the scenes exhibited in Poland made it too likely that with his succession to the throne the character of the Emperor of Russia had undergone a change. He expressed a hope that, though the sufferings of Poland were deeply to be lamented, and though the conduct of her oppressors was strongly to be censured, the universal opinion of Europe might avail to obtain redress for her without any hostile interference. The occupation of Mexico, he said, was likely to produce an uneasy feeling in the now, unhappily, disunited States of America, and might, by no remote possibility, lead to an amicable intercourse with the South, not, perhaps, against the North, but in formal recognition of the secession and in breach of the blockade. The term "civil war" was, he maintained, now hardly applicable to the miserable contest in America. Each party sought to cast on the other the heavy blame of breaking the peace. On one side was the wicked allegation of property in human beings; on the other, the hollow pretext of making war to free America of slavery, her shame and her curse, as all except slaveowners admitted it to be—hollow, we might well call it, for those who proclaimed emancipation confessed that it was a measure of hostility to the whites and designed to produce slave insurrection, from which the much-enduring nature of the unhappy negro saved the country. The feeling towards England which prevailed among the American people, though arising from the excess of national vanity and its kindred envy, was certainly in part the remains of the old quarrel that led to the separation. We were hated and despised—neither feeling was at all reciprocal, but among our kinsfolk it prevailed in a degree almost amounting to mental aberration. It could hardly be accounted for without recurring to the ancient grudge of the American war; and it illustrated the soundness of the view taken by those who had most considered the great subject of colonial policy—that we must so govern our settlements as to prepare for a separation on friendly terms, always assuming that sooner or later their growth would bring about their independence.

Proceeding next to home matters, his Lordship noticed the leading legislative measures of the last Session so far as these had promoted the objects of the association. He noticed the progress of the education question during last year, referring to the fact that the half-school system of training, physical and mental, had been adopted in the Army by the Education Council; and noticed the enormous circulation of cheap periodicals as among the advantages of the effects of education in the Island. The subject of co-operation was noticed by his Lordship, who gave a brief account of the origin and progress of the co-operative movement in the country, concluding his address by referring to the great increase of savings banks since last congress, and by referring to the admirable manner in which the working classes had struggled under the heavy pressure of distress during the last twelve months. It was truly touching to remark, not only their peaceful demeanour, but their firm resolution of only accepting, when absolute necessity required, the assistance amply provided by the wealthier classes and given with great delicacy—their determination to suffer the greatest privations before yielding to that necessity. A more convincing proof could not be given of the blessed effects that have flowed from their progress in education than in their habits thus acquired of sober reflection upon the state of affairs, on their own position in society, and in their real interest as well as duties to the community of which they formed so important a part. Whoever recollected the very different conduct of the same classes half a century ago, when suffering under an incomparably less pressure from the same interruption of the American trade, would at once feel thankful for the change and proud of his countrymen and country.

His Lordship's address was frequently applauded, and at the close a cordial vote of thanks was given to him, on the motion of the Lord Advocate of Scotland, seconded by the Right Hon. Joseph Napier, late Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

Prince Alfred was present at the meeting, and on his entrance into the hall was received with loud and prolonged cheers by the immense assemblage.

The annual report of the council was read by Mr. Hastings, the honorary secretary, and on the motion of the Right Hon. C. B. Adderley, M.P., seconded by Lord Ardmillan, the report was received and ordered to be printed.

Dr. Whateley, Archbishop of Dublin, died on Thursday in the 77th year of his age.

Alfred de Vigny has bequeathed all his manuscripts to Louis Ratisbonne, who is preparing their speedy publication.

The state of affairs in Syria is still unsatisfactory. Bands of Druses, escaped from Hauran, have appeared near Damascus, and intercept the caravans of provisions and merchandise.

The general management of the Great Western Railway (amalgamated lines) has been bestowed on Mr. J. Grierson, hitherto goods manager of the Great Western proper, who has had great experience in connection with the Parliamentary and general business of the company. The office of joint-secretary has been allotted to Mr. Frederick Saunders, hitherto secretary and general manager of the South Wales line. Mr. Walter Stevenson, who, under the designation of assistant secretary to Mr. C. A. Saunders, has hitherto conducted the financial business of the Great Western Company, is to continue to perform the same duties on the establishment of the amalgamated company, with the title of financial secretary.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

THE earthquake! The "sickening surge of the earth-wave," as one sentimental penny-a-liner has described the astonishing vibration and oscillation of Tuesday morning—the earthquake is on everybody's lips throughout the length and breadth of this land. Quiet people who went to bed on Monday night in blissful ignorance as to the earth's crust and the seas of molten metal or red-hot lava which may be simmering beneath it woke up the next morning to be told that England forms a link in the chain of the great volcanic belt, and is connected, somehow, with Mount Hecla and the Lipari Islands. Science will have its say over the late phenomenon; and a multitude of voices will darken counsel. Pert sciolists will settle the why and the wherefore of Nature's upheaving, and flippant savants will tell us precisely what the earthquake might have done and what it didn't do. We should not be surprised if the theory of earthquakes became one of the "ologies." Those of humbler minds will be content to acknowledge that they can possibly know nothing about the matter, and will resolve all their doubts into one reverent aspiration—"Thy will be done!"

Of the shoals of letters which the occurrence has brought forth, that addressed to the *Times* by Mr. Charles Dickens is the most remarkable and the most intelligent. Mr. Dickens discusses, with his usual felicitous particularity, the sensations he experienced and the extent to which he felt the shock lying in bed at his house at Gadshill, near Rochester. It is not, however, for the purpose of analysing his account of the earthquake that we allude to it. We notice it in consequence of a curious coincidence between the wonderfully graphic image Mr. Dickens gives of the shock upon himself and one of the finest passages in Milton's "Ode on the Nativity." The great prose writer says, "It was exactly as though some great beast had been crouching asleep under the bedstead and were now shaking itself and trying to rise." Now hear John Milton:—

> Th' old Dragon underground
> In straighter limits bound,
> Not half so far casts his usurped sway,
> And, wroth to see his kingdom fail,
> *Swindges the scaly horror of his folded tail.*

The action of the pent-up "Dragon underground" "swindging the scaly horror of his folded tail" in vain attempts to regain his liberty is precisely analogous to that of the great beast awakening from slumber, "shaking itself, and trying to rise." It is not likely that Mr. Dickens had any remembrance of the Miltonic image when he so forcibly described his experience of the shock; and Milton was certainly not thinking of an earthquake, but rather of the Principle of Evil, when he drew his image of the imprisoned dragon. The coincidence only proves the truth of the proverb that "*Les beaux esprits se rencontrent.*"

Next to the marvels of the subterranean, the marvels of the empyrean. M. Nadar, the caricaturist-photographer's monster balloon, "Le Géant," which was entirely to revolutionise the science of aerostation, has really made an ascent from the Champ de Mars, at Paris. "Le Géant" is, after all, only to be considered as the forerunner to the "screw balloons," by means of which every man, according to M. Nadar, is to become his own aeronaut, and so emulate the celebrated Icarus and the fowls of the air.

The "Géant" was to be a double balloon—one sphere of inflated silk within the other; nay, a triple one, for there was to be a "compensating balloon" attached to receive the gas as it escaped, and which it was deemed expedient to economise. It might, perhaps, have been more appropriately termed the "Cerberus," as containing "three gentlemen"—or balloons—in one. It was a two-storied balloon, and contained a photographer's studio and a printing-office. A live Princess and a live Prince, several *sommités* of the Parisian press, MM. Godard, the aeronauts, and M. Nadar himself ascended in this portentous machine. But, as happened in the well-known case of the King of France who, with thirty thousand men, marched up a hill and then marched down again, so the adventurous Nadar, after ascending *tant bien que mal* from the Champ de Mars, descended much more rapidly, and not quite so pleasantly, as he intended. A few contusions and an injured knee were the only casualties to be deplored: but the reason alleged for the "Géant's" abrupt declension is sufficient to show how lamentably hazardous all these aerial expeditions are. The valve lines are said to have broken, or else the valve itself became ungovernable. The balloon is said to have "turned right over," so that the inmates of the car were momentarily "antipodean," but the machine fortunately righted itself. It is a mercy these foolish people were not all smashed to atoms. Paris, however, is mad after ballooning. "L'aërostatomanie" has superseded "potichomanie" and "décalcomanie;" and M. Nadar, with a renovated "Géant"—a giant refreshed—threatens another ascent on an early day. He disclaims, however, any pretension to solve the question of aerial navigation. The philosophy of the matter is, we are afraid, summed up in the dictum of the veteran ostler, who was discussing the comparative safety of stage coaches and railway trains. "If a coach upsets," said this sage, "*there you are*; but if a train smashes, *where are you?*" Where, indeed!

Another new magazine promised to the public before Christmas and edited by a lady! The conductors of the *St. James's*, the *Englishwoman's Domestic*, and the *Victoria Magazines*, all subject, we believe, to the mild sway of feminine sceptres, must look to their laurels. In another month or six weeks we are to expect, we are told, the *Mayfair Magazine*, to be conducted by Miss Mary E. Braddon, the authoress of "Lady Audley's Secret," "Aurora Floyd," "Eleanor's Victory," "John Marchmont's Legacy," &c. Miss Braddon comes into the field armed at all points, like a Paladin of old: for we understand that the *Mayfair Magazine* is to be copiously illustrated—not, we trust, in the wearisome Dundreary and would-be comic style—and is to include "all the talents" in its list of contributors. We wish Miss Braddon success, and we sincerely hope her magazine may improve the "morals of Mayfair."

A crowded meeting, composed almost exclusively of mechanics and labourers, was held on Tuesday evening, at the Albert Institution, Gravel-lane, Southwark, in aid of the most commendable movement for establishing working-men's clubs and institutes among the working classes. The meeting was addressed by divers eloquent and impressive speakers, including the Rev. Mr. Solly, the Rev. Mr. Brown, Vicar of the parish; Mr. Washington Wilks, Dr. Shea, and other gentlemen; and the best test of the success of the meeting was in the number of working men who, at the conclusion of the proceedings, enrolled their names as members of the club and institute which it is intended to organise in the Blackfriars district.

Vattel, on the "Droit des Gens," is not very light reading; yet by the exercise of strong volition, indomitable pertinacity, and indomitable patience he may be got through. The works of Grotius and Puffendorff are not "comic songs," as Mr. Robson was wont apologetically to remark of "Vilikens and his Dinah." Nor are the letters of "Phocion" in the *Times* perhaps eminently calculated to solace the ennui of a rainy day, or to serve as a "Book for the Beach." But of all the hard reading we ever encountered—of all the determined, adamantine, inexorable, inflexible works we ever perused—a bulky pamphlet by Mr. William Whiting, of Boston, which has just been sent to us, surpasses anything with which we have ever met. This alarming production is entitled "The War Powers of the President and the Legislative Powers of Congress, in connection with Rebellion, Treason, and Slavery." There never was such a sanguinolent tome. It is all about the powers to punish high treason and rebels, bills of attainder, confiscation, hanging, drawing, and quartering, forfeitures, corruption of blood, and the "constitutional rights of the Government to appropriate private property to public use." To judge from the conclusions of this tremendous publicist, a reign of terror is imminent in America. The "War Powers of the President" ought to be bound up with Coleridge's lyric of "Fire, Famine, and Slaughter;" while, by way of epigraph on the flyleaf, we might suggest a pamphlistic quotation from Mrs. Glasse—not "first catch your hare," but "first crush your rebellion."

The Engraving of the Fancy Dress Ball given by the Mayor of Liverpool to the Officers of the Channel Fleet, which appeared in our last Number, was from a sketch by Mr. William Woods, of Everton.

The Queen has appointed Frederick Eden, Esq.; Wallace Houstoun, Esq., Captain in her Majesty's Navy; and William O'Connor Morris, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to be "The Special Commissioner for Irish Fisheries," under "The Salmon Fishery (Ireland) Act, 1863."

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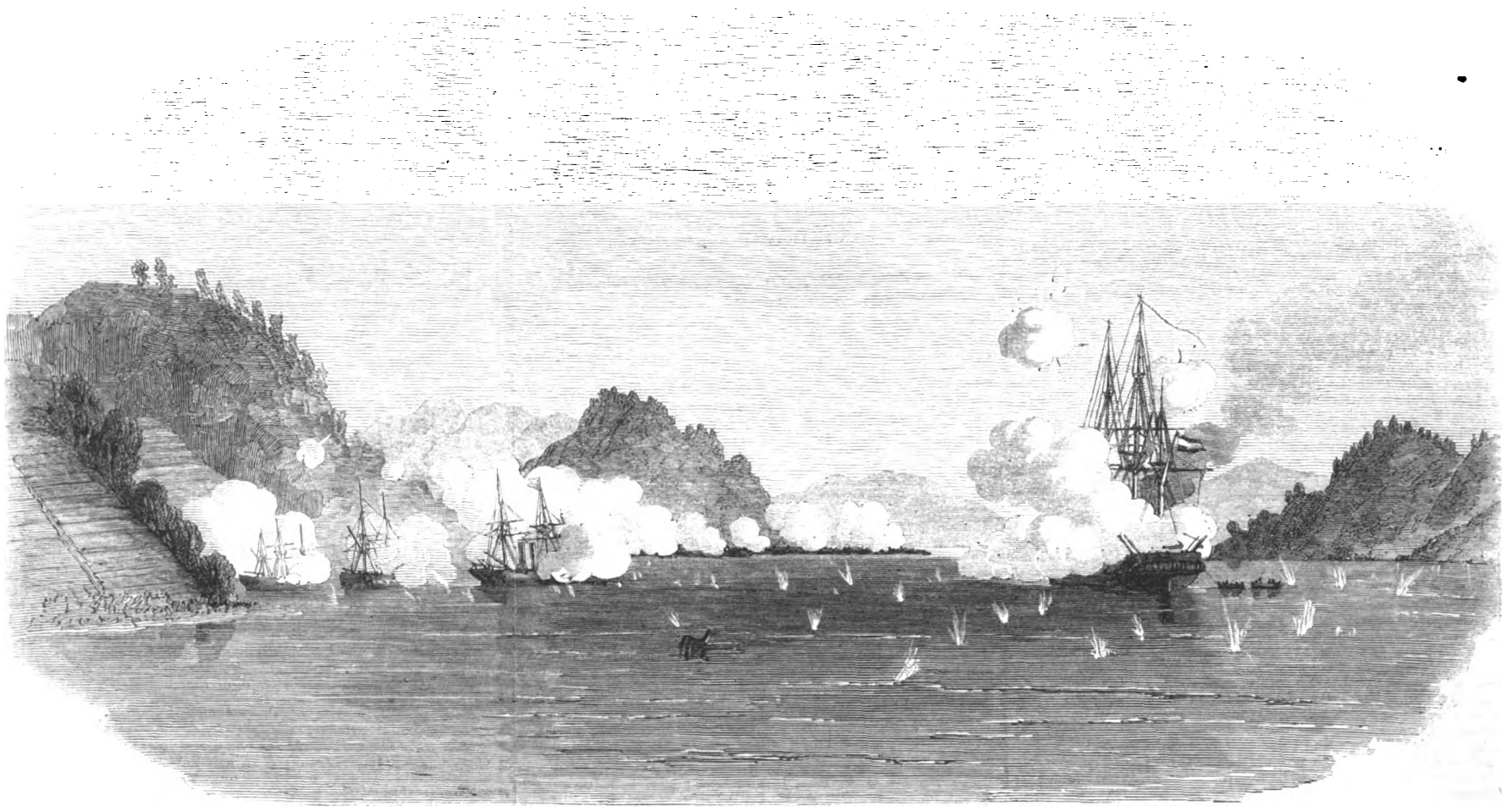
SKETCHES FROM JAPAN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



ATTACK ON THE DUTCH WAR-STEAMER MEDUSA, OPPOSITE SIMONOSEKI.

YOKOHAMA, July 28.

SINCE my last letter the Prince of Nagato has been indulging in a little fighting on his own account. His territory is in the inland sea and round Simonoseki. The Pembroke, an American steamer, was the first fired into, and was hit in two places; then a French packet-boat was attacked, and subsequently the Dutch man-of-war Medusa. The Medusa had a regular battle; three shells burst in her, she was hit some twenty times, and had four men killed and five wounded. She returned the fire with vigour, and was one hour and a half exposed to the batteries and ships. There were six batteries, one steamer (the Lancefield), one brig (the Lanrick), and a barque opposed to her. The Medusa could not do very much, of course; so, after a gallant engagement, she retired and came up here. The American war-steamer, the Wyoming, directly news came of the attack on the Pembroke, got up steam and went down to Simonoseki. She ran between the Lancefield and Lanrick, giving each a broadside as she went through, and then she devoted her attention to the batteries. She managed to knock over some guns, and observed that the two ships were in a sinking condition. The Lancefield had a shell in her boilers, which caused them to explode. The Wyoming, finding she could not do much against the batteries, many of which were among the trees, retired to Yokohama. Subsequently the French Admiral went down in the Semiramis, taking with him the Tancrede; but he could not get near enough to the original batteries. However, finding one opposite him, he immediately proceeded to shell it; and, having silenced it, he landed some two hundred men, took it, and burnt two villages. In the mean time, an army of several thousand Japanese troops was approaching from Simonoseki, intending to cut off the French force; but they could not face the storm of shot and shell from the Semiramis, and they therefore retired. The Coquette, H.B.M.S. despatch-vessel, has gone down to the same place; but we have had no tidings of her. Meanwhile, nothing serious has been done against these batteries; and the Prince of Nagato has seen every ship sent against him retire after a few hours' fight.

The British fleet has been going to Satzuma's territory for the last few weeks to have a look at Kagosima, and then to Osaka, but there is no appearance of a start yet. If the Coquette is fired at, which is extremely probable, the British flag will have to be vindicated.

THE ANNAMITE AMBASSADORS IN PARIS.

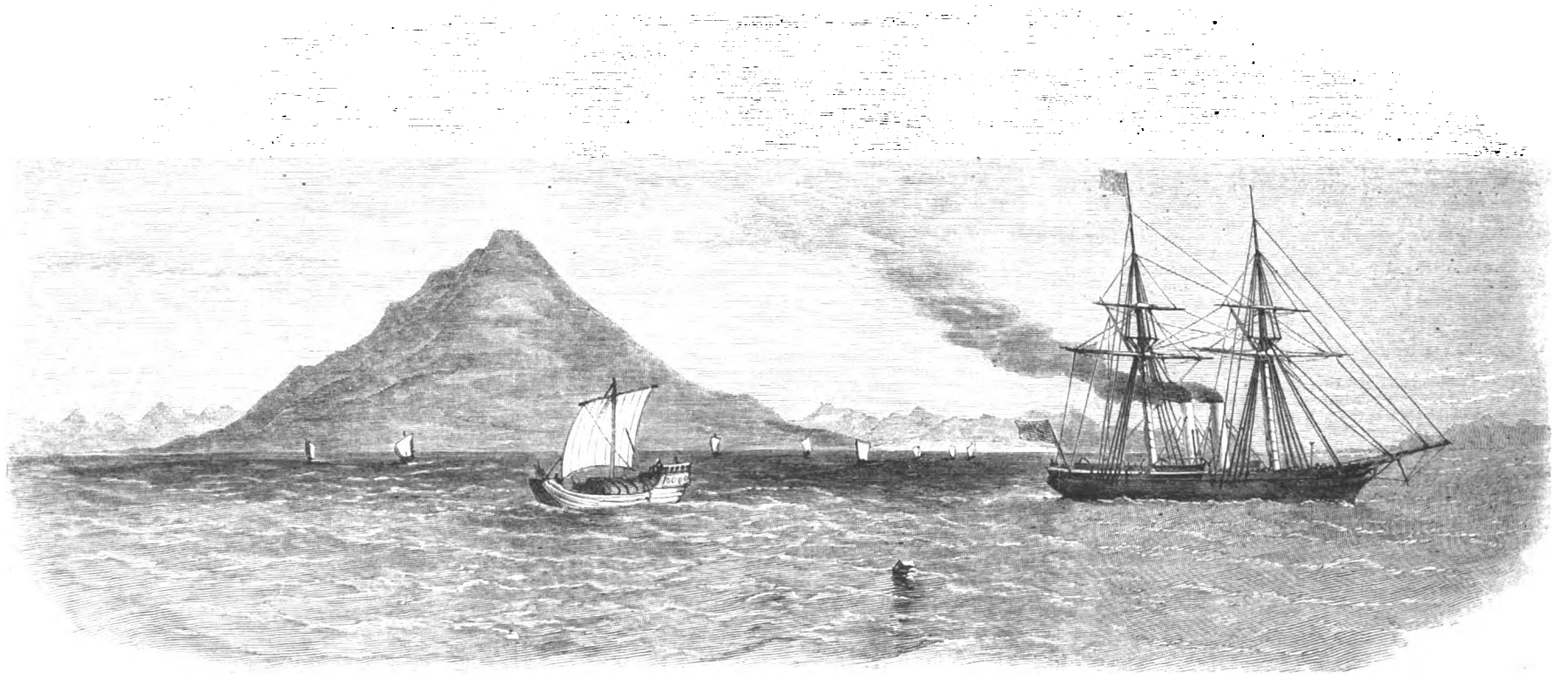
(From our own Correspondent.)

THE late outbreak in some of the provinces of Cochin-China led to an expedition of the Franco-Spanish forces, which resulted in the establishment of a new European colony in the empire of Annam, and also in the capture of Gocong, a small province lying between Cambodia and the River Soirap, and conveniently situated on the sea-border.

On the successful termination of the expedition a treaty of peace was imposed and signed by the French and Spanish Plenipotentiaries; but it would appear that the Annamites found the conditions so stringent and so injurious to their material interests that they decided upon sending to Europe an Embassy charged with the arduous mission of obtaining a modification of the terms of the treaty and the restoration of the three provinces of Lower Cochin-China occupied by the French troops. To aid the Ambassadors in the accomplishment of this difficult task they were provided with autograph letters from their Emperor, Tu Duc, to the Queen of Spain and the Emperor Napoleon.

The Annamite Embassy to Europe is composed of three persons: Pham-Thank-Giang, the Ambassador-in-Chief, Vice-Grand Censor of the Empire of Annam, who occupies the centre of our Illustration; Pham-Phu-Thu, the second in rank, principal secretary to the Minister of the Interior, on the left hand; and Ngny-Khac-Dan, Master of the Ceremonies of the Annamite Palace and Mandarin of Justice at Turon. On account of that strong feeling of want of confidence characteristic of all Orientals, the two secondary dignities have been appointed to watch over the sayings and doings of their chief, on whom the entire responsibility of the Embassy is thus made to devolve. The Ambassadors are accompanied by a certain number of attendants, amongst whom the bearers of the pipe, betel-box, and feather-fans are the most peculiar. One of the fan-bearers is shown in our Illustration, which has been drawn from photographs taken in Paris by Disderi.

On their arrival in France the Cochin-Chinese Ambassadors were received with great marks of honour at Toulon, where a military reception was given them. They reached the French capital on the 14th of September; and while awaiting the return of the Emperor



ENTRANCE TO KAGOSIMA BAY, SATZUMA'S STRONGHOLD.

Napoleon from Biarritz they have been entertained in Paris in the best style, and have become, through the dearth of other subjects of interest, the real lions of the metropolis, where they have visited most of the places of amusement, not even forgetting the "spectres" of the Salle Robin, at which they appeared to be greatly astonished. They have also been already officially received by the Minister of the Interior, and during their visit to his Excellency they were provided with small white sticks on which to fix their attention, as, according to Annamite custom, it is not respectful to look at a Minister.

The costume in which we represent the Annamite Ambassadors is their ordinary one, which has not a very attractive appearance, its colour being dark violet. This sombre aspect, combined with a peculiar deviation from the code of European propriety as regards pocket-handkerchiefs, has caused a belief that the Annamites are a dirty people; but, with the trifling exception alluded to, they do not merit so grave a reproach, and, when dressed in their gala costume for extraordinary occasions, they vie with any other Oriental Ambassadors. To judge from their manner of drinking champagne and eating French pastry *con gusto*, they may be placed on a par, in this respect at least, with some of the most distinguished Europeans.

The Annamite Ambassadors reside at an hotel in the Rue Lord Byron, recently occupied by the Siamese Embassy.

The month's emigration from Liverpool during September has just been made up by the Government emigration officers. From this it appears that in the course of the month twenty-six ships, sailing under the provisions of the Passenger Act, sailed for the United States, carrying 8423 passengers; for Canada, three ships, with 333 passengers; for Queensland, one ship, with 80 passengers; and for Victoria, four ships, with 1489 passengers: in all, 10,325 passengers. Of vessels not sailing under the Act, eight ships, carrying 560 passengers, sailed for the United States; for Canada, three ships, with 582 passengers; for Queensland, one ship, with 16 passengers; for Victoria, one ship, with 18 passengers; and for other parts, five ships, with 108 passengers: making a total of 1279 passengers for the month. The grand total of passengers for the quarter ending the 30th of September was 33,295, being an increase of 16,517 over the numbers for the corresponding quarter of last year.

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DEPARTURE OF THE KING OF THE GREEKS FROM COPENHAGEN.—SEE PAGE 368.

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MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

THE lesser stars, which have been shining with their factitious brilliancy before provincial constituencies, have been rather put into eclipse in the last few days by the appearances and re-appearances of some the planets of the Parliamentary system. When Mr. Henley, and General Peel, and Mr. Bentinck are addressing mankind through the medium of their constituents, and when Mr. Roebuck is lecturing in a Nonconformist chapel, we do not care to know what Sir Lawrence Palk, or Mr. Kekewich, or Sir Harry Verney, or even Mr. Hubbard have to say; and especially when Mr. Walter is discoursing in Berkshire, the audiences of the Royal county cannot be supposed to fix much attention on Mr. Benyon, even though he holds the momentary dignity of chairman of an agricultural meeting, at which much wise talk is presumed to be prevalent on bucolical topics. Nevertheless, there is temptation to rescue from the oblivion of last week one or two of the more or less notable sayings and doings of men who, as members, are trying to realise the fable of the ambitious frog, but happily without coming to the last fatal catastrophe.

Pointedly and primarily we have to devote a grievous paragraph to the fact that Mr. Cox has again been troubled in Londonderry. He who was victor of Finsbury, by virtue of adopting the new principle of non-organisation at an election, has a second time succumbed before the spirit of Irish anti-landlordism. It is a little too bad for a gentleman who has got through a terrible apprenticeship of ridicule in the House, and has reached to the distinction of being able to get a hearing there when he speaks on matters about which he knows something, as he has wisely done during his second memberdom, to be put down by an unreasoning assembly, which was determined not to hear what promises of good were being brought to them from Cockaigne. Although probably skilled in governing the Irish Society of London, it is clear Mr. Cox's power fails him when he has to deal with Irish society in Ireland.

It may be a singular notion, but it is one which we have often felt steal over us, that, despite of the large share which Mr. Bright fills in the public eye, he is less adapted to be a member for Birmingham than his colleague, Mr. Scholefield. Struggling with, and, on principle, of course subduing, his natural combativeness, Mr. Bright is of the peace party, *par sang*, whereas Birmingham thrives most when the manufacture of muskets is most lively; and there have been horrid stories about that, rather than lose trade in those weapons, liberal-minded Birminghamites will not decline to supply Kaffirs or Russians, or any other belligerents with whom England is engaged in hostilities, with the refuse, of course, of their stock. As Mr. Scholefield is of Birmingham, native and by residence, he may be supposed to diverge from his colleague on the peace-at-any-price question, and therefore to more fitly represent the constituency. But as a member of Parliament he has many merits. He is an excellent Chairman of Committees; a skilful legislator, in the sense of concocting and conducting bills; and he is a remarkably fluent and agreeable though very infrequent speaker. There is a dash of gentlemanly laziness about him; and he always gives the idea that he could make a figure in politics and Parliament if he chose to take the trouble. We fancy that he must be admirably adapted for the performance of such a duty as that which he has lately been performing before his constituents—delivering an address at the opening of the session of a local institute in a town of such importance as that which he represents.

In the course of the summer some interest, we will hardly venture to say amusement, was caused by the publication of a letter addressed by the Speaker to General Peel. We do not mean that amusement was caused by the letter itself, but by the reason of its production. The fact was, that the gallant General having to address an agricultural audience in Huntingdonshire, and being at a loss for matter, probably by the force of the habit of all members during the Session, recurred for advice to the adviser-in-chief of the House: and the Speaker, perhaps, under the influence of his Parliamentary position, responded, and wrote down a very practical treatise on agricultural management, which the General paraded with capital effect at his county meeting. A day or two ago General Peel was again in the presence of a rural assembly, and did not make so good a display by half. But then, this time he was backed by Lord Robert Montagu, who was sure to make up all deficiencies, if it was possible to do so, by glibly prattling out the results of some studies of the week before, which is a way that some rising, or rather trying-to-rise, young statesmen have with them, and which is certainly not untrod by the *débonnaire* Lord Robert. There is no doubt that this noble scion of an illustrious line works hard in his vocation of a member of the Lower House; but, as yet, he has distinguished himself only by scintillations—sparks struck out here and there—and has by no means reached to a pervading blaze. He had improved a good deal last Session, and was evidently striving to get rid of a touch of dilettantism which hung about him, his method seeming to be to speak louder and faster than was formerly his wont. He is in palpable training, to his own satisfaction at least, for under-secretaryship.

Mr. Bentinck, of West Norfolk (it is necessary to be thus specific because there is another Mr. Bentinck, who is vigorously striving to hop into notoriety in the house), is apparently on a tour in his county. Last week we had to notice a speech of his, and again he calls for attention by his delivery of an exhaustive—in more senses than one—oration at King's Lynn. There was no public topic on which he did not debate, and which he did not attenuate; but he was really quaint, and exhibited all the qualities of perverse contradictoriness for which he is celebrated; and, apropos of the American question, he produced a studied "mot," to which we will do our little to procure that immortality which its author no doubt hoped to obtain for it. He laid it down that "humanity and civilisation are not compatible with democratic institutions."

It is with real regret that we find Mr. Henley stating to another Oxfordshire meeting before which he has appeared that he was so physically unable to attend as to be only able to crawl thither. He again talked, too, of his advancing years in a way which, to those who know him, verged on the pathetic. In these days of commonplace senatordom he could ill be spared in the House of Commons. In his speech he showed no want of vigour in pressing and illustrating his peculiar and in some degree eccentric opinions. He doubtless meant to make an impression when he argued that agriculture in its present improved condition owes nothing to free trade; but the question is, whether the farmers, who are said to be growing more knowing than their landlords, will readily accept that dogma.

A quiet, sensible, argumentative address from Mr. Roebuck is worth speaking of, on the principle of negation. A lecture which showed with neatness and simplicity that education is a good thing was relieved by only one characteristic flash—when Mr. Roebuck defined his Radicalism to be a desire not to pull down those who are up to a level with those who are down, but to lift those who are down to a place beside those who are up. Was this doctrine ever broached, we wonder, in those confidential conversations at Vienna and Paris, which the incarnation of Radicalism and of Englishmen has had the privilege to hold with Emperors hereditary and plebicistical, to coin a word for the nonce?

What a fortunate place Shepperton (a fresh-water fishing-village on the banks of the Thames somewhere in Middlesex, we believe) must have been last week, to have brought into conjunction the Chief Baron of the Exchequer and the only real representative of the maritime interests of England in Parliament! Need we name Mr. Lindsay?

Of members out of Parliament, there are three just now who are out for very excellent cause to themselves. Mr. Serjeant Pigott, Sir Roundell Palmer, and Mr. Collier, while undergoing the process of ejection, are no doubt experiencing sensations which, however joyous, must, we imagine—in the case of the two latter, at least—be tinged with a shade of regret at their owing their promotion to the circumstance of Sir William Atherton having been very nearly pushed out of the attorney-generalship.

The loss of the ship Scinde, from Cochin to London, is reported. The loss is heavy on the underwriters, to the extent of £120,000.

Enormous flocks of plover have made their appearance in Prince Edward Island, and they are being made an article of export to Boston, U.S. They are packed in ice in barrels.

The insurrection in San Domingo appears to be spreading. Strong reinforcements of troops have been sent from Havannah, as the insurgents were said to be bearing heavily on the Spanish forces.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

James Margoss, said to be the last of the veterans who fought under Admiral Rodney upon the 12th of April, 1782, died a few days ago.

Emanuel Charles Louis Godoy, known as Prince Emanuel Charles de Godoy, appeared at the Bankruptcy Court last week. He is the grandson of M. de Godoy, commonly called the "Prince of Peace," well known during the Peninsular War.

The proprietors of the Great Eastern met yesterday week to consider the course they ought to take in the present desperate position of their property. The directors had no definite "policy" to submit to the shareholders, who were told that it was for them to consider what should be done. After a good deal of discussion, in the course of which various propositions were put forward, it was determined to appoint a committee to inquire into the state of the company's affairs, who are to report to another meeting to be convened on Monday next.

The movement for the establishment of working-men's clubs prospers greatly. In all districts of the metropolis clubs are being established, and wherever they have been founded they have worked most successfully. On Tuesday evening a meeting to promote the establishment of a club in Southwark was held at the Albert Institute, Gravel-lane. Mr. G. A. Sala presided, and forcibly advocated the formation of the clubs. Mr. Washington Wilks and other gentlemen also spoke in support of the movement. Resolutions in accordance with the object of the meeting were adopted.

Last week the births of 1935 children—1037 boys and 898 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1853-62 the average number (corrected) was 1756. —— In the week that ended last Saturday 1274 deaths were registered in London. The average number of deaths in ten corresponding weeks (1853-62), with the omission of deaths from cholera in the fortieth week of 1854, and with a correction for increase of population, becomes 1159. There were twenty-two fatal cases of small-pox in the week, showing a further decrease on those of previous weeks. Scarlatina still prevails much, and shows a tendency to increase; the deaths from it rose to 154 last week. Phthisis was fatal in 160 cases.

The new central art-schools in connection with the Kensington Museum will be thrown open to the students on Monday next for the winter session. The male and female classes will be on separate floors, and in each series there will be separate rooms assigned for drawing, painting, and modelling, with a common lecture-room for both male and female classes. The whole series of buildings forms the north and west sides of the inner quadrangle of buildings, and is constructed on the plan which was approved of by the Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1860. The total number of schools and branches in connection with the central institution is 98, and of students 87,380, towards whose instruction the State contributes £38,550, being an average of 8s. 9¼d. for each student per annum.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works yesterday week the plans of the engineer for the embankment of the north side of the Thames from Waterloo Bridge to the east end of the Temple Gardens was sanctioned, and proposals were directed to be issued for contractors to tender estimates for the work. The western portion of the work had previously been tendered for. The engineer reported on the progress of the main drainage, from which it appeared that the outfall is now connected with some portions of the different levels, and is discharging their sewage into the sea at Barking; that the middle level, especially towards the east, may be said to be complete, and good progress is making on the others, with the exception of the northern lower level, which, of course, is dependent on the embankment scheme.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The Queen has appointed the Earl of Hopetoun to be Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of the shire of Linlithgow, in the room of the Earl of Rosebery, resigned.

Mr. Treherne, a Conservative, was on Thursday elected to represent Coventry in Parliament. The numbers at the close of the poll were—Treherne, 2245; Peel, 2096.

Yesterday week the foundation-stone of a new Wesleyan chapel was laid at Welshpool, Montgomeryshire, by J. Hazlehurst, Esq., of Runcorn.

A meeting was held in the City Courthouse, Limerick, last Saturday, for the purpose of devising means to give immediate and energetic effect to the Irish Fishery Act passed by the Legislature in the late Session.

The *Scotsman* announces the death of Mr. John Clark, "the last surviving member of the famous Westminster Whig Committee, in the proceedings of which, at the beginning of the present century, Paul Thelwall and Horne Tooke were so intimately concerned."

Mr. Roebuck, M.P. for Sheffield, who has been staying at Swanage, in Dorsetshire, delivered an address on "Education" in the Congregational Schoolroom in that place, on Thursday week, to a very crowded audience.

The twelfth anniversary of the Church of England Schoolmasters' Association was held at St. Edmund's Schools, Dudley, yesterday week, the Earl of Lichfield in the chair. There were also present Lord Lyttelton, the Ven. Archdeacon Hone (president), the Rev. J. P. Norris, one of her Majesty's inspectors of schools, and others.

On Saturday the Government Inspector gave his certificate for the opening on Monday of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway to Margate and Ramsgate. The line runs along the Kentish coast from Faversham to Herne Bay, Birchington, Margate, Broadstairs, and Ramsgate. The distance to the latter place is shortened by twenty-seven miles.

A little boy died at Wolverhampton, on Sunday, from having eaten a number of the berries of the deadly nightshade. Four other boys who had eaten some berries of the same description are seriously ill, but it is expected that they will recover.——A little girl, living at Worcester, died on Saturday last from eating the seeds of the laburnum, which had become mixed with Indian corn.

The Liverpool police last week apprehended a man, named James Anderson, who had a number of medals and insignia belonging to a K.C.B. in his possession. They have since discovered that the articles were stolen from the house of General Sir Richard J. H. Birell, K.C.B., who resides at No. 1, Hyde Park-terrace, London. The robbery was committed on the 20th of last month, the house being entered through a back window. The prisoner is under remand.

At the Hartley Institute, Southampton, on Monday, the inauguration lecture, in accordance with the will of the founder, was delivered by Dr. Bond, the principal of the institute, before a numerous and highly respectable audience. His subject was the solar spectrum, and he traced the discoveries respecting the nature of light from the decomposition of the solar ray by Sir Isaac Newton to the recent experiments of the German philosophers, which have revealed the composition of the solar atmosphere.

Samuel Hey Parker, a clerk, who disappeared from Liverpool, after having been intrusted with £2500 of his employer's money for banking purposes, has written from Birmingham to the firm—to the cashier and to a fellow-clerk—inclosing a £500 note in each letter. In his letter to the "governors" he states that he intends to retain £1000 to defray his expenses on a tour of pleasure, first in Wales and afterwards in America. Such intentions, however, have been frustrated by his apprehension at Salisbury on Wednesday.

The north-eastern line of the new fortifications for Plymouth will, according to the *Western Morning News*, be commenced shortly. Indeed, arrangements for clearances along the proposed line from the Tamar, opposite Saltash, to the Plym at Crabtree, are in progress; and it is expected that the masonry-work will be commenced very soon in the parish of St. Budeaux, where there will be a strong and large fort, which will be connected by roads, walls, and outworks with a second fort which is to be built at Castle Hill, Knockersknowle, and that will have works to connect it with the third large fort, which it is proposed to build at Crabtree.

The tenth annual conference and anniversary of the Southern Counties Adult Education Society opened its proceedings at the Townhall, Devizes, on Tuesday—William Ewart, Esq., M.P., in the chair. There were also present the Hon. and Rev. S. Best; Mr. Danby Seymour, M.P.; Mr. Wyndham Portal, and a number of county gentlemen. Papers on educational subjects were read at the morning meeting by the Rev. D. O. Wilson, Mr. Buckmaster, Mr. Fyfe, Mr. Carnegie, and Mr. Thompson. In the evening there was a public distribution of medals and rewards to the pupils of night schools and a discussion on the papers which had been read at the morning meeting. The proceedings terminated with a soirée.

On Sunday the brig Sir Colin Campbell, of Whitby, was seen making for Rye Harbour, with a signal of distress flying, about three p.m. It was blowing a gale from the south-west, and there was a heavy sea running at the time. The life-boat of the National Life-boat Institution stationed at this place was immediately manned and launched, and proceeded to the vessel. When about two lengths from the brig the life-boat met the crew in their long-boat, and, the captain not liking to cross the bar in his own boat, owing to the high surf, the crew, six in number, were taken into the life-boat and safely landed in Rye Harbour. After bringing the crew of the brig ashore the life-boat returned to the vessel, and, with the crews of two galleys, assisted to lighten her; and the next tide, the weather moderating, the vessel was got off the bar and brought into harbour.

The annual distribution of prizes and certificates to the successful candidates at the examinations of the Museum of Irish Industry, Dublin, for the session of 1862-3, took place on Thursday evening in the theatre of the museum, which was crowded by a respectable audience. The Lord Lieutenant honoured the occasion with his presence, and on the platform was a large number of ladies and gentlemen. When the prizes had been distributed, Sir R. Kane thanked Lord Carlisle for his kindness in attending and taking part in the proceedings. The noble Lord, in rising to address the assembly, was greeted with loud and hearty cheers. Alluding to the discussions in Parliament relative to the museum, and the expediency of amalgamating it with the Royal Dublin Society, he said that his opinion had always been given in favour of this institution, the officers of which were able and eminent men, doing well and conscientiously the work set before them.

MR. GLAISHER'S FIFTEENTH BALLOON ASCENT.

Mr. Glaisher has published an account of his recent ascent from Wolverhampton in Mr. Coxwell's balloon, the fifteenth for scientific purposes. The report contains matter of importance to scientific men, but general readers will also peruse it with interest on account of the curiously minute and graphic picture he draws of the ever-shifting panorama of clouds into the bosom of which he ascended, and they will admire the courage, promptitude, and presence of mind which enabled him to pilot his way safely to the earth, in the midst of the storm of wind which blew as he descended, and which tore the large balloon almost into ribbons.

Mr. Glaisher says his ascents have usually been made in the summer months, but it is desirable that they should be made at all seasons. He ascended on the 31st of March last (the time of the spring equinox), and the present ascent was undertaken at the desire of the British Association, who wished to have observations at the time of the autumnal equinox, for comparison.

"The balloon (says Mr. Glaisher) left at 7h. 43m. In two minutes we were 500 ft. above the earth, 1000 ft. at 7h. 47m., 2000 ft. at 7h. 52m., two miles at 8h. 30m., about 2¼ miles from 8h. 45m. to 9h. 8m., near 2¾ miles from 9h. 15m. to 9h. 23m., and reached the highest point—viz., 3¼ miles—at 9h. 33m. On descending we were 2¾ miles high from 9h. 33m. to 9h. 52m., 2½ miles at 9h. 59m., two miles at 10h. 4m., 1½ mile at 10h. 9m., one mile at 10h. 13m., 5000 ft. only at 10h. 15½m., 1000 ft. at 10h. 23m., and on the ground at 10h. 30m.

"On leaving the sky was cloudy, with the wind south-west, varying to west-south-west. On looking down there was a general mist; higher up it appeared in very straight lines in some places and diffused in others. When at the height of one mile, although we had passed through no clouds, a general layer of clouds was below and clouds were very high above. The balloon was quite full at a mile in height. Above this there were a few faint gleams of light. On passing above two miles we could see two distinct layers of clouds below us and dense clouds still above. The view here was much above my powers of description. There was present every variety of cloud, in some places most harmoniously grouped; but the very hasty glances and but few moments I could spare from my instruments, do not enable me to do justice to so grand a scene. In some places white cumuli clouds appeared resting on the ground, like huge swans; a different kind of cumulus detached had somewhat the appearance of a simultaneous discharge of heavy ordnance. In one place I counted twelve of these, and in another thirty. No sun was shining upon us, but between the first and second layer the sun was shining, and the illuminated earth looked like a beautiful garden. Some slate-coloured clouds were curved, resting on a base of cumulus. On some clouds there was a beautiful blue tinge; over some portions of the landscape a deep violet tinge. The shadows of high clouds upon low mist were very fine. Mist was seen rising vertically from the earth, and smoke from towns and villages to the height of a mile, but with very little horizontal motion. On descending, the shadow of the balloon traversing the fields and roads was very dark and intense. At this time, while passing over the fields, we disturbed a very large number of hares and several foxes, which ran wildly away. Not a single partridge rose, although we afterwards learned they were numerous."

It will be remembered that the descent was a very rough one, the balloon being torn. Mr. Glaisher thus describes it:—

"The balloon on leaving was loaded with moisture, and rose slowly; when at the height of one mile we had to part with sand to keep us on that level, and afterwards more to enable us to ascend. At 8h. 2m. the temperature was 32 deg., ice beginning to form all over the balloon, and as we rose slowly there were frequent jerks or cracks coming from the balloon, causing much anxiety and the utmost watchfulness. When the temperature was 25 deg., Mr. Coxwell agitated a thermometer in the neck of the balloon and found the temperature of the gas was 29 deg. As soon as the gas became clear we anxiously and minutely examined the interior of the balloon for any rents, but fortunately found it sound everywhere. When the sun shone on the balloon an ascending power was given, and then we knew we could reach the desired elevation of five or six miles; but directly afterwards we saw the coast from Yarmouth nearly to Hull, with the indentation of the Wash, towards which we found we were moving, and whence, at an estimated distance, we were then ten miles. A consultation was held, and it was plain we must descend.

"The valve was opened, but the balloon rose, and it required a very free use of the valve to get the balloon to turn, to descend. As we came down the wind changed, blowing towards the north, passed north of Grantham, and then moved with great rapidity towards Sleaford. At this time we saw the trees greatly agitated, and it was evident that the descent would be a rough one. I packed up the instruments with wadding, and we both prepared for some bumps. When at the elevation of 150 ft., passing very quickly, we had to throw out sand to avoid a farmhouse, and could not come down where we wished. An open country was before us; the grapnel failed to hold, and broke through a hedge; we struck the earth, and rebounded to strike again; the grapnel passed through the light earth without exercising any influence; we broke through a hedge, and everything loose in the car bounded about, much to our discomfiture. The balloon stood the beating about wonderfully, and no rent appeared at all till she came violently down on the earth, when we perceived a long tear come up from the place where she struck on the ground. The two sides stood out like wings. All the upper part of the balloon remained until finally a great rent passed up to the valve, when I expected all would drop down; but for the space of a minute the great valve, with its heavy springs, held fifty feet high in the air, whilst the whole balloon opened out in one immense sheet, and, kitelike, kept up for perhaps not more than a minute—to me it appeared a much more considerable length of time; it then gradually fell to the ground. It was most painful to see the noble balloon which had carried us so well so much injured. I opened my packages to see, as I expected, the débris of all the instruments, but, to my intense surprise, discovered but few broken, the greater part remaining uninjured. As to ourselves, we had, of course, a few bruises, but none of any consequence. The inconveniences of this descent were, perhaps, as small as could be expected in morning ascents made about the time of the equinox."

Mr. Glaisher furnishes his usual observations on the changes of temperature, &c. He also made special observations with regard to the actinometric effect of the sun's rays, and the reading of the blackened bulb thermometer, with its bulb in the sun's rays. Also with regard to ozone, regarding which he says:—

"Ozone papers, by Mr. Lowe, of different proportions, were abundantly spread about the rigging, and were not coloured at all throughout the journey. Ozone powders, by Mr. Lowe, made of wheat starch and iodide of potassium, mixed three months ago, were slightly tinged when first opened, and were unchanged at the height of one mile; it then increased in colour, and continued to increase till noticed at 9h. 57m., when it was as dark as 4 on a scale of 10."

Dost Mahomed died on the 29th of May last, and the news of his death reached England by telegraph through Persia on the 23rd of June, but it was not known in India until the 1st of July.

On Tuesday week the festival to commemorate the five-hundredth anniversary of the union of the Tyrol with Austria commenced at Innspruck. At eleven in the morning the procession of riflemen and sharpshooters of all kinds commenced its march. In the procession, which was of an historical character, there were groups wearing the costumes and bearing the arms of sharpshooters from the Middle Age upwards. Then followed the veterans of 1796, 1805, and 1809, the deputies of the Diet, the municipal authorities, &c. Among the more remarkable objects which were carried in the procession were the flag of Andrew Hofer, and the shield of honour in silver, given by the Austrian army to the Tyrol, and which will be the first prize in the shooting-match. Crowds of riflemen from all parts of the Tyrol have arrived at Innspruck, and also from the archduchy of Austria, from Styria, and from the Grand Duchy of Baden. The men from Trent and the south from the district of Ampezzo, where Italian is spoken, entered Innspruck preceded by a federal German banner.

THE NATURE AND PROPERTIES OF MILK is the subject of a long article, by Professor Vœlcker, in the new number of the *Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England*. We give a few notes of the scientific part. Water being 1000; the specific gravity of good cow's milk is 1030; woman's milk, 1020; goat's and ewe's milk, 1035 to 1042; ass's milk, 1019. Under the microscope milk appears as a transparent fluid, in which float innumerable small, round or egg-shaped globules, the so-called milk globules, which consist of thin shells of curd or casein, inclosing the fatty matters. The fats of butter separated from these globules, the fluid is a perfect solution of curd or casein albumen, milk sugar, and mineral matters—100 parts of casein, according to Professor Vœlcker's analysis, consists of carbon, 53·57; hydrogen, 7·14; nitrogen, 15·41; oxygen, 22·93; sulphur, 1·11; phosphorus, 0·74. Pure casein of milk is precisely the same as legumin, the casein of plants, and possesses the same physical and chemical properties. The sugar of milk is composed of carbon, 40; hydrogen, 6·66; oxygen, 53·34. The mineral matters of milk comprise the phosphates of lime, magnesia, and peroxide of iron; the chlorides of potassium and sodium; and free soda. By churning cream, the casein shells of the milk globules are broken and their contents made into butter; of which, when pure, palmitin, with a little stearine, constitutes about 68 per cent. The peculiar flavour and colour of butter are due to the presence of about 2 per cent of odoriferous oils—butyrin, caproin, and caprylin. The more perfectly the fragments of the casein shells are removed from the butter the better it will keep, since their presence occasions the formation of certain volatile, uncombined fatty acids, which spoil the flavour of butter and render it unwholesome. Dr. Vœlcker dwells at some length on the best dairy arrangements, &c. With respect to the adulteration of milk, he expresses his belief in the list of ingredients stated to be thus employed (such as sheep's brains, chalk, &c.). For the measurement of the adulteration with water, so generally used for this purpose, he describes various lactometers, &c.

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NATIONAL SPORTS.

WEDNESDAY'S racing opened with a walk over for Mr. Ten Broeck; and the succeeding race, the Fifteenth Triennial Produce Stakes, wherein Tornado, a moderate filly, defeated the Ranger (who was third) at weight for sex by three lengths, was also carried off by the popular American. In the St. Leger Stakes Mr. Savile's horse, however, had it all his own way with such animals as Early Purl and Sandford; but the performance could scarcely be said to add freshness to the Grand Prize of Paris laurels. At the meeting of the Jockey Club on Wednesday that autocratic body had an accession of fresh blood in the persons of the Duke of St. Albans, Lord Rendlesham, the Earl of Durham, Viscount Newport, Lord George Manners, and Captain Douglas Lane. The Marquis of Hastings is up for the ballot at the next general meeting, which takes place in the Second October Meeting.

The Queen's Guineas stood first on the card for Thursday. Isoline and Harlequin were the only two mentioned in the betting, being almost equal favourites. The result justified the opinion of the Ring, as the Goodwood Cup victress was just able to get home, after a most severe and punishing race. It seems to be the fate of this crack mare to be subjected to the application of whip and spur, as witness her race with Millionaire for her Majesty's Plate at Goodwood. The success of Ely in the Sixteenth Triennial Produce Stakes was a regular poser to those who believed themselves in the secret of his recent previous running. Even his owner and the stable could not make it out, in proof of which they had next to nothing on the colt. After the race he was backed at 25 to 1 (taken freely) for the Derby. The Handicap Sweepstakes for two-year-olds which followed produced sixteen runners, and Land of the West, a West Australian, landed a whole argosy of stable money. The Rutland Stakes destroyed the hopes of the backers of Claremont for the Derby, unless, indeed, it turn out that the colt was off, as otherwise such an animal as Acolyte could not run away with the race as she did. Friday's racing has scarcely ever any interest attaching to it to keep the bulk of visitors at Newmarket. The sweepstakes of 30 sovs. each, over the T.Y.C., again showed the form of the French-bred Fille de l'Air, as she beat a respectable field without ever being extended. The October Handicap produced a field of twenty-one. The Monk was hardly mentioned in the betting until the very last, and so completely did he have the race in hand after descending the hill that he came in and won with ease, beating Mr. Sutton's Man-at-Arms by a length and a half. Upon the whole, the Newmarket First October Meeting of 1863 was as successful as any of its predecessors.

The Edinburgh and Lothians' Raceclub Meeting took place over the Musselburgh course last week. The Lothian Handicap, on Wednesday, was carried off by Mr. Merry's Knave repeating his victory in the Queen's Guineas on Thursday. Oldminster was intended by his owner to have contested the latter prize, but, being booked for Inveresk, the railway company sent him to *Inverness* instead.

COVENTRY RACES AND STEEPLECHASES.—TUESDAY.

Coventry Handicap.—Tourist, 1. Rockley, 2. Fontenoy, 3.
Military Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Grey Friar, 1. Badger, 2. Maniac, 3.
Handicap Hurdle Race of 25 sovs.—Jacob, 1. Portland, 2.
Hunters' Hurdle Race.—Miss Amy, 1. Master Oliver, 2. The Widow, 3.
Godiva Steeplechase.—Harriet Watts, 1. It's All over, 2. Nike, 3.

BEDFORD RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

Preparation Stakes.—Middlewatch, 1. Baron of Avon, 2. Reserve, 3.
Two-year old Stakes.—Soumise, 1. Faith, 2. Vandervelde, 3.
Town Stakes.—Atlas, 1. Baliverne, 2. Pounce, 3.
Bedfordshire Stakes.—Gibraltar, 1. Lord of Linne, 2. Tourist, 3.
Consolation Stakes.—Rubini, 1. Zeloo, 2. Supple, 3.

THURSDAY.

Hunters' Stakes.—Rockley, 1. Pounce, 2. Devotee, 3.
Scurry Handicap.—Miss Julia, 1. Xurullo, 2.
Selling Stakes.—Prescription, 1. Polonaise, 2. Salvioni, 3.
Stratton Park Stakes.—Equinox, 1. Margery, 2. Zeloo, 3.
Queen's Plate.—Gibraltar, 1. Blondin, 2.

ROYAL CALEDONIAN HUNT AND PERTH MEETING.—WEDNESDAY.

Caledonian Handicap.—Joey Jones, 1. Donne Canne, 2. Picco, 3.
Plate of 40 sovs.—Unfashionable Beauty, 1. Sarah Ann, 2. Alice, 3.
Caledonian St. Leger.—Alice walked over.
Welter Stakes.—Sarah Ann, 1. Sherwood, 2. Fernando, 3.

LATEST BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S ON THURSDAY.

CESAREWITCH.—7 to 1 agst Lioness (t), 8 to 1 agst Drummer Boy (t), 8 to 1 agst Limosina (t), 15 to 1 agst Umpire (t), 20 to 1 agst Emblem (t), 25 to 1 agst Buckenham (t), 27 to 1 agst Fantail (t), 30 to 1 agst Romanoff (t), 30 to 1 agst Hurricane (t), 33 to 1 agst Sandford (t).

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—12 to 1 agst Catch-'em-Alive (t), 12 to 1 agst Limosina (t), 33 to 1 agst Cairngarie (t).

THE CEDARS OF LEBANON.

THE Cedars grow on a rocky knoll lying in the embrace of a great semicircular basin in the mountain side. They stand alone, as best befits them, without any other tree near. About 400 of them remain, but only a few of these heard the sound of Herman and his axe-bearing host. If these few had been more accessible, I believe the modern Hermans would soon have demolished them. They all stand within a very small circuit, and the seven oldest are called "the Apostles." These seven alone are believed to be real ancients—i. e., to date from a time before "the Kings of Israel, mighty wise and strong." They stand in the centre of the whole group, surrounded and guarded by their descendants and kinsfolk. The natives almost worship these trees, and ascribe to them a sentient existence. They hold an annual festival beneath their branches, which, being now near at hand, we have been strongly persuaded by the chief of a neighbouring village to stay and witness. All the world and his wife comes up to it; and the feast, though nominally a religious one, is said to lead to a good deal of irregularity. So it is now, as of old, when the Prophet accused the people of "asking counsel of stocks," "they sacrifice upon the tops of the mountains, and burn incense upon the hills, under oaks, and poplars, and elms, because the shadow thereof is good." It is, however, a glorious place for solemn worship—truly a temple not made with hands—in the bosom of the great hills and beneath the shade of trees pregnant with solemn associations of the past. For, as Bryant says—

> The groves were God's first temples. Ere man learned
> To hew the shaft, or lay the architrave,
> And spread the r of above them—ere he framed
> The lofty vault to gather and roll back
> The sound of anthems; then, in darkling wood,
> Amid the cool and silence, he knelt down
> And offered to the Mightiest solemn thanks
> And supplications.

From the blazing sun of mid-day you dive into the deep shadow of these noble trees, as into a river of cool water. The huge boles, some of them measuring between forty and fifty feet in circumference, send forth to a great distance their fantastically-twisted branches, laden with mighty cones. The lofty tops shoot high up towards heaven, and when in their august presence we imagine the whole mountain covered, as it once was, by such giants, we can well comprehend how the cedars of Lebanon should be so often used in Scripture as emblems of strength, and majesty, and glory.—*Good Words.*

THE FOCAL ADJUSTMENT OF THE EYE has been made the subject of a series of experiments by Mr. Barnard Proctor, of Newcastle. The results appear in the *Philosophical Magazine* for October. The following apparatus was employed:—Upon a pair of parallel wooden rods a stage was made to slide; the stage consisted of two flat pieces of wood, at right angles to each other; the vertical one carrying a test-object, and the horizontal one a taper. The light, being on the stage with the test-object, gave it a constant illumination, as they both move together. The eye being placed at one end of the rods, the object was between it and the light. The object consisted of a slip of glass coated with a thin film of silver or other material, upon which fine lines may be scratched so as to transmit light; on this surface is drawn a cross, consisting of fine double lines, the width between the double lines being varied according to the observer and the nature of the experiment in hand. The focus was considered to be accurate when the fine double lines were perceived to be double; and the adjustment was considered imperfect when the cross appeared to consist of misty lines, or a multiplicity of lines. The test-object for ascertaining the revolving power of the eye consisted of two lines diverging at a very acute angle, and supplied with an index, showing how many thousandths of an inch space there were between the lines at any part of their length. This object being made to slide behind the perforation in the upright portion of the stage, commencing at the end where the space is greatest, it was pushed towards the narrow end till the lines just ceased to be distinguishable as two. The number of thousandths was then read off as an indication of the resolving power of the eye. With this apparatus the power of various eyes was tried, and found to vary very much, which differences are noted in a tabular form. Although the adjustment of the eye is only partly under command of the will, yet the power over it was found to increase by practice, several of the observers being able easily to obtain a focus at the end of a few experiments, which they could not do readily at the commencement; and they also gained a facility in deciding when the test-object was in perfect focus or the best attainable focus. The different observers the appearance of a line out of focus varied, being either a faint band with clear edges, a line with misty edges, or a band of two or more lines. A line in focus appeared to one observer like multiple lines; beyond focus, like a line with softened edges. For further interesting details we must refer our readers to the article itself.

THE DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE.

The usual weekly meeting of the executive committee was held on Monday at the Townhall, Manchester, the Earl of Derby presiding. The hon. secretary reported that £562 0s. 4d. had been received during the week, and that the balance in the bank was £203,072. One parcel of clothing (specially appropriated) had also been received. It was resolved to make an appeal to the public for donations of clothing, which will be greatly needed during the ensuing winter by the factory operatives, who will be employed on works undertaken under the Act of last Session. The returns collected by the Central Relief Committee continue to show an improvement in the condition of the cotton-manufacturing districts. In the last week of September, 257,942 operatives were working full time, and 160,935 working short time, whilst 104,198 were wholly unemployed. Comparing these figures with the tables furnished at the close of the month of August we find that the number out of work has decreased by 14,702, while the number on full time has increased by 25,536. Mr. Farnall presented his report, which stated that there was a decrease in the number of persons receiving parochial relief in twenty-seven unions in the cotton-manufacturing districts, as compared with the number so relieved in the previous week, of 1221. The Poor-law Board has already received applications for grants under the Public Works Act amounting in the whole to £1,000,000.

The fortnightly meeting of the London committee was held yesterday week, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor. The total receipts, including interest, were reported to be £511,495, of which sum £145,172 had been already remitted to the affected districts for distribution. During the past fortnight £79 had been received, of which £63 was from our colonies. Grants were made for remittance to Ashton-under-Lyne, £1000; Stockport, £200; Hurst, £100; and smaller sums to other places: making together £2089.

The Emperor of Russia has arrived at the château of Orienda, on the southern coast of the Crimea. His Majesty will not return to St. Petersburg, it is thought, for several weeks.

The Public Schools are agitating for laws to be laid down for matches at football. It appears that Eton, Harrow, Westminster, Rugby, and indeed every public school has peculiar laws for the game, so that it is impossible to play a satisfactory match between any two of them.

Letters from Port-au-Prince announce that President Geffrard opened the Session of the new Parliament of the Haytian Republic on the 9th ult. by a speech in which, after expressing his regret that the systematic opposition of the last Parliament had rendered a dissolution absolutely necessary, he declared his conviction that the present Parliament, forgetting all personal questions, would zealously aid him and his Government in promoting the welfare of the country. He stated that the foreign relations of the Republic continued on the most friendly footing, that perfect tranquillity prevailed at home, that the Ministers would shortly bring forward the Budget for 1864, and also introduce several important bills necessary to consolidate the credit and insure the prosperity of their country. To these matters he called their earnest attention, and trusted that Providence would favour their efforts to promote the public welfare.

MOSELLE WINES.—There are no red wines grown on the Moselle. They all come under the designation of white, which is applied in common to every variety of the delicate straw-tinted wines. It is here, at Trarbach, that the moselle mousseux is to be procured in the highest perfection. The manufacture of sparkling wines is of modern date in Germany, the first experiment of that kind having been made not more than forty years ago, at Esslingen and Heilbronn, from the inferior Neckar grape. It has since expanded into a considerable trade, and is now carried on extensively at Hockheim, Mayence, and Coblentz. In 1861 the sale of sparkling hock and Moselle was estimated at one million bottles, which, although only about a tenth of the sale of champagne, may be regarded as a decided evidence of the rapid advance they have made in public favour. But he who desires to have the genuine sparkling wine on his table must take a little trouble to secure it. When the best class of grape is selected for the purpose, a wine is produced equal to the highest range of champagne; but the German manufacturers sometimes resort to the same process for the sake of passing off their inferior wines under the palatable disguise of sweetness and effervescence. It is well known also that large quantities of the poorest German wines are imported into France for the purpose of being converted into champagne; a piece of roguery which is balanced on the German side by the sale of German wines as veritable champagne, with French labels, brands, and bottles. A still worse imposition is practised in France, where a spurious sparkling moselle is manufactured, and sold in German bottles, bearing the names of fictitious German firms. To escape these frauds you must obtain your wine through firms on the Continent of established reputation, or, still better, from the growers, if you can find out who they are. The names of the growers are, in fact, the brands of the genuine wine, and I am sorry my information on this point is scanty. As it is difficult to obtain the best qualities of any of these wines in small quantities, the safest course is for a few private persons to unite and purchase a whole piece direct from the vineyard, by which they will be sure not only of getting the pure wine, but of getting it at the most moderate price.—*Victoria Magazine.*

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

CONSIDERABLE heaviness has prevailed in the market for Home Stocks, arising chiefly from the re-assertion of the German Diet to invade Holstein. The purchases on account of the public have been unusually limited, and a fall of fully ¼ per cent has taken place in the value of Consols. Exchequer Bills, however, have been steady in price.

There has been a very active demand for money both at the Bank of England and in the open market. Repayments have been made to the India Council of £2,000,000 lent by them some time since on Government Securities, and which amount has been disbursed among the holders of the Debentures falling due this week. In Lombard-street the best bills are now done as follows:—

Thirty days' bills,	.. ..	4	per cent.	Four months'	4¼ per cent.
Sixty days' ..	.. ..	4¼	„	Six months'	4½ „
Three months' ..	.. ..	4¼	„		

On the Continent capital has been in improved request, and the quotations are well supported. The rates in the leading cities are:—

	Bank rate, per cent.	Open market, per cent.		Bank rate.	Open market.
Paris ..	4 ..	3½	Amsterdam	3 ..	3
Vienna ..	5 ..	5	Turin ..	5 ..	5
Berlin ..	4 ..	3½	Brussels ..	4 ..	3½
Frankfort ..	3 ..	2½	Hamburg ..	— ..	3½
			St. Petersburg	6 ..	8

A Brazilian loan of £3,000,000, in a Four-and-a-Half per Cent Stock, at 88, has been announced. It is required chiefly to pay off the 5 per cent loans due in January and April next.

The Council for India have disposed of £400,000 in bills on the various presidencies. The applications within the limits—Is 11½d. per rupee on Calcutta and Madras, and Is. 11¾d. on Bombay—amounted to £1,210,000.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent was declared.

The Land Mortgage Bank of India has been started under the auspices of the General Credit Company. The capital is £2,000,000, and the sole object of the company is to make advances upon land in the East. The rate per annum touched 3½ per cent.

Nearly £700,000 in bullion has arrived from various quarters, and several parcels of gold have been disposed of to the Bank of England. Over £500,000 has been withdrawn for Turkey.

The Anglo-Austrian Bank, with a capital of £2,000,000, is announced. Another bank entitled the East London Bank, has been started.

Formal proceedings have been taken in the Court of Bankruptcy to wind up the Great Ship Company.

The Silver Market is steady. Bars have sold at 61½d. per ounce.

The Foreign Exchanges show very little alteration, compared with last week.

American Securities have met a full market, and prices have given way. Virginia Six per Cents have marked 39; Atlantic and Great Western, 76; Erie Seven per Cents, 70; and Illinois 100-dollar Shares, 17½ discount.

Consols were somewhat drooping on Monday, with a very inactive market. They were done at 93¾ ⅞ for Money, an 93¾ ½ for the November Account; Reduced and New Three per Cents left off at 91⅞ ½; Bank stock, for Account, 240 to 237; India Bonds, 18s. to 22s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, par to 3s. prem. On Tuesday Consols marked 93¾ ⅞; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91⅞ ½; India Stock, 236; Ditto Five per Cents, 108¾; Ditto Five per Cent Rupee Paper, 107½; Ditto Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 117¼ to 116½; Exchequer Bills, par to 3s. prem. On the following day Consols were 93 to ⅞ for Money, and 93¾ ⅞ for Time; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91⅞ ½; Long Annuities, 14½; India Five per Cents, 104¾ ⅞; Ditto Bonds, 18s. to 22s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, par to 3s. prem.; India Stock was 224; and the Rupee Paper, 107¾ and 116½. On Thursday the market was flat. Consols, for Money, sold at 93⅛; for November, 93¼ ⅛; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91½ ¼; and Exchequer Bills, par; India Five per Cent Stock realised 105¾ ¾.

There has been less firmness in the market for Mexican and Greek Stocks, and prices have given way. Most other Foreign Securities have ruled inactive. Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents have marked 91; Chilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 87½; Equador, 16½; Greek, 37½; Ditto, Coupons, 17½; Italian Railway, 81½; Mexican Three per Cents, 43½; New Granada, 16 ex div.; Ditto, Land Warrants, 8; Portuguese Three per Cents, 49½; Russian Three per Cents, 59; Ditto, Five per Cents, 1862, 93½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 89½; Spanish Three per Cents, 54½; Ditto, Passive, 35½; Ditto, Certificates, 14; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 95; Ditto, Small, 72; Ditto, 1862, 71; Venezuela Three per Cents, 26½; Ditto, Six per Cents, 61½; and Italian Five per Cents, 72½.

A large business has been transacted in Joint-Stock Bank Shares, and in several instances the quotations have improved:—Agra and United Service have realised 117; Alliance, 20½; Bank of Otago, 11½; Bank of Queensland, 15½; Bank of Wales, 9; Bank of New Zealand, 12½; Brazilian and Portuguese, 8½; British and American Exchange, 15; Chartered of British Columbia, 12½; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 39½; Consolidated, 10½; Continental, 10; English, Belgian, and Netherlands, 3; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 24; Hindustan, China, and Japan, 20½; Imperial, 23½; Imperial Ottoman, 19½; London and Brazilian, 20; London Chartered of Australia, 3½; London and Colonial 9½; London and County, 54½; London and Middlesex, 10; London and Northern, 12½; London and South-Western, 9½; London and Westminster, 7½; National of Liverpool, 15½; Provincial of Ireland, 93; Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi, 6½; Standard of British South Africa, New, 18½; Union of England and France, 10½; and Union of London, 3½.

Colonial Government Securities have been in fair average request. The leading quotations are as follow:—Canada Six per Cents, 1877-81, 105; Ditto Five per Cents, 94; Cape Six per Cents 114; Mauritius Six per Cents, 1874, 103½; New South Wales Five per Cents, 102¾; Nova Scotia Six per Cents, 104½; South Australian Six per Cents, 113½; and Victoria Six per Cents, 111¾ ex div.

The Miscellaneous Market has ruled firm. British Iron have sold at 5; Crystal Palace, 40½; Ditto Debentures, 117; Electric Telegraph, 105; General Credit and Finance of London, 5½; Hudson's Bay, 22½; International Financial Society, 13½; Joint Stock Discount, 6¾ ex New; London Financial Association, 14½; Madras Irrigation and Canal, 3½; Natal Land, 5½; National Discount, 9½; Norfolk's Coal and Iron New, 3; North British Australasian, 4½; Quebracho Land, &c., 2½; Rio de Janeiro City Improvements, 27½; and South African Investment, 4½.

The dealings in the Railway Share Market have been to a fair average extent, and no change of importance has taken place in the quotations. The following are Thursday's official closing prices:—

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Bristol and Exeter, 85; Caledonian 111¾; Great Eastern, 51½; Ditto, A Stock, 104½; Ditto, East Anglian Stock, 9½; Great Northern, 126½; Great Western, 67½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 111½; London, Chatham, and Dover, 15½; London and North-Western, 172; Metropolitan, 114½; Ditto, New, 7½; Midland, 128½; North British, 53½; Ditto, Scrip, 8½; North London, 113½; Scottish North-Eastern, Aberdeen Stock, 64½; South-Eastern, 90½; Stockton and Darlington, 29½.

Preference Shares.—Great Eastern Six per Cent (30)½; Great Northern Five per Cent 107½; Great Western, Four per Cent, 91; Ditto, West Midland, Oxford, 129; Midland, Bristol and Birmingham, 138½; North-Eastern, G. N. E. Purchase, 109.

Lines Leased at Fixed Rentals.—London, Tilbury, and Southend, 103; Midland, Bradford, 96.

British Possessions.—Cape Town and Dock, 10½ ex int.; East Indian 108; Grand Trunk of Canada, 1st Preference, 20½; Ditto, 2nd Pref., 70; Great Indian Peninsula, 106½; Great Southern of India, 10½; Great Western of Canada, 17½; Madras Fire per Cents, 103½; Scinde 107½; Delhi, 106½.

Foreign.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 9; Bahia and San Francisco, 2½; Ottoman, 12½; Rio de Janeiro and San Francisco, 14½; Sambre and Meuse, 10½; San Paulo, 22½; South Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian, 22½; Tu in and Savona, 3; Ditto, 16½.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending October 7, shows the following results, when compared with the preceding statement:—

An increase of circulation of ..	£231,660	An increase of other Securities of	£ 79,418
An increase of public deposits of ..	249,871	A decrease of bullion of	421,448
A decrease of other deposits of ..	822,818	An increase of reserve of	6,100
A decrease of Govt. Securities of ..	257	A decrease of reserve of	673,313

The total circulation is £22,545,107. Public deposits amount to £9,510,057; and private deposits to £12,730,042. Securities are £33,922,761; and the stock of bullion is £14,858,957.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Oct. 5.—The supply of English wheat on offer here to-day was very moderate, and most kinds were disposed of somewhat freely, at full prices. Fine foreign wheats were quite as dear as last week; but inferior qualities met a dull inquiry, at barely late rates. In floating cargoes of grain very little was passing. There was a fair sale for both English and foreign barley, at the late decline in value. Malt, however, was very inactive, on former terms. Good round oats moved off steadily, other kinds slowly, at last week's currency. Both beans and peas commanded more attention, at full prices. The flour trade was steady.

Oct. 7.—Most kinds of produce changed hands slowly to-day; nevertheless, Monday's prices were supported.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, new, 40s. to 45s.; ditto, white, 41s. to 47s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 41s. to 45s.; rye, 32s. to 34s.; grinding barley, 26s. to 28s.; distilling ditto, 29s. to 32s.; malting ditto, 28s. to 34s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s. to 66s.; brown ditto, 56s. to 57s.; Kingston and Ware, 60s. to 66s.; Chevalier, 66s. to 68s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s. to 22s.; potato ditto, 22s. to 26s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 18s. to 22s.; ditto, white, 16s. to 23s.; tick beans, 33s. to 33s.; grey peas, 34s. to 36s.; maple, 38s. to 40s.; white, 37s. to 38s.; boilers, 38s. to 39s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 40s. to 43s.; town households, 36s. to 38s.; country marks, 27s. to 30s. per 280lb. American, 19s. to 23s. per barrel; French, 26s. to 29s. per sack.

Seeds.—Winter tares are dull, and the turn lower. All other seeds rule inactive, but not cheaper. Cakes support former terms.

Linseed, English, crushing, 64s. to 69s.; Calcutta, 64s. to 65s.; hempseed, 44s. to 46s. per quarter; coriander, 10s. to 19s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 10s. to 14s.; white ditto, 11s. to 12s.; tares, 5s. 6d. to 6s. per bushel; English rapeseed, 60s. to 64s. per quarter. Linseed cakes English, £9 10s. to £10 5s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £10 15s.; rape cakes, £6 to £6 12s. per ton; canary, 56s. to 58s. per quarter; red clover seed, 38s. to 44s.; white ditto, 54s. to 58s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6½d. per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 42s. 3d.; barley, 35s. 4d.; oats, 19s. 8d.; rye, 31s.; beans, 37s. 11d.; peas, 36s. 7d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 44s. 1d.; barley, 34s. 11d.; oats, 21s. 2d.; rye, 33s. 3d.; beans, 38s.; peas, 35s. 7d.

English Grain Sold last Week.—Wheat, 119,055; barley, 70,405; oats, 14,311; rye, 489; beans, 3868; peas, 1515 quarters.

Tea.—The public sales held this week have gone off slowly, and, in some instances, the quotations have had a drooping tendency. Privately, the market is rather heavy.

Sugar.—A large business has been passing in raw qualities, at 6d. to 1s. per cwt. more money. Barbadoes has realised 32s. 6d. to 39s. 6d.; and Jamaica, 32s. 6d. to 35s. 6d. Refined goods are rather dearer. Common brown lumps are now worth 44s. 6d. per cwt. The stock of sugar amounts to 109,624 tons, against 87,153 tons last year.

Coffee.—No change has taken place in prices; but the market generally is flat. The stock is 1,229 tons, against 779 tons in 1862.

Rice.—The market is very flat, at about previous currencies. Stock, 41,321 tons, against 59,040 tons.

Provisions.—There is a fair average business doing in most kinds of butter, at very full prices. The best Dutch is worth 104s. to 108s. per cwt. Bacon sells freely, at extreme quotations. Other provisions rule about stationary.

Tallow.—P.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 45s. per cwt., with a steady demand. The stock consists of 13,758 casks, against 39,815 ditto last year. Rough fat is 2s. 3½d. per 8lb.

Oils.—Linseed oil is steady, at £42 15s. per ton on the spot. Brown rape is selling at £48; and refined, £45 per ton. Olive is worth £52 to £60; cocoanut, £45 to £47; and fine palm, £37 10s. French turpentine, 69s. per cwt. English refined petroleum, 2s. 3½d.; and American, 2s. 4d. per gallon.

Spirits.—There is a fair demand for rum at full quotations. Proof East India, 1s. 5d.; proof Leewards, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.; and very fine Jamaica, 4s. to 4s. 6d. per gallon. Brandy is offering at from 3s. to 11s. 4d.; Hambro' spirit, grain, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.; English ditto, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d; ditto, rice, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.; and English gin, for export, proof, 1s. 9d. to 3s. per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 to £4 15s.; clover, £4 to £6; and straw, £1 6s. to £1 14s. per load.

Coals.—Best house coals, 20s. to 21s.; seconds, 18s. 6d. to 19s. 3d.; Hartley's, 16s. 3d. to 17s.; and manufacturers', 13s. 3d. to 15s. 3d. per ton.

Hops.—New qualities are in good supply and steady request, at from 100s. to 160s. per cwt.

Wool.—English wool is in request, at extreme quotations; but foreign and colonial qualities are very dull.

Potatoes.—The supplies are large, and the trade is steady, at from 60s. to 100s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, Oct. 8.)—The supply of beasts on offer here to-day was rather limited, and the general quality of the stock was very middling. Prime Scots, Herefords, and shorthorns were in request, at prices quite equal to Monday, the top figure being 5s. per 8lb.; otherwise the best trade was in a sluggish state, on former terms. The show of sheep was only modera e. Downs and halfbreds moved off steadily, at extreme rates; but inferior sheep were a slow inquiry. A few very superior Downs realised 5s. 4d. per 8lb. Calves were in fair average supply and sluggish request, at late rates—namely, from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d. per 8lb. The pork trade was heavy, and the currency had a drooping tendency. Milch cows were very dull. Per 8lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 10d. to 5s.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; second quality ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. to 5s. 2d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 4d. to 4s.; prime small ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s 4d.; large hogs, 3s. 8d. to 4s.; neat small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; suckling calves, 12s. to 20s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 27s. each. Total supply:—Beasts, 990; cows, 130; sheep, 9330; calves, 302; pigs, 447. Foreign: Beasts, 310; sheep, 1850; calves, 212.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.—The supplies of meat are moderately extensive, and the demand is inactive, as follows:—Beef, from 2s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; mutton, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; veal, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; and pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 4d. per 8lb. by the carcase. ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2.

BANKRUPTS.

W. S. MOSS, Fulham-road, upholsterer.—M. D. KROTOWSKI, Angel-court, Stoney-lane, Houndsditch, butcher.—C. RANDLE, Watford, Hertfordshire, baker.—H. SMITHER, Farnham, Surrey, upholsterer.—F. S. YARROW, Bridport-place, Hoxton, builder.—ALION SUSANNAH PARK BAGENT, Warwick-place, Bedford row, licensed victualler.—W. H. IZOD, Phillipp-street, Kingsland-road, printer.—F. W. PRINCE, Epsom, gunmaker.—J. HUXLEY, Bromley, Staffordshire, licensed victualler.—E. NEWBOLD, Nottingham, ironmonger.—W. LUSTY, Dursley, Gloucestershire machine manufacturer.—J. HODSON, South Laverton, Nottinghamshire, grocer.—J. WOLSTENHOLME, Liverpool, licensed victualler.—W. and W. J. SMITH, Leicester place, Leicester-square, army contractors.—G. KNIGHT, Wellington-road, Clapham-rise, cooper.—F. HERMANN, Devonshire-place, Portland-road, artist in bulk.—H. & CRAWFORD, Seymour-place, York-street, Walworth-road, timber merchant.—W. EVERITT, Elmstead, Essex, cattle dealer.—T. B. and LOUANNA PASKELL, Robert-terrace, King's-road, Chelsea, dealers in tobacco and cigars.—E. N. HOBBS, Ware, Hertfordshire, flour factor.—J. WADLEY, Birmingham, cooper.—T. BROADHOUSE, Wednesbury, Staffordshire, upholsterer.—W. YARROW, Wednesbury, Staffordshire, engineer.—J. W. BARRATT, Manchester, baker.—H. CAITHNESS, South Shields, shipowner.—T. BLAIR, Seaham Harbour, Durham, boot and shoe maker.—W. DICKINSON, Manchester, joiner and builder.—J. CRABTREE, Tunstall, Yorkshire, butcher.—J. J. HASKINS, Farnham, Huntingdonshire, tailor.—A. NICHOLSON, Honingford Grey, Huntingdonshire, attorney and solicitor.—T. PRYCE, Upper-house, Montgomeryshire, farmer.—W. PATRICK, Digla, Worcestershire, bricklayer.—G. STEVENS, Hastings, builder.—G. BARNEY, Stokenchurch, Oxfordshire, blacksmith.—W. GYTON, jun., Great Yarmouth, grocer.—W. SPEAKMAN, Astley, Lancashire, plumber and glazier.—T. WITTING, Kingston upon-Hull, joiner.—W. ATKINSON, Aylesbeare, Devonshire, innkeeper.—R. ANDREWS, Alfreton, Devonshire, bricklayer and publican.—J. HOPPER, Long Itchington, Warwickshire, tailor.—C. NUTTALL, Hyde, Cheshire, licensed victualler.—W. GATE, Whitehaven, Cumberland, carver and gilder.—I. WALKER, Leicester, cordwainer.—E. WOOLLEY, Longton, Staffordshire, tailor.—J. EDMONDSON, Whitehaven, Cumberland, grocer.—R. SWIFT Houghton Regis, Bedfordshire, coal merchant.—T. J. FAULKNER, Manchester.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

R. MACDONALD, Inverness, carpenter.—J. MACKILLICAN, Invergordon, corn merchant.—R. PATERSON, Udny, farmer.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6.

BANKRUPTS.

W. BATES, Nottingham, chairmaker.—S. GEORGE, Heybridge, Essex, corn merchant.—G. COLLINS, Falmouth, Cornwall, draper.—W. F. HAYNER, Suffolk-road, Dalston, builder.—W. COLTMAN, Alma-street, North-road, printer.—H. LARNER, High-street, Battersea, builder.—W. E. FILBEY, Norwich, victualler.—A. SMITH, Hunmington, grocer.—G. JUFFS, Woburn, Bedfordshire, draper.—W. D. CLARKE, Gray's-inn-road, gas-fitter.—L. L. GRAY, Totteridge, gardener.—J. N. SPELLEN, St. Augustin-road, Camden-square, reporter.—G. S. MACDONALD, Old Compton-street, Soho, manufacturer of fancy leather goods.—T. L. VON OLDENDORP, Upper Tulse hill, au hors.—C. O. FLOWER, Water-lane, Tower-street, and Camden-square, commission agent.—H. M. HARVEY, Trentham, Staffordshire, commission agent.—E. UNSWORTH, Warrington, Lancashire, cornfactor.—W. P. WILLIAMS, Haverfordwest, clerk.—E. C. DE SULTER, Torquay, Devonshire, professor of music.—R. PHILLIPS, Devonport, builder.—J. GILL, Bradford, Yorkshire, draper.—T. DONALDSON, Liverpool, cigarette worker.—S. ROWLANDS, Aberdegir, Montgomeryshire, flannel manufacturer.—S. EDWARDS, Liverpool, grocer.—R. ROWLANDS, Cae du, Montgomeryshire, late victualler.—A. JONES, Rhydolin, Montgomeryshire, grocer.—H. WILDIG, Manchester, druggist.—J. VARTY, Wigan, Lancashire, builder.—M. M. JARBON, Rose Bush, Woodside, Cheshire, contractor.—T. DARLEY, Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, basketmaker.—J. THOMPSON, Barnsley, Yorkshire, photographer.—J. LYM, Great Bolton, Lancashire, spindle maker.—J. BATCHELDER, Lakenham, Norfolk, panorama proprietor.—S. COOPER, Heywood, Lancashire, glass dealer.—W. LISTER, Leeds, mango dealer.—H. SMART, Bristol, beer retailer.—A. ANDREWS, Bristol, bootmaker.—H. HARRISON, Birmingham, engraver.—E. T. WILLIAMS, Birmingham, brewer.—C. BLISS, Hereford, grocer.—J. HAY, Bishop Auckland, Durham, innkeeper.—R. CATCHPOLE, Harleston, Norfolk, watchmaker.—L. JONES, Kingswinford, Staffordshire, blacksmith.—J. ROBINS, Oldswinford, Worcestershire, builder.—J. LEVI, Oldswinford, Staffordshire, wharfinger.—R. WATERFIELD, Sherburn, Yorkshire, potato dealer.—L. WADLEY, Ripley, Derbyshire, grocer.—J. CLARK, Emneth, Lynn, Norfolk, gunsmith.—J. BRATT, Doncaster, Yorkshire, boiler-maker.—C. PRESTON, Tunstall, Staffordshire, confectioner.—W. SHENTON, Longton, Staffordshire, joiner.—H. ELKINS, Aldershot, baker.—H. HOPE, jun., Worcester, cabinet-maker.—S. RATCLIFFE, Hudderfield, tea dealer.—E. HUGHES, Carnarvon, cordwainer.—W. WOODWARD, Misselbrough, Yorkshire, carter.—G. T. BEDWELL, Middle Deal, Kent, market gardener.—W. L. THOMAS, Hore, Sussex, engineer.—ELIZABETH and MARY GRIFFITHS, Pembroke Dock, Pembrokeshire, greengrocers.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

G. BIGHAM, Glasgow, warehouseman.—R. and J. TAYLOR, Aberlour, merchants.

OPENING OF A NEW BRIDG

followed by an immense crowd of citizens, who filled the diamond, or square, in which the Townhall is situated, cheering heartily while he was receiving the address of the Corporation and the freedom of the city. In the address the Mayor, Aldermen, and burgesses of the city of Londonderry, in common council assembled, tendered to his Excellency their "most hearty welcome and sincere congratulations on this his first and very auspicious visit to her Majesty's ancient and loyal city of Derry. His Worship then presented to the Lord Lieutenant the freedom of the city of Derry. The parchment was inclosed in a handsome oak case ornamented with gold-plated brass mouldings, and lined inside with fluted blue velvet. The oak of which this box is constructed was part of the roof of Londonderry Cathedral, which stood the siege of 1688. On the top is a gilt shield, which bears, in beautifully ornamental letters, the inscription. Lord Carlisle replied in suitable terms to this address, and thanked the citizens of Londonderry for the high honour conferred upon him.

On the following day his Excellency opened the new bridge. This bridge spans the Foyle, immediately opposite the town, and is of iron, 1200 ft. long and 32 ft. broad within the rails. It is divided into two platforms, the lower one for the railway, which will cross the river here and join the line from Derry to Coleraine and Belfast. It is a magnificent structure, of which the Derry people may well be proud. After the ceremony of opening the bridge the Lord Lieutenant visited some public institutions, and in the evening he was entertained at a banquet in the Courthouse.

We give an Engraving of Derry, after the noble picture by Mr. T. H. Connop, of Belfast, recently exhibited in Corporation Hall, Londonderry. The view is taken from the Fountain-hill, Waterside, and commands not only the city, the country, and the mountain heights beyond, as shown in our Engraving, but also an extensive range of scenery up and down the river and the bay, presenting altogether the finest and most picturesque view of Derry which has ever been painted. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant inspected it, and expressed himself in highly commendatory terms respecting its design and its execution. It represents both the old and the new bridge over the river, as fully seen from the artist's standpoint, and, in this respect, it will hereafter possess a considerable amount of historic interest. The picture, which has been purchased by Dr. Corry, of Belfast, is eight feet by four feet. An excellent lithograph (printed by Messrs. Monkhouse and Stead, of York) has been taken from the oil-painting.

LIMERICK

NATIONAL STEEPLE-CHASE.

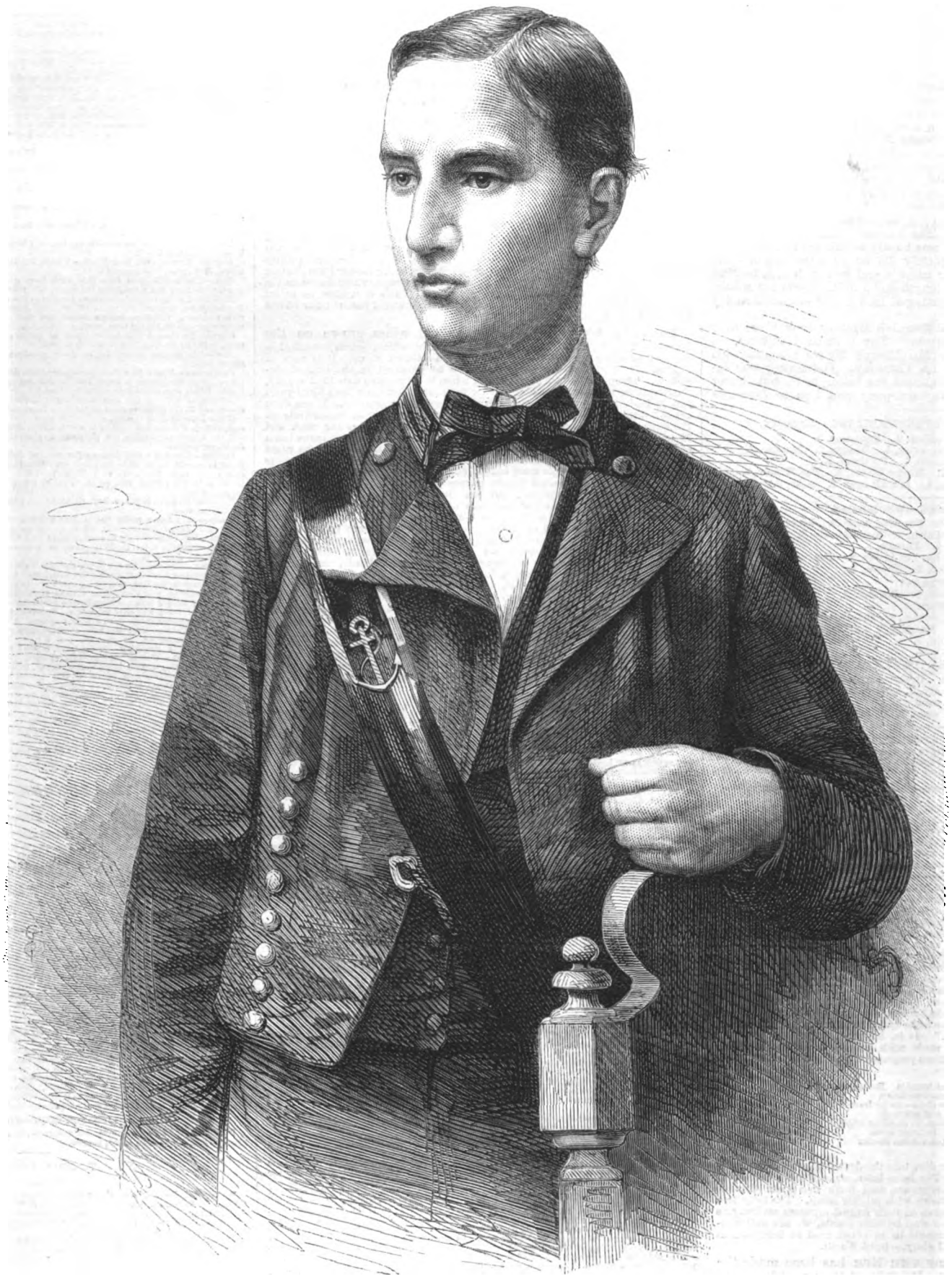
THE Limerick races came off recently, and were a decided success. Mr. James Barry judiciously superintended the arrangements, and he was ably assisted by Mr. E. Sheehy, Mr. Slattery, and the committee, which consisted of the following gentlemen: — The Mayor of Limerick, Sir Richard de Burgo, Bart.; Mr. Thomas Boyse, High Sheriff of the City of Limerick; Colonel Dickson, M. P.; Captain Westropp; Mr. David V. Roche, M.F.H.; Mr. Edward Croker, of the Grange; Captain Boyd, 17th Regiment; Mr. James Spaight; Mr. John Vanderkiste; Mr. James Barry; Captain Cardrow, 9th Regiment; Mr. George J. Hore; and Captain Furnell. Mr. J. R. Hunter was the judge, and Mr. Charles Frazer undertook the duties of secretary. There were nearly 50,000 persons on the field. The chief event of the day was a steeplechase for the Limerick Tradesmen's Plate of £200, added to a sweepstake of five sovereigns each. We give an Engraving of the start. Captain Williams's Flyfisher obtained the prize, the other horses coming in in the following order:—Captain Machell's Agnes, Mr. A. Walsh's Miss Arthur, Mr. Wm. Gubbins's Brunette, Mr. Burton R. P. Persee's Topthorn, Mr. Woodward's Verona, Captain Westropp's Triangle, Mr. Moore's Fairy King, Mr. Barry's The Duster, Mr. Jas. Wixted's Mountain Boy, Mr. J. Doyle's Red Rose. Triangle was the general favourite till the result proved Flyfisher to be the superior animal, he having kept the lead, closely followed by Brunette, Agnes, and Miss Arthur. Brunette broke down at the second leap in the second round. The race was admirably contested between Flyfisher, Triangle, Agnes, and Miss Arthur. The leaps were all taken without accident, and Flyfisher passed the winning-post five lengths ahead of Agnes, who came in second, Miss Arthur making a good third.

DEPARTURE OF THE KING OF THE GREEKS FROM COPENHAGEN.

(From our own Correspondent.)

ON Thursday, Sept. 17, the city of Copenhagen was again the scene of the departure of one of its Royal Princes for a new country, where his destiny has called him to play a prominent part. The young King of the Hellenes, Prince Wilhelm of Denmark, now George I., left the same palace gates and the same paternal roof whence, in early spring, Copenhagen saw Princess Alexandra depart; and the same loyal and enthusiastic throng greeted him and wished him success on his long and difficult mission. At one o'clock a few open carriages left the palace, and in one of them was seen King George, in the uniform of a Danish Admiral, and at his side Count Sponneck, a comparatively young man, though he has attained the highest honours in his own country, and been Minister of Finance in times of great moment and difficulty to Denmark, and acquitted himself with great honour. Many houses displayed flags, both Danish and Greek, and on his passage through the thronged streets to the general landing-place, near the Custom House, where the Royal steamer the Esbern-Snare was in readiness, the Prince was warmly greeted. On the stairs of the landing the Ministers of State, foreign diplomatists, civil and military officers, and clergy had assembled, as also the City authorities, and the President of the Municipality addressed the Prince. On arriving at the waterside the King found a number of midshipmen in the Royal Navy, his former messmates, and a great many naval officers assembled, and after a few words from Admiral Bille, he took an affectionate leave of these his more immediate friends, and left in the Royal barge for the steamer. When he stepped on the deck the Royal flag was hoisted, and the steamer immediately cast loose and steamed out of the port under Royal salutes.

The Prince arrived, after a boisterous passage, the next Monday, at half-past ten o'clock, at Stettin, and proceeded thence to St. Petersburg.



HIS MAJESTY GEORGE I., KING OF THE GREEKS.

ARRIVAL IN ENGLAND OF THE KING OF THE GREEKS.

HIS Majesty the King of the Hellenes arrived in London on Monday night by the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, accompanied by a limited suite.

King George left Denmark on the 17th ult., accompanied by Count Sponneck, and proceeded to St. Petersburg, where he arrived on the 20th, and remained six days. During his visit he went to Cronstadt, where, under the guidance of General Todleben, he examined the whole of the defensive works at that fortress. The young King was received with great cordiality by the Emperor, and was highly delighted with his visit.

On leaving St. Petersburg, his Majesty proceeded to Rumpenheim, on a visit to his relatives residing there, and, after a stay of a few days, continued his journey to Brussels, where he arrived on Saturday morning last, and immediately proceeded to the Hotel de Belle Vue, where apartments had been engaged for his accommodation. Several gentlemen of the King's suite, amongst whom were Baron de Guldencrone, Professor A. L. Koepen, Dr. Philemon (secretary), Captain Funck, and Captain Leth, preceded his Majesty to Brussels, and received him on his arrival. Many distinguished Greeks also arrived at Brussels to present their homage to their new Sovereign, and were at once graciously and cordially received. Amongst these gentlemen may be mentioned M. Christopoulos, formerly Minister. During Saturday there was an interchange of visits between his Hellenic Majesty and the Belgian Royal family, and in the evening there was a grand banquet at the palace. Besides the King of the Belgians and the King of the Greeks, with the gentlemen composing his suite, there were present—the Duke and Duchess of Brabant, the Count of Flanders, the Archduke Joseph of Austria (brother to the Duchess of Brabant), Baron Hugel (the Austrian Minister), the Minister of Denmark, and several other gentlemen holding official positions. His Majesty visited many of the principal manufacturing establishments in Brussels during Saturday, and remained in that city till Monday morning, when, at six o'clock, he travelled by railway to Calais.

King George left the French port about half-past one on board the London, Chatham, and Dover Company's new vessel, the Samphire, which steamed across to Dover in one hour and twenty-six minutes. His Majesty was attended across the Channel by Lieutenant Morgan, R.N., the naval superintendent of the company, and was received, on his arrival at Dover, by the Greek Consul-General, M. Ionides; General Sutton, commanding the garrison; Captain Triscott, R.N., Admiralty Superintendent, &c.; and, after partaking of lunch at the Lord Warden Hotel, proceeded by special train on the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway to Victoria station. The arrangements at the station at Dover were under the superintendence of Mr. Cox, the station-master, who had charge of the train to London. His Majesty arrived at Victoria station punctually at six o'clock—the special train performing the journey in two hours and ten minutes.

A telegram, received in London on Monday morning, announced that the young King would arrive at six o'clock. This intelligence was soon circulated through the Greek community resident in London, and had the effect of attracting to Victoria station a great number of ladies and gentlemen who were anxious to witness the arrival of their Sovereign. Amongst those present were Mr. Pandia Ralli, Mr. St. Zizimes, Mr. M. Rodocanachi, Mr. Ziffo, Mr. Cavafy, Mr. James Wyld, M.P., one of the vice-presidents of the Philhellenic committee, and Mr. Stefanos Xenos, the hon. secretary, &c.

The Prince of Wales, attended by Captain Grey, arrived at Victoria station at a few minutes before six o'clock. On alighting from the carriage his Royal Highness was immediately recognised by the ladies and gentlemen present, and was loudly and heartily cheered. In a few minutes after the arrival of the Prince of Wales the Royal train conveying the King of the Greeks drew up at the platform, and as soon as his Majesty made his appearance he was received most enthusiastically, loud shouts of Ζήτω, Ζήτω (Long life!) resounding from all sides, the ladies not being the least demonstrative in their behaviour. His Majesty bowed in acknowledgment, and was then introduced to some of the gentlemen present. The King was received by Lord Harris, the deputy chairman of the railway company, and by Mr. J. S. Forbes, the general manager. Without any delay his Majesty and the Prince of Wales took their seats in the Royal carriage which had conveyed his Royal Highness to the station, and proceeded to Marlborough House, where he will be a guest during his stay in London.

The young Monarch, who will not attain his eighteenth year till the 24th of next December, looked somewhat pale, and far from so robust as the Prince of Wales.

Immediately after his Majesty's arrival, M. Alex. Ionides, the Greek Consul-General, telegraphed to Athens, announcing to the Provisionary Government the safe arrival of his Majesty at the English stage of his journey.

His Majesty will visit the Queen at Balmoral, and will leave England next week for Paris. After a short stay in that capital he will proceed to Toulon, where he will embark for Athens on board the Russian frigate Oleg, which has been specially fitted up and decorated for the conveyance of King George to his dominions.

The Royal family and distinguished visitors to this country have lately availed themselves of the London, Chatham, and Dover route to Victoria station, which is in close proximity to Buckingham

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Palace and the west end of London, and, moreover, possesses the advantage of direct communication with Windsor by the Great Western Railway from the station without change of carriage.

FROM THE COURT NEWSMAN.

His Majesty the King of Greece arrived at Marlborough House at ten minutes past six o'clock on Monday evening on a visit to the Prince and Princess of Wales.

The King was met, upon his arrival at Victoria station, by the Prince of Wales, attended by Captain Grey. His Royal Highness accompanied his Majesty to Marlborough House, where the King was received by his sister, the Princess of Wales.

The Danish Minister attended at Marlborough House to pay his respects.

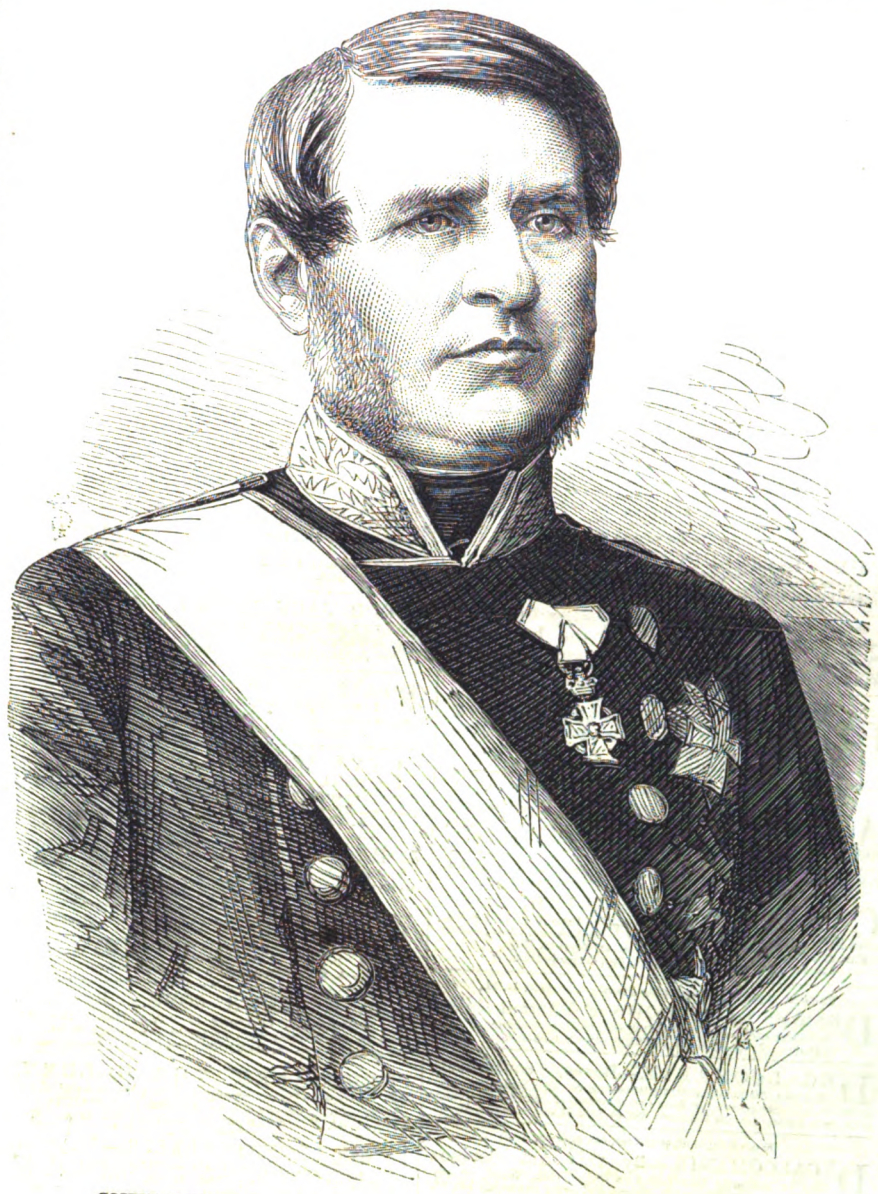
His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge also visited the King.

The King is attended by Count Sponneck, Baron De Guldencrone, Professor A. L. Koeppen, Captain Leth, Captain Funck, and Dr. Philemon. These gentlemen proceeded from the railway station to the Palace Hotel at Buckingham-gate.

Mr. Stefanos Xenos writes from the Philhellenic committee-rooms, Charing-cross, as follows:—"I am authorised to state that King George, when he arrives in Athens, will take up his residence in the palace built by the ex-King Otho. His Majesty thinks that, as the elect of the Greek people, he cannot but accede to their wishes as regards his future residence."

COUNT SPONNECK.

This gentleman has left the service of Denmark to accompany the young King of Greece to the different Courts which he is now visiting, particularly the three protecting Powers of Greece, and to Athens. He was born, in 1815, at the ancient town of Ringkjöbing, in Jutland, where his father held a high civic office. He studied at the Academy of Soro, in Sealand, and afterwards at the University of Copenhagen, where he took the degree of laws in the course of 1836. He took an early interest in financial studies, and published some works on customs and finance. He entered Government service in a financial department, in which he rose quickly. In 1848 he was sent as Royal Commissioner to the last meeting of the Danish Estates, and became a member of the Constituent Assembly, and, at the fall of the March Ministry, he attained the object of his early ambition, the Ministry of Finance. Denmark was at that time involved in the first war with Germany about the Duchies, and it required a firm hand to direct the finances of the country so as to keep its established good credit unimpaired, in which he perfectly succeeded. At the same time many salutary reforms were introduced in all departments under the ministry of finance, including postal and customs service, for which the laws were prepared and brought before the "Regsdag" or Parliament of Denmark. In the latter part of 1854 questions relating to the never-ceasing difficulties with Frankfort caused the overthrow of the Ministry and the formation of the present Ministry "Hall," and Count Sponneck has never since been offered a seat in the Cabinet. He was, however, in December, 1854, made Director General of Customs, which office he held until he accepted the offer to accompany the young King to Greece. His talents, antecedents, and indefatigable habits fit him eminently for playing a great part at Athens.



COUNT SPONNECK, IN ATTENDANCE ON THE KING OF THE GREEKS.

HARVEST HOME AT SWALLOWFIELD.

On Wednesday week Swallowfield Park, near Reading, the seat of Sir Charles Russell, Bart., was the scene of one of these festivities.

At eleven in the morning, to the merry ringing of the bells and the joyous strains of a band, the parishioners of Swallowfield assembled and marched in procession to the parish church to return public thanks for the recent abundant harvest. The church was filled to overflowing. Divine service was performed by the Rev. J. Kitcat, Incumbent of the parish. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Charles Kingsley, who took for his text the five last verses of the 144th Psalm. The church was appropriately decorated for the service. In the chancel was a cross formed of variegated flowers and wheat ears, surmounted by four sheaves of wheat, and with the motto underneath, "Offer unto God thanksgiving." The altar was most tastefully strewn with flowers and barley, and in front of it was a cross formed of wheat-ears. An arch of evergreens, flowers, and corn was thrown across the middle aisle, and in front of the gallery was the motto, "The earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof." The font was also adorned in a tasteful manner with flowers and evergreens.

After service the procession was again formed, and was headed by a waggon-load of wheat, drawn by four gaily decorated horses. The waggon had been hung with garlands, and with the devices "God Speed the Plough," "Peace and Plenty," "God giveth all," and "The last load home." In front of the waggon walked a number of hand bellringers and a brass band. Banners with appropriate devices accompanied the procession, and it was joined by nearly the whole of the farmers and labourers of the parish, Lady Russell, Lady Doveton, Sir Charles Russell, Colonel and Mrs. Loyd-Lindsay, the Revds. Charles Kingsley and G. Hulme, Mr. and Mrs. C. Russell, G. L. Russell, Esq., and others walking at the head. In this order they proceeded from the church to the park, where a marquee had been erected. The National Anthem was then sung.

Dinner was served in a spacious marquee, and about 340 of the labourers and their wives and daughters sat down to a substantial repast. The farmers of the neighbourhood acted as carvers, and were interspersed amongst the workmen at the several tables. Many of the ladies of the neighbourhood and the daughters of the principal farmers waited upon their humble guests. Sir C. Russell, Bart., V.C., presided over the gathering; and was supported on the right by Colonel Lloyd-Lindsay, V.C., and on his left by the Rev. C. Kingsley. The tent was prettily decorated with flowers, and at one end was placed a pretty device, representing a crown, made of wheat-ears, and surrounded by flowers tastefully arranged.

Grace before and after meat was sung by the church choir. After dinner the proceedings were graced by the presence of Lady Caroline Russell, Lady Doveton, the Hon. Mrs. Lloyd-Lindsay, Lady and the Misses Russell, and other ladies.

After the usual loyal toasts, the party left the tent, and, joined by numbers who had come to assist in the festivities, indulged in games and rural sports until night brought to a close the day's rejoicings. It is worthy of remark that there was not a single case of drunkenness during the day.

HARVEST HOME AT SWALLOWFIELD, NEAR READING.

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BIRTHS.

On Aug. 10, at Uitenhage, Cape Colony, the wife of John E. Dyer, Esq., M.R.C.S. Eng., of a son.

On the 7th inst., at the Cedars, Sunderland, the wife of Wm. Nicholson, jun., Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 26th ult., at the British Embassy Chapel, Constantinople, by the Rev. C. B. Gribble, M.A., Chaplain, Henry Rumball, Esq., of the Supreme Consular Court, to Adeline Eliza, youngest daughter of C. S. Hanson, Esq., of Constantinople. No cards.

On the 6th inst., at the Weissfrauen Church, Frankfurt-on-the-Maine, by the Rev. C. M. Kirchner, D.D., Henry Edward, eldest son of the late Edward Oliver Taplin, Esq., of Albury, Surrey, to Minna, youngest daughter of the late George Wilhelm Meyer, Esq., of Frankfurt-on-the-Maine, the legal marriage having been performed on the 30th ult. before the civil magistrate of the city, as required by law.

On the 29th ult., at the church of St. Edward the Confessor, at Leek, in the county of Stafford, by the Rev. George B. Deacon, M.A., Vicar of Leek, assisted by the Rev. J. Barnes, M.A., and the Rev. H. J. Stokes, M.A., William Henry Jones (now, by Royal license, William Henry Jones Byrom), Esq., a Commander in her Majesty's Navy, and youngest son of the late Captain Jenkin Jones, R.N., to Sarah Henrietta, eldest daughter of Henry Byrom, Esq., of Bath, and only grandchild of the late Richard Gaunt, Esq., of Leek.

DEATHS.

On Friday, the 2nd inst., at Streatham, Surrey, Emma, the eldest daughter of W. Senhouse Gaitskell, Esq., aged 29.

On the 4th inst., at Great Yarmouth, Sophia, relict of the late Rev. Clement Chevallier, Rector of Badingham and Cransford, Suffolk, aged 78.

On the 18th ult., at Montreal, Eleanor Elizabeth, wife of George M. Lewis, of Madeira, and daughter of the Hon. Judge M'Cord, of Montreal.

On the 3rd inst., at Wylye Rectory, Wilts, Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Captain Thomas Patrickson Braithwaite, R.N., and relict of the late Edmund Lockyer, Esq., of Plymouth, Devon, aged 80 years.

On the 30th ult., Victorine Elizabeth de Michele, aged 7 years.

On Monday last, at Lutterworth, Leicestershire, Elizabeth, widow of Mr. John Bottrill, bookseller, aged 86 years.

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THE LATE W. TOOKE, ESQ.

AMONG the deaths of the month just passed we have to record that of Mr. William Tooke, F.R.S., President of the Society of Arts, London. This gentleman, whose name has so long been associated with literature, was the youngest son of the Rev. William Tooke, F.R.S., minister of the English church at St. Petersburg, and author of the "History of Russia" and "Life of Catherine II." His elder brother, Thomas Tooke, Esq., F.R.S., Member of the Institute of France, was the author of "The History of Prices," and well known in the commercial world as the originator of "The Merchant's Petition in favour of Free Trade," a noble document, every principle of which it then set forth having since been made the groundwork of legislation. Mr. Tooke, the subject of this memoir, was born at St. Petersburg in 1777, and was, consequently, in his eighty-sixth year. Law was his profession, and literature and the society of literary men his pleasure and delight. He represented the borough of Truro from 1830 to 1837, during Lord Melbourne's administration.

Mr. Tooke was indefatigable both in and out of Parliament in his endeavours to abolish the cruel and inhuman practice of cleansing chimney-flues by infants of tender years of both sexes, and ultimately succeeded by the passing of an Act (on July 25, 1831) for the better regulation of chimney-sweepers and their apprentices, and for the safer construction of chimneys and flues. Mr. Tooke was also one of the most active promoters and treasurer of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. There is a letter addressed to him by Lord Brougham, when the idea of the society was first broached, commencing thus:—"When anything good and useful is in agitation one naturally turns to you. There is a plan of great importance in contemplation, and which, after much time spent in maturing it, I think may now be propounded, and I should be most happy to discuss the heads of it with you." The establishment of the society did take place, and no doubt gave a great impulse to the literature of the period, and subsequently produced results which it is difficult in these days fully or justly to appreciate. It had, however, a short-lived existence, which virtually terminated in 1843; but it had done its work. In society Mr. Tooke was always a welcome guest. He had an excellent memory, and his recollection of men and things for the last sixty years and more gave a value to his conversation, to which many can testify. Mr. Tooke published an edition of Churchill's "Poetical Works" in 1804, which was reedited by him in 1844, with a life of the poet. More recently he published a work called "The Monarchy of France," and several other miscellaneous publications.

THE LATE WM. TOOKE, ESQ., F.R.S.

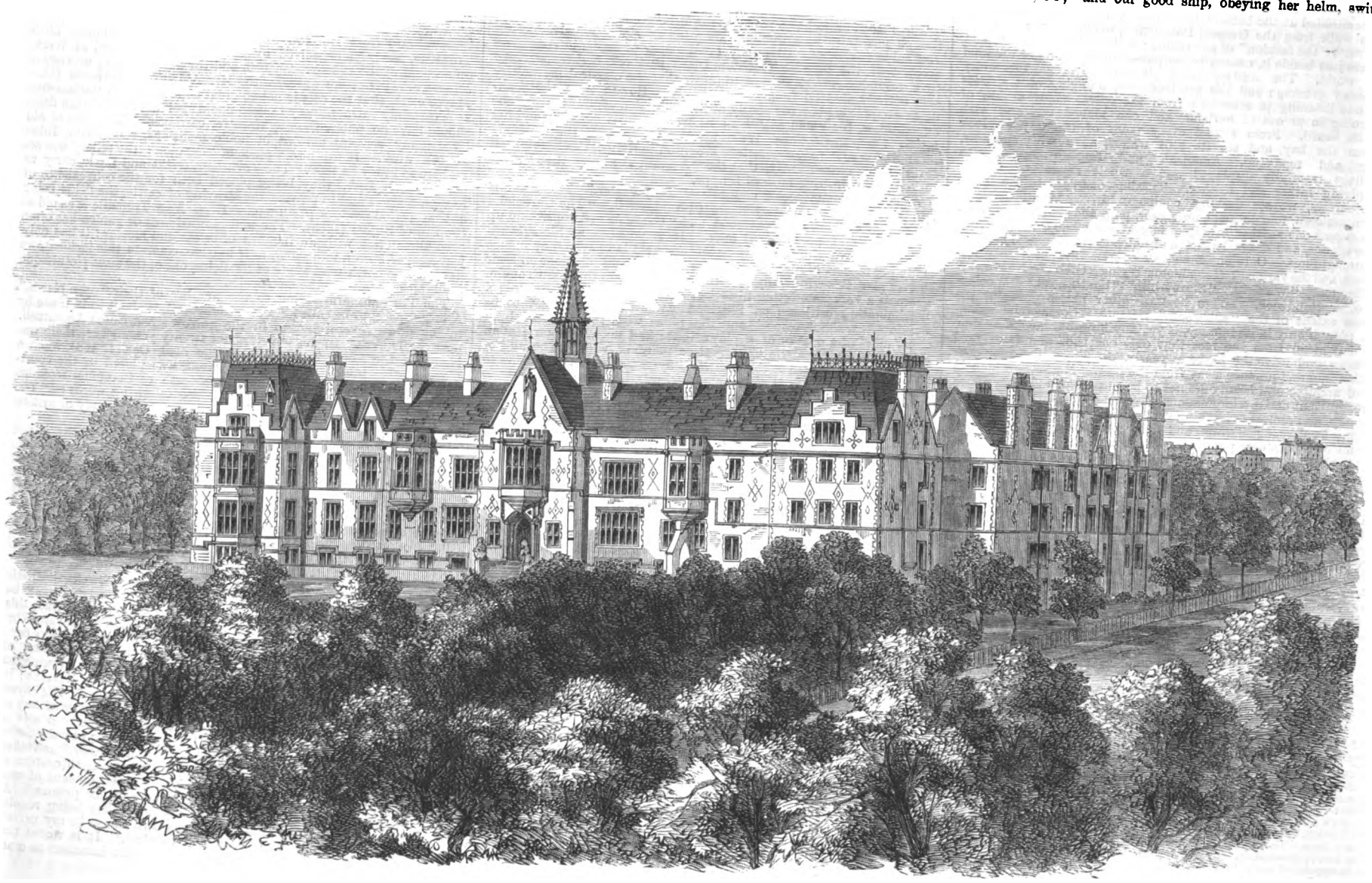
ST. AIDAN'S COLLEGE.

THIS theological college, of which we give an Engraving, taken from a photograph, was founded, in the year 1846, by the Rev. Dr. Bayiee. For the first nine years the students resided in rented buildings. In the year 1854 the first stone of the present building was laid by the Marquis of Blandford, now the Duke of Marlborough, and in 1856 the building was sufficiently completed to permit the reception of students.

Great improvements in the grounds around the college and in its internal condition have been just completed. The building is a beautiful Elizabethan structure, designed and erected under the superintendence of Messrs. Wyatt and Cole. It contains seventy-nine rooms for students, each one so arranged as to make a bedroom and sitting-room. There are a good college library, a refectory, class-rooms, and the other needful offices. Immediately over the central entrance is the college chapel. The portion of the building which projects at the east side is the Principal's house. The western façade contains dormitories. In the front of the college there are 20,000 yards of land; about 3000 of which are on the same level as the college; and then a rapid descent of twenty-seven feet, laid out in ornamental terraces, conducts by rustic steps to the lower level, where about 16,000 yards of land are covered with fir-trees.

The Archbishop of Canterbury is patron; the Duke of Marlborough and the Earl of Harrowby are trustees; and there is a council, consisting of twenty-five noblemen, clergymen, and gentlemen.

The college has sent out about three hundred clergymen, who have been more than ordinarily successful. According to the report recently presented to the council it appears that every second student has obtained a benefice.



ST. AIDAN'S THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE, BIRKENHEAD.

PORT JACKSON.

(From a Correspondent.)

"LAND, HO!" from the mast-head.

"Where away?"

"About a point on the port bow, Sir."

"Australia, my friends!" says our gallant captain; and immediately there is a rush. Eager faces appear, anxious inquiries resound on all sides, and the most infirm clamber to the deck with astonishing agility. Nor is this to be wondered at, for we are passengers from England to Australia, and the long sea voyage of three months has made the most careless amongst us anxious to get even a passing glance at terra firma, but more particularly at that "land of promise" in which our future hopes and golden expectations are centered. Our glasses are pointed in the direction indicated, and in due time we distinguish a long line of coast stretching apparently north and south, and presenting an unbroken appearance.

"Port!" cries our captain.

"Port it is, Sir;" and our good ship, obeying her helm, swings

round with her head towards the distant land. A nice eight-knot breeze carries us along with bellying canvas; and, as we near the coast, it rises higher and higher until we can clearly discern its prominent features and admire its magnificently wild appearance. Bold conical eminences and immense walls of stone rise out of the sea and stand in fine relief against the dense foliage which stretches away on the distant horizon; and curious fortress-like rocks, capped with dwarfish trees, meet the eye at every point. This is New South Wales!

And, as we run along the coast some miles, one mountain, larger than the rest, with an immense hump on its back and perfectly devoid of foliage, attracts our attention—this is the "Dromedary."

Farther on the hilly coast recedes a few miles, leaving the landscape more diversified and extensive; and after passing rocky promontories, which stretch out into the sea, and immense bays locked between precipitous headlands, we are delighted with a view of waving fields of corn and rich flowering meadows, the fragrance of which is borne on the breeze to the deck of our vessel. This is the beautiful Illawarra country, and yonder is the lofty Mount Keera. Lastly, we come to an immense wall, towering above the rest of the coast and stretching a great distance along, having about halfway in its entire length a perpendicular opening less than a mile wide, and guarded by gigantic headlands over two hundred feet high, which look like enormous piers to a huge gateway. The wind is blowing strongly from the east, and, as the sea is hurled against the precipitous walls, dense volumes of spray and white vapour ascend to the summit of the highest cliff, almost concealing the lighthouse from view: this is the entrance to Port Jackson—the harbour of Sydney, the capital of the colony, and our destination.

Lashed by the waves of the vast Pacific, which fret and foam at their bases and thunder through their hollow caverns, these immense headlands frown over our ship as she enters; and the most lion-hearted shudders as the pilot points out the spot knows as "the Gap" on the south head, where the luckless Dunbar struck in attempting to enter at night, and gave up her living cargo to the yawning waves. Filled with these sombre ideas, and carrying in our mind's eye the vastness of ocean and wildness of coast just passed, we are little prepared for the scene of enchantment that greets us as we enter; nor is the pen capable of doing justice to the beauty that Nature has lavished on this favoured spot. Stretching before us, we cannot at first tell how far, lies an immense lake about three miles wide, smooth as a millpond, and blue as the azure of heaven's deep vault, here and there its surface dotted with little islands clothed in softest green; and at each side we are delighted with views of innumerable bays, or inlets, stretching right and left—some presenting milk-white, sandy beaches and grassy lawns, studded with vine-trellised cottages; and others, girt with water-worn rocks, surmounted with the beautiful and varied foliage of orangeries, palm-trees, and cedar groves. Every promontory is covered with handsome villas and smiling gardens; terrace rises above terrace on the surrounding hills; and yachts, pleasure-boats, excursion steamers, and ships of the heaviest tonnage sail about or lie at anchor in all directions as we glide up this "grand canal." We are now seven miles from "the Heads," and the tall church-spires and handsome buildings of "the city of Sydney" rise before us.

SYDNEY IN 1863.

Seven miles from the Heads, or entrance to the harbour, built on the tops and flanks of some of the highest hills, stands the city of Sydney, the capital of New South Wales, and the head-quarters of the Governor-in-Chief of the Colonies.

As our ship anchors alongside the wharf we get an extensive view of substantial stone warehouses, swarming with busy people, and drays loading and unloading opposite each; four-wheeled cabs and "patent safetys" driving about in all directions; together with people dressed as ourselves, and speaking our own language, makes us almost fancy we are at home, and not sixteen thousand miles from it. Hotel and boarding-house cards are quietly slipped into our hands, but no pushing or driving inquiries torment us as to which we will select; and the "Carry yer luggage, Sir!" gentlemen are altogether wanting. We jump into a two-horse hackney carriage for the "Royal hotel;" and as we drive through the streets splendid shops and handsome edifices, built of stone or brick, rivalling in "window-show" anything we have seen in London, meet our view; and we cannot help noting that even the police are but types of our own in dress and manner. Arrived at our hotel, we find it all that can be desired, and but a sample of a number of others; so, after refreshing ourselves, we sally forth to view the city. Pitt-street, King-street, Princes-street, Georges-street, Hyde Park, and Surrey hills, by their names, waken in us recollections of the mother country; and we are pleased to see that they do credit to the originals. A noble park, called the Domain, situated at the back of Government House, and about ten minutes' walk from the General Post Office, overlooks the harbour, and attracts "the fashion" of an evening; and the Botanical Gardens, which are just beside it, cannot be surpassed by anything of the kind in the world. The military band plays in these gardens every Wednesday evening; and the good citizens, lounging on the seats about and listening to selections from the operas, enjoy a view of ships going in or out of harbour, and can almost converse with those on board. From almost every point of the city we look down on the bay, and see its still waters, alive with steamers, passing and repassing, American and English ships, with their flags tastefully displayed, and a whole swarm of smaller craft plying hither and thither. Turning our eyes to the traffic in the streets, we see dashing equipages driven in all fashions. Tandem, unicorn, four-in-hand, outrigger, pair, and single horse conveyances pass one another in rapid succession; while bullock-teams, horse-waggons, and drags, loaded and unloaded, at times choke up the thoroughfares. Omnibuses and street tramways next take our attention, and the various 'bus conductors crying "Glebe," "Newtown," "Paddington," "Waverly," "Surrey-hill," "South-head," "Woolloomooloo," "Randwick," and a host of other places proclaim the immense extent of the "suburban" retreats. Commercial speculation, though only in its infancy, is yet anything but inconsiderable, as we may glean from the fact that over one thousand full-rigged ships enter and leave the harbour yearly, carrying articles for consumption into and produce away from the port. Markets—which in point of architectural beauty are not to be surpassed, and from which the Government derive a large annual revenue—are held twice weekly in the city, and almost everything that can be produced is procurable at them. Poultry, eggs, grain, and dairy produce of every description; melons, potatoes, pumpkins, pears, apples, peaches, apricots, plums, cherries, grapes, figs, oranges, lemons, pineapples, bananas, gooseberries, strawberries, currants, and every variety of vegetable that can be produced in the "mother country" can be got in the Sydney markets in their respective seasons, of a most superior quality and at reasonable prices. Almost all the mechanical arts are practised, and manufactories, founderies, breweries, and distilleries swarm on all sides. Gold is displayed in the shop windows in as great profusion as ever Cortez or Pizarro could desire. Wool is brought to town in such quantities that, even if winter visited the city, cold would scarcely be able to find house room. Meat of the best description is sold for little or nothing, and the navies of the world can ride their ships alongside the "city wharves," and within a stone's throw of the residence of the Governor.

An eminent Parsee merchant firm in the city of London has presented £2000 to the Royal National Life-boat Institution, to enable it to form a life-boat establishment on the English coast and permanently to keep it up. Their firm is now under dissolution; and, in order to show their gratitude to the people of this great metropolis, from whom they have received for many years every courtesy, they have presented this munificent amount to one of England's noblest benevolent institutions.

From a return to an order of the House of Commons on the private business of the last Session, just published, it appears that the eight permanent Chairmen of Committees on "Railway and Canal Bills" sat as follows:—Mr. Hassard, fifty-one days; Mr. Adair, forty-one days; Mr. Mills, forty days; Mr. Scholefield, thirty-eight days; Mr. Would, thirty-four days; Lord Stanley, twenty-one days; Mr. Howes, twenty days; and Mr. Ingham, fourteen days. The office of chairman is purely honorary, though one of much labour and responsibility. The Select Committee on "Private Bill Legislation" was re-appointed early in February last, and the Committee published their report on the 24th of June. It is, we believe, considered to be an able and valuable document, and more than likely to lead to legislation in the next Session of Parliament.

THE MAGAZINES.

The conductors of the *Cornhill* have this month been less successful than usual in catering for their readers. The gem of the number is decidedly the first chapter of this month's instalment of the "Small House at *Allington*," where the miseries poor Crosbie's treachery and snobbishness have brought upon him are set forth with a sarcastic verve worthy of Thackeray at his best. Heavy as Crosbie's offences have been, we fancy Mr. Trollope will yet prove too good-natured to doom him to expiate them by marrying with the De Guest family. The next chapter brings us back to that useless and disagreeable excrescence on the story—the Lupex episode; and the third, though simple and pretty, is more in the line of the authoress of "Out of the World," than Mr. Trollope's. This latter story, concluded in this number, justifies our apprehension that it would prove a tale of domestic woe, but is relieved by considerable powers of observation and description from the dreariness incidental to this uncomfortable class of narrative. "Eveleen O'Connor" is a slight, unpretending story, affecting in its naturalness and simplicity. We presume it is Mr. Lewes who, *infandum renovans dolorem*, discourses of the miseries he endured in the days when he sought to command the applause of listening theatres. The paper is lively, clever, and a very neat exhibition of the hopeless degeneracy of the modern stage, not from any absence of histrionic ability, but from the mechanical routine to which actors are enslaved, and the deficiency of refined æsthetic feeling. At the same time, it supplies plenty of indirect proof that the writer's labours were prompted by no higher motive than the delusion that he was "drawing cheques on the Bank of Fame," finding which dishonoured, he judiciously left off. We are indebted to a lady for a sparkling report of a debate as heard from the part of the house appropriated to the fair sex; and to an adventurous tourist for an amusing description of the last Eisteddfod, and the participating bards "Creuddynfab, Myfyr Mon, Yuysgainjanol, Cynddelw, Nefydd, and a host of other grim Druids." The writer seems rather sceptical as to the genuineness of the patriotic enthusiasm developed on the occasion.

Macmillan is less serious and didactic than usual, and perhaps, on the whole, the most readable of all the magazines. The "Competition Wallah," is as amusing as ever, and as instructive as can be reasonably expected considering the writer's youth and inexperience of the country about which he writes with so much confidence. Mr. Hamerton is another author eminently gifted with animal spirits and the faculty of picturesque delineation, and his description of Sens is delightful reading. "Among the Heather" is another descriptive paper, more ambitious of effect, and very good in its way. The article on gold (a contribution to physics, not political economy) contains some curious information. "Ancient Leaves" is a puff, and Miss Rossetti's poetry, for once, exceedingly poor. "Vincenzo" is continued in the usual key; its interest is not that of a novel, but of a very accurate exhibition of the influence of Italian politics upon family life. We learn from an advertisement that this fiction will shortly give place to another from the pen of Mr. Henry Kingsley—a welcome announcement, if Mr. Kingsley will but avoid the mistake of making his story too long, and will condescend to bestow greater pains upon its construction than he seems to have thought his last novel worth. A series of papers, entitled "Dead Men whom I have Known," by Professor Masson, will also form one of the chief attractions of the new volume.

Fraser is also very good this month. Of two political articles on the "American and Colonial Questions" the first is distinguished by a much more moderate tone than used to prevail in *Fraser's* disquisitions on this subject; the second is really statesman-like. There is a valuable paper on the "Physical Geography of the Bottom of the Atlantic, in connection with the Atlantic Cable." The writer recommends that the next attempt should be made from Galway. Were the essay on the second part of Goethe's "Faust" original, it would be the most remarkable contribution to the magazine literature of the month. We apprehend, however, that it is principally made up from German sources, in which case considerable judgment must have been shown in the selection. The poem analysed stands alone in literature, and, considered as the work of a very aged poet, must be pronounced far more worthy of his fame than could possibly have been expected. We cannot, however, agree with this critic that it forms a satisfactory sequel to the first part, and must always regret that Goethe did not commence it before his imagination had become chilled by too exclusive a devotion to archæological and scientific pursuits, and the diminution of original creative power had driven him to take refuge in allegory. Certain portions are undoubtedly admirable, and the whole much more worthy of study than is usually supposed in England. Two pleasant papers of travel round off an attractive number: one a record of a sketching tour in Moselle-land; the other a record of African experience by a gentleman who has eaten lions in an Arab tent. The flesh of the king of beasts is described as "like poor, stringy, ill-flavoured veal."

The *Victoria* also has a paper on the Moselle country, as pleasantly, though not quite so graphically, written as *Fraser's*. Mr. Senior's Journal is continued. The only other paper of much interest is an account of the Swedish Crichton, Olans Rudbeck, best remembered by a voluminous work written to prove that the classical mythology was entirely derived from Sweden! Miss Rowan takes the Scandinavian philosopher too nearly at the valuation of his countrymen; nevertheless, his name merits to be rescued from oblivion, and her article is very meritorious. We do not believe, however, that anybody but a Swede ever paid any serious attention to Rudbeck's ethnological reveries, or, consequently, that the "Atlantica" at any time "revolutionised the historic faith of Europe."

Blackwood commences a new tale—"Tony Foster." The scene is laid in Ireland, and the story seems to promise well. "The Chronicles of Carlingford" are ably continued, and "Caxtoniana" are wound up to the relief of many bored ones. It is possible, as Sir Edward Bulwer suggests, that a kindly feeling for auld lang syne may induce many old readers of his novels to place these dull disquisitions on their shelves; but this will hardly be with a view of taking them down again. There is a very interesting historical account of Harrow School; a discriminating criticism on Sheridan Knowles, a name not to be mentioned without respect and the pious wish that he had been either more of a poet or of a playwright; and an article on Italian politics written from the Conservative point of view. The author justly ascribes the fall of the dethroned dynasties in great measure to the imbecility of their Ministers and Generals, but does not appear to see that this inability to enlist energy or talent in their support was the surest token that they were themselves utterly effete.

The *Dublin University* has two fictions of a description once sufficiently common in periodical literature, but now almost peculiar to itself—the ideal story which aims at producing a poetical effect without any very nice regard to probability—the literary counterpart of the landscapes of Turner or Danby. We must confess to a partiality for this unfashionable variety of fiction, and to having found "Alastor and Eola" very refreshing after the painful accuracy of the novelist of real life. "The Cross before the Name" continues interesting, though laboured. "Wylder's Hand" is getting confused, and the reader tires of waiting for a catastrophe which never arrives. The rest of the contents are not noticeable.

Any one wishing to hear how a German boiled his brother to pulp and ground his bones to powder may derive full satisfaction from a story in *Temple Bar*. The force of sensation cannot, one would think, go much further, and, though the magazine is chiefly a repertory of stories of a similar character, it contains nothing else nearly so highly spiced. Mr. Sala's and Mr. Yates's contributions are both excellent in their way, and we should have said the same of "My Travelling Companion" if it had not been—at least, so far as regards the dénouement—an audacious plagiarism from the French.

Bentley's Miscellany contains an interesting notice of Prince Albert's friend, the late Baron von Stockmar. The *St. James's Magazine* is remarkably good this month, having several excellent stories and papers of a miscellaneous character, and two songs by a new poet, Mr. Newton Neville, which certainly go far to evince the possession of real lyrical faculty. *London Society*, *The Border Magazine*, and *The Sixpenny Magazine* are all sufficiently pleasant and readable; *The Churchman's Monthly*, on the other hand, excels more in the solid than in the lighter department.

The Royal yacht Alberta, which has been built expressly for her Majesty's convenience in crossing between the mainland and her marine residence at Osborne, Isle of Wight, was launched last Saturday at Pembroke.

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

The Guildhall, or "Townhall," of the city of London, where the principal Corporation business is transacted and its magnificent hospitality exercised, has now served these purposes through four centuries and a half. Thither the Aldermen removed from their "old little cottage in Aldermanberie-street," the cost of building the "fair and goodly house" being defrayed by benevolences, fines, and amercements; several mayors' contributed; and Sir John Shaw, who was knighted on Bosworth Field, gave in the Great Hall the first Mayor's feast. In the Great Fire of 1666 the hall was burnt to the walls, which are of such solidity that they stood in the flames "in a bright and shining coal, as if it had been a palace of gold or a great building of burnished brass." After the Fire the hall was repaired nearly as we now see it. In 1789 the enriched southern front was taken down (except the ancient porch) and the present heterogeneous façade substituted by Dance. In 1822 was removed Whittington's Chapel, on the east, the fine statues from which were given to Banks, the sculptor; they are now, it is believed, in Dorsetshire. The Great Hall is internally decorated in coarse imitation of the nave of Winchester Cathedral. After the Fire the present flat and square panelled ceiling was laid in place of the ancient roof, under Wren's directions. About the hall the offices connected with it have from time to time been constructed or altered. The crypt is the only intact portion of the ancient edifice. In the chambers and offices all sorts of styles and decorations of all periods prevail—poor Gothic and painted ceiling, and marble sculpture and mean wall-decoration; the floors are of various levels; besides which, the law courts, the most recent additions, are so badly constructed as to be everlastingly condemned by judges and juries. The area of the premises must be very considerable; but, through four centuries, uniformity of plan has been disregarded; the whole establishment is costly but inconvenient, and but for the Great Hall, the scene of many striking and picturesque events in our history, Guildhall would be a comparatively uninteresting place. However, its improvement, or re-arrangement of the premises, has long been agitated in the City: a Gothic roof was modelled several years since. We are glad to see that it has been resolved to ascertain the entire area of the Guildhall site, with a view to reconstruct or alter the existing buildings, so as better to adapt them to the business of the Corporation, and also obviate the necessity of incurring large expenses for special entertainment, or otherwise. We hope to see this measure well carried into effect. At a moment when spacious and handsome buildings for public purposes are provided in every large town in the empire it is a scandal to the city of London that its Guildhall should, in architectural status, bear about the same relation to the Townhall of its period that a West-end chapel of carpenters' Gothic has to Westminster Abbey.

It is hoped that advantage will be taken of the removal of Messrs. Robarts, Lubbock, and Co.'s banking-house at the eastern entrance of the Poultry to widen Mansion-house-street, at its junction with the new street from Blackfriars, at a place where no fewer than five great thoroughfares from the east, north, and south now meet and radiate. The difficulty is a question of cost between the City Commissioners of Sewers and the Metropolitan Board of Works. The account of this matter states the vacant site to be intended for a new banking-house for Messrs. Robarts and Co.; the writer having overlooked the stately edifice already built for that firm in Lombard-street by Mr. P. C. Hardwick, at the estimated cost of £30,000.

At Pershore Abbey Church, in Worcestershire, in digging round the foundations, have been unearthed the remains of a tesselated pavement, once the floor of the north wing of the church; and in St. Edgar's Chapel have been found similar remains, but in better preservation—men with bows and arrows, lions, deer, &c., being depicted on the pavement. The whole is to be taken up and replaced in the interior of the church.

Agents of the Kent Archæological Society have been actively engaged of late in opening several ancient graves at the village of Sarre, in the Isle of Thanet, near the mill, a little eastward of the present parochial burial-ground. Here, in a field, Anglo-Saxon remains had from time to time been discovered, and at length a thorough exploration was resolved on. Numerous swords, daggers, centres of shields, medals, gold coins, crystals, earthenware vessels, &c., have been found; and in several instances swords and spears were lying close beside the human remains, at a depth of about 4 ft. Several Roman coins and rings, and other ornaments, have also been discovered. In olden times Sarre must have been an important place, as it is not only on the bend of the mainland, midway between Richborough and Reculver, but is believed to have been the principal ferry for passengers between Thanet and Canterbury. That able antiquary, Mr. Roach Smith, has illustrated the ancient history of this locality very carefully. He has visited the scene of operations at Sarre, so that the subject is in very competent hands.

The historical inn, the George and Blue Boar, in Holborn, is forthwith to be taken down: here Charles I.'s letter was intercepted by Cromwell and Ireton. We see also that the proposition to open a thoroughfare from Holborn to Lincoln's-inn-fields, through Little Turnstile, has been negatived by the Metropolitan Board of Works on account of the expense, £30,000, and the more pressing urgency of other works; but we agree with Mr. Alderman Lawrence (Lord Mayor elect) that the cost is not so great as to outweigh the benefits. It is certainly extraordinary that so fine a spot as Lincoln's-inn-fields should have no public thoroughfare for carriages. Yet, here of old lived many eminent persons in noble mansions, some with Inigo Jones's work. It was also a place of execution: the pillory was set up here so lately as 1808. The *Turnstiles*, Great and Little, carry us back to "*the fields*," they being placed both for the convenience of foot-passengers and to prevent the straying of cattle, the fields being at that period used for pasturage. Even *New* Turnstile is as old as the Bill of Rights (1688). The well-planted area or garden has often been threatened with an incubus of bricks and mortar: it has only just escaped such a fate; and, as if to commemorate this incident, we have, at the north-west angle of the fields, one of the most picturesque drinking-fountains in the metropolis.

The Parisians are adding to the number of their "open places." A large space, to be called "Place Corneille," is about to be made by taking down several houses in the narrow street called Argentueil, near the Louvre. In this street, about twenty years since, there was identified the house in which Corneille died, Oct. 1, 1684, when a black marble tablet, recording the event, was placed in the court-yard. Dangeau, having heard of the death of Corneille, took his notebook from his pocket and wrote the following words:—"The simple, easy man, Corneille, died yesterday. He was ready in writing plays."

Steeple-climbing is entitled to slight record, when its object is not merely an exhibition feat. On Tuesday week James Matthews made an ascent of the beautiful spire of Salisbury cathedral for the purpose of painting the external ironwork at the summit, 404 feet (double the height of the London Monument) from the ground. He ascended by means of about twenty small iron handles, firmly fixed to the spire above the weather-door, which latter is reached by a flight of ladders inside, placed almost perpendicularly one above the other. During the painting the courageous fellow secured himself to the spire with a leathern belt buckled round his waist.

Croydon Michaelmas fair was held last week, with its characteristic dainties of roast geese, roast pork, and walnuts. The latter may be the oldest celebrity, and some speculative archæologist may trace this to our Roman colonisation times. Walnut-wood was much valued by the Romans, and the nuts were also eaten. A Roman road has been traced through the town, believed to have been the station of Noviomagus; and in the absence of the history of the introduction of the walnut-tree into Britain, we may refer it to the Romans: it, moreover, thrives well in the southern counties; but the Highflyer, known in Norfolk and Suffolk, is said to yield the best nuts of any of the English varieties. *Sack and walnuts* were formerly a sort of state treat. Sheriff Hoare, 1740-1, in his manuscript journal, tells us that on the 28th of September, after he and his brother Sheriff had taken charge of the City gaols, they "were invited, according to custom, to an adjoining tavern, and there partook of an entertainment of sack and walnuts, provided by the aforesaid keepers of the prisons." At the end of his year of office he also says:—"After being regaled with *sack and walnuts*, I returned to my own house in my private capacity, to my great consolation and comfort." It is stated that with the walnuts were formerly provided wooden hammers to crack them.

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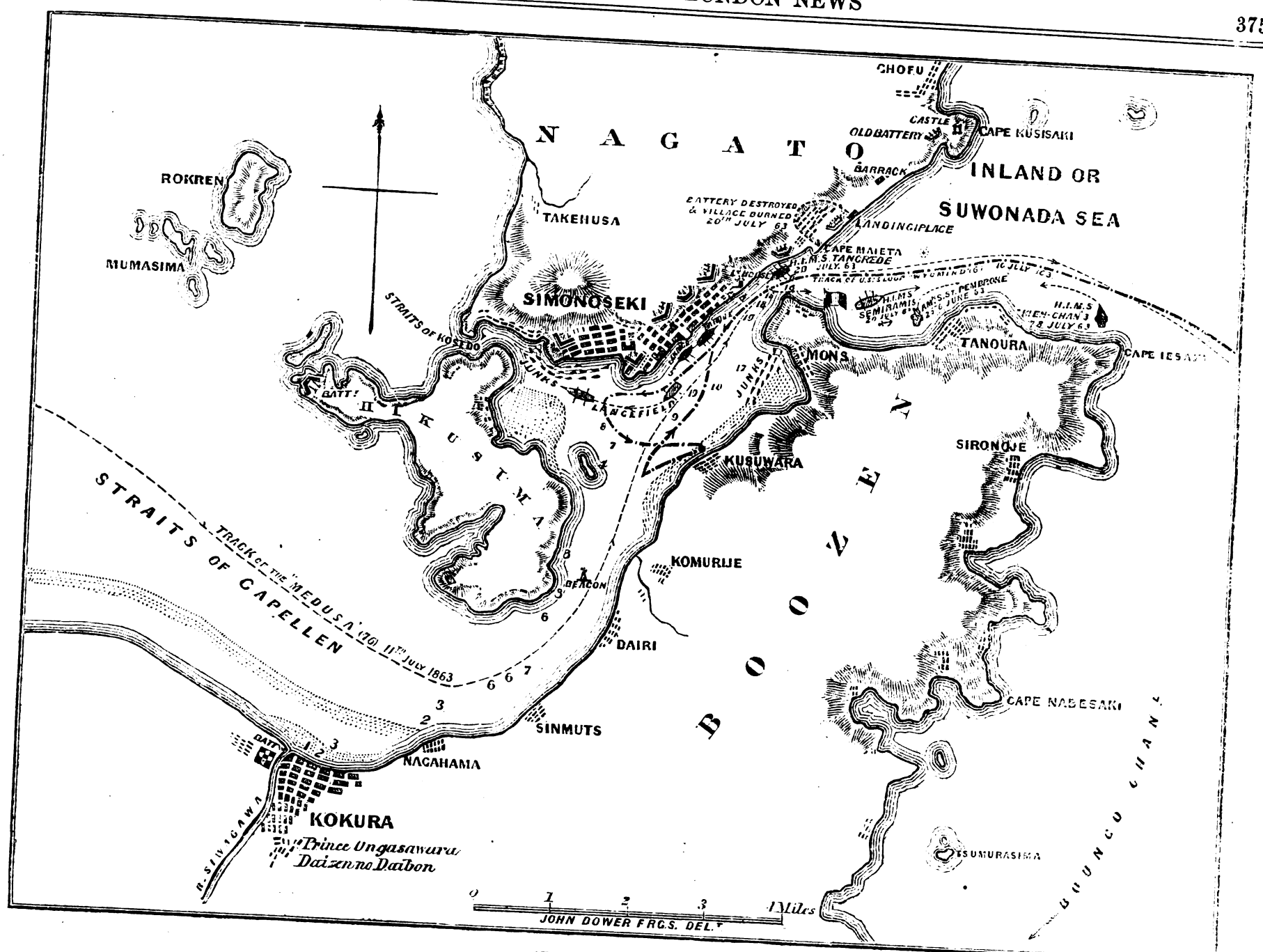

SIMONOSEKI BAY, JAPAN.

SIMONOSEKI BAY, JAPAN.

OUR Special Artist in Japan has forwarded to us some sketches—two of which are engraved on page 364, accompanied by some descriptive details—relating to the attacks recently made on Dutch, American, and French vessels by the Prince of Nagato at Simonoseki, and the prompt action thereon of the respective naval authorities. Through the courtesy of Frederick Brine, Esq., Captain Royal Engineers, at Yokohama, we are enabled to give the accompanying Map, showing the positions of the American screw-steamer Pembroke (Captain Cooper) and H.I.M. paddle despatch-boat Kien-chan (Lieutenant-Commander Lafon), when fired into on the morning of June 26 and July 8; the tracks of the Dutch corvette Medusa (Commander Casembroot, A.D.C.) and the United States sloop Wyoming (Captain M'Dougal) on the 11th and 16th of July; and the position of the French frigate Semiramis and sloop Tancrède, under Rear-Admiral Jaurès, on the 20th of July last.

MUSIC.

THE ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, Covent-garden, will open, on Monday next, with a new opera by Mr. Vincent Wallace, entitled "The Desert Flower." There have been diligent rehearsals daily this week, and there is reason to expect that the performance will be highly effective. The cast includes Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Susan Pyne, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Weiss, and Mr. Corri. The scene is laid in North America, and the subject is said to be taken from one of Cooper's tales of Indian life.

There is to be a short opera season at HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, to begin towards the end of this month. The stars of Mr. Mapleson's company—Titiens, Giuglini, Trebelli, &c.—will appear.

It is reported that there will also be English Opera at HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE in the course of the approaching season, for which Mr. Sims Reeves is said to be engaged.

"We understand," says *La France Musicale*, "that the director of COVENT GARDEN has, for some time, strongly urged Meyerbeer to produce his new opera in London. We do not know if the clever impresario will triumph over the objections of the illustrious composer, but it is certain that upon no other stage in Europe would the composer of the 'Prophète' find artists so worthy to interpret the inspirations of his genius. Adelina Patti and Lucca, two stars of the first magnitude; Tamberlik and Naudin, two tenors unrivalled; a wonderful chorus, and an orchestra conducted by Costa, in whom Meyerbeer has long had confidence, offer conditions that may well be accepted. Let, then, our grand opera take heed lest this 'Africaine,' after which it has sighed for years, should cross over to London without stopping at Paris." The opera thus alluded to by our Parisian contemporary, "L'Africaine," was completed by the illustrious composer more than fifteen years ago, and has been withheld by him ever since, because, with his characteristic and fastidious caution, he has not found a prima donna to whom he could intrust the character of his heroine. When Titiens lately appeared at the Grand Opera in the "Huguenots," Meyerbeer came all the way from Germany expressly to see and hear her, and was so highly delighted with her, that it is considered probable that she will be the person to whom he will, after all, confide this last creation of his genius. At all events, it seems probable that Meyerbeer's long-expected work will be produced, either in Paris or London, in the course of next season.

Mdme. JENNY LIND-GOLDSCHMIDT and her husband were present a few days ago at a "harvest-home" festival in the village of Little Houghton, in Northamptonshire. After the sermon, preached by the Rev. Mr. Stopford, in the parish church, Mr. Otto-Goldschmidt took his seat at the organ, and his wife, standing by him, sang to his accompaniment a harvest hymn from his lately published book of hymns and chorales, beginning "Come, Christians, praise your Maker's goodness." The rustic congregation were taken by surprise, as it was only when the service was about to begin that she mentioned to the Vicar her wish to sing to them. When she began they all rose from their seats and stood till the close of the hymn, entranced by the melody that filled the church.

THE THEATRES.

NEW ADELPHI.—It will be in the recollection of our readers that, some ten or twelve years ago, "the Bateman Children" were produced on the English stage, to the astonishment of playgoers, whose admiration was equal to their wonder at the display of such precocious talent. Returning to America, the eldest sister, it seems, has continued to cultivate the art of acting, and to have applied to it the energy of her growing intelligence, with marked success. For the better distinguishing herself as an actress, she has had Mosenthal's drama of "Deborah" translated for her, and considerably modified in its action and plot, under the title of "Leah." The part of the heroine was performed during the last season by Mdme. Ristori, who sustained and interpreted the character with all that force and dignity which pertains to the style of the great Italian actress. In attempting such a *rôle* after such an actress, Miss Bateman shows a laudable ambition, and Mr. Webster considerable enterprise in inaugurating therewith his new season. We have said that the translator has modified the action of the play; but he has not disturbed its exceeding simplicity, or rendered it in the slightest degree more fit for the development required by a five-act drama. The scene is laid in Styria, at a time when the Jews were subject to persecution in the German empire, and Leah is introduced to the audience as a Jewess, nearly hunted to death by the prejudiced villagers. This incident, being well placed on the stage, with various and picturesque groupings, and the statuesque attitude of the heroine, boldly defiant of the threatening and infuriated crowd, brought the first act to a successful termination. Leah, having excited compassion in the pastor and magistrate of the hamlet, Father Herrmann and Herr Lorrenz (Mr. Phillips and Mr. Stuart), and also in a young maiden, named Madeline (Miss H. Simms), might have prospered well enough in her mission, which was to find food and shelter for a blind old man and a child belonging to the Hebrew troupe, but for the intermeddling of one Bertolf (Mr. A. Stirling), who, being an apostate Jew, is afraid that the poor outcasts near the village may recognise him and so ruin the position which he had occupied for so many years. It has also happened that Rudolf, the magistrate's son (Mr. Billington), has seen Leah, and fallen in love with her, and thus incurred the censure of his father. Bertolf works on this, and proposes to disenchant the youth by showing the mercenary character of the Jewish race; and accordingly undertakes to induce Leah and her people to depart in consideration of a sum of money. Bertolf proceeds on his nefarious errand, and, meeting with Sarah, Leah's companion, gives her the money and sends word to Rudolf that "the Jewess has accepted the money." Meanwhile, Bertolf's voice has been recognised by the blind man as that of Nathan, the apostate Jew; whereupon Bertolf seizes the old Hebrew, whom he strangles, just as a thunderbolt falls, which is supposed to have killed him. The unconscious victim of this infamous machination, Leah, is repudiated by her lover, whose marriage with Madeline she witnesses, and utters a tremendous curse on the family. Years after she returns, destitute and wayworn; and, overhearing that her memory is still respected, and that Rudolf has visited the Emperor to get the custom abolished by which her race had been so long sufferers, she blesses their child and dies of exhaustion, having first, however, denounced Bertolf as a Jew and a murderer. The chief drawback to Miss Bateman's acting is the monotony of her voice. Wanting in flexibility of tone, the expression of emotion is due rather to the words than to their utterance. But she delivers the text with judgment, and accompanies it with well-studied action. She is already a ripe actress, and manifests an amount of intelligence and feeling which is full of promise. Her merits were largely recognised by the audience. The drama throughout was well mounted and showily appointed with scenery and costume, which enabled it to be performed with the fullest effect. If it should not enjoy a long run it will be due to the nature of the subject, and not to its treatment, whether in regard to the drama itself or to the manner in which the drama is acted.

CITY OF LONDON.—This house reopened on Saturday, under the management of Mr. Nelson Lee alone, who intimates that in future an ambitious effort will regulate the conduct of the theatre. As an earnest of such an intention, the house has been re-decorated and the stage provided with new scenery. The season opens with Mr. Falconer's drama of "Peep o' Day," which has been placed on the boards with great care and provided with all the appointments needful to its prolonged success. It was also announced that the diorama of "The Lakes of Killarney" would follow the play; but as this had not arrived by boat at the time expected from Dublin, Mr. Lee apologised for the disappointment. All, however, was taken in good part, and the performances of the evening met with decided approbation.

STANDARD.—On Saturday Mr. Creswick commenced a starring engagement, and was greeted by a full house. The Surrey drama, entitled "Ambition," is highly popular with the audience; the part of Ethelwold, as sustained by Mr. Creswick, has its striking points, and commands the applause of the pit. The season has begun favourably at the East-end, where the serious drama flourishes, and commends itself to the earnest minds of the working population.

A San Francisco paper states that President Lincoln was once a Roman Catholic. According to this authority, he was received, with his family, into the Catholic Church in the year 1852, at La Salle, Illinois. The Rev. Father Raho, now pastor of a congregation at Los Angeles, California, administered to him the sacrament of baptism.

The Society of Arts have deferred for the present holding an exhibition of the works sent in to compete for the art-workmanship prizes offered by the society, as the very extensive repairs now going on in the society's house render it impossible that the articles could be displayed in a suitable manner.

The Aborigines Protection Society have memorialised Earl Russell in reference to the atrocities committed by Peruvians on the Polynesian Islanders. They ask that her Majesty's Government shall address a remonstrance to the Peruvian Government on the subject. Earl Russell, in reply, says that the Government are doing all they can in the matter.

A Parliamentary return just issued shows that the expense incurred at the central office, by taking the Census for England and Wales in 1861, was £95,720; in 1851 it was £95,132; and in 1841 it was £86,727. But the cost per 1000 of the population was in 1861, £4 15s. 5d.; in 1851, £5 4s.; and in 1841, £5 9s. The grant made by Parliament for the Census of 1861 was £105,000, of which £9280 remains a balance in hand.

The Government emigrant-ship Ida, 1157 tons, belonging to Mr. William Berry, London, sailed on Sunday from Plymouth for Sydney, New South Wales, with 384 Government emigrants, comprising 43 married people, 145 single men, 152 single women, 38 children between one and twelve years of age, and five infants, under the care of Dr. J. O'Donnell, surgeon superintendent, assisted by Miss A. E. Bragg, matron.

The Committee of Council on Education purposes, with the sanction of the Treasury, establishing two scholarships, to be held by the two most eminent female students of the schools of art throughout the country. The endowments for the proposed scholarships have been provided for by the fees taken at the exhibition of the wedding presents of the Prince and Princess of Wales at the South Kensington Museum in May last.

The *Gazette* of yesterday week contained the official announcement of the appointment of Serjeant Pigott to the Bench, of Sir Roundell Palmer to be Attorney-General, and of Mr. Collier to be Solicitor-General; and on Saturday they were sworn into their respective offices before the Lord Chancellor at his private house, Hackwood Park, Basingstoke. The new Judge, whose full designation (as he will of course be forthwith knighted) will be Sir Gillery Pigott, S.L., a Baron of the Court of the Exchequer, is the fourth son of the late Paynton Pigott-Stainsby-Conant, Esq., of Archer Lodge, Hants, and brother of the late late Francis Pigott, M.P. for Reading, and Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Man. He was born in 1813, and was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple May 3, 1839, and became a Serjeant-at-Law in 1856, subsequently obtaining a Patent of Precedence. He went the Oxford Circuit, where he attained a considerable practice, and was latterly leader of that circuit. He succeeded his brother in the representation of Reading in Parliament in 1860. Mr. Baron Pigott is a scion of the old Shropshire family of Pigott. His own seat is Sherfield Hill, Hants.

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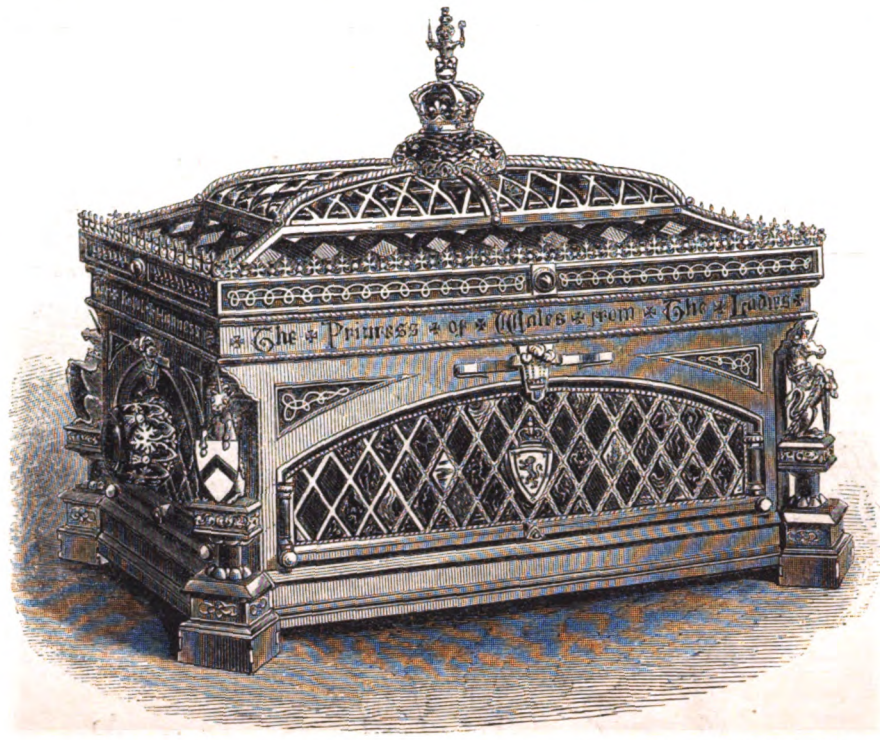
PRESENTATION BY THE LADIES OF EDINBURGH OF A BRIDAL GIFT TO THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

THE casket subscribed for by the ladies of Edinburgh, as a bridal gift to the Princess of Wales, was presented to her Royal Highness yesterday week, in the Throne-room of Holyrood Palace, by Mrs. Graham Lawson, daughter-in-law of the Lord Provost, assisted by the ladies of the subscription committee.

The casket, which has been designed and manufactured by Messrs. Mackay, Cunningham, and Co., of Edinburgh, her Majesty's goldsmiths for Scotland, is essentially national, being an admirably-arranged and well-mounted assortment of the precious stones of Scotland. Speaking more technically, we may describe this handsome gift as a casket in gold richly inlaid with upwards of a thousand Scottish pebbles, representing every variety found in the country. In the front centre the national shield of Scotland is fixed, enamelled in colours heraldically displayed, while within an arch of bloodstones supported by two pillars, is a large panel inlaid with pebbles in relief, and having a Scottish pearl at each corner. In the centre of the arch are the crest and motto of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the legend being in blue enamel on a ribbon, above which and between two rich gold cords runs the following inscription:—"Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, from the Ladies of Edinburgh, 1863.—Charles Lawson, Lord Provost." Above these letters there is a border of bloodstone with a Runic scroll in relief, as also four bosses of Scottish gems—namely, cairngorm amethyst, aquamarine, and garnet, surmounted by a beautifully-pierced rail composed of Scotch thistles. The top consists of four panels of national pebbles in mosaic work, above which, on a richly-cut white cairngorum, surrounded by pebbles in high relief, is a jewelled crown with pearl arches surmounted by the Scottish lion in a characteristic attitude, while on pillared niches at each corner unicorns sejants in dead gold support the shields pertaining to the Scottish titles of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. On each end there is placed a fine specimen of cairngorm in a richly-pierced setting, with pebbles in relief, similar to the front, and on the back the Edinburgh arms is placed on the centre of the panel; on the front, back, and sides are small triangular panels of Campsie pebbles, with gold scroll in relief. The casket—which is thoroughly national and not at all gaudy, the different stones being harmoniously grouped, the prevailing tone of colour being a very dark red—is richly ornamented with Runic, Celtic, and Gothic engraving. It is in every respect a credit to the art-workmanship of the Scottish capital.



CASKET PRESENTED TO THE PRINCESS OF WALES BY THE LADIES OF EDINBURGH.

THE MASONIC HALL, YORK.

THE old Masonic Hall in York having been removed, in order to effect the Blake-street improvements, the members of the craft determined upon the erection of a new hall, which has just been completed and opened with Masonic ceremonial. "The new Masonic Hall," says the *York Herald*, "though possessing some claim to architectural merit in its exterior, was never intended for mere outside show. A serviceable building, with proper interior accommodation, was the prime consideration, and well has that been obtained. Few persons merely glancing at the building from Blake-street would imagine that it was the cover to a classic hall, 40 ft. long by 30 ft. wide, with walls divided into panelled compartments by lofty pilasters, surmounted by Corinthian capitals, with proper bases and large and fully-ornamented frieze and arched mouldings, from which, on a coved cornice, the horizontal ceiling rests. The ceiling is divided into three compartments, two of which admit light through stained glass, whilst the centre is appropriately filled with stained glass, and the centre with Masonic symbolism. The hall is entered by means of folding-doors, over which is an organ-loft, supported by square columns. One end has two sets of projecting columns slightly raised from the other sides by a platform. A throne stands between these columns. There is a spacious vestibule, on each side of which there is a preparing and a reception room, and on the right a semicircular staircase leading to a room for the assembling of the members. This room is about 30 ft. long, with a fireplace at each end. It also has an entrance to the organ-loft, and looks down into the body of the hall. The doorway is supported by Corinthian pilasters. The front is of stone, and the windows are of plate-glass. The north side is of divisional compartments of brick upon a stoned dado and quoined cornice. The other sides, facing private property, are plain. The architect was Mr. J. E. Oates, a brother of the order."

THE "GIANT" BALLOON.

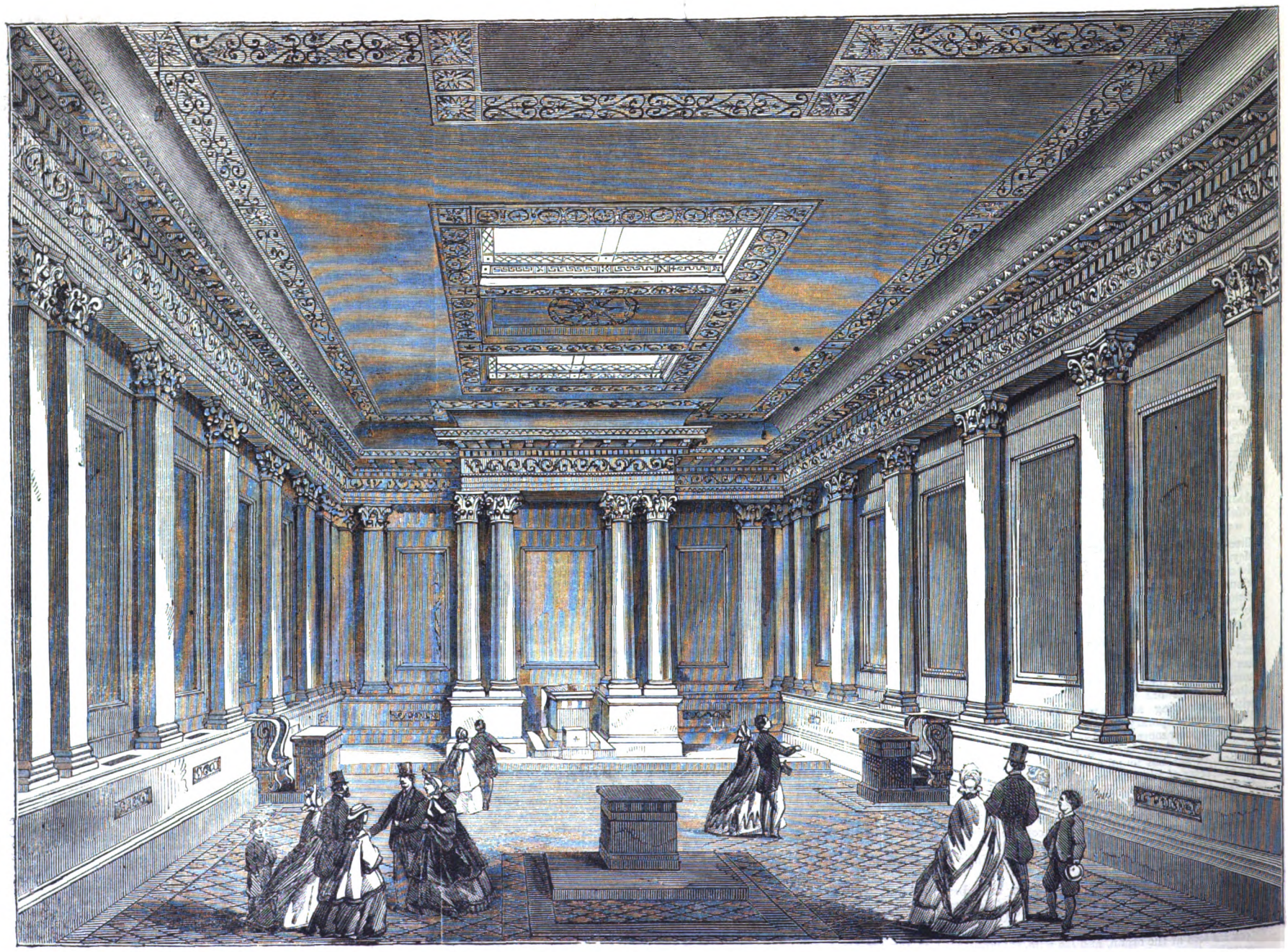
(From our Paris Correspondent.)

THE long-talked-of balloon of the "Société Générale d'Aërostation et d'Autolocomotion Aérienne" made its début on Sunday last, at Paris, in the plain of the Champ de Mars, the immense space of which was guarded by dragoons at the street openings, and by infantry at the other portions, slightly protected by a thin wooden paling. The startling announcements which had been made respecting the immense size of this balloon, and the accommodation to be found in the small house destined to replace the ordinary car, succeeded in attracting such a multitude of persons to the Champ de Mars as had been rarely seen assembled there. A visit to the workshops in which the balloon was constructed enabled us to verify the exactitude of the assertions in the broadsides, which informed the public that "Le Géant" was 90 metres (nearly 100 yards) in circumference, and 180 feet in height. A notion of its size relatively to other balloons may be formed from the fact that the "Giant" required 6098 cubic metres of gas to inflate it, or 3508 metres more than that employed in 1837 for the inflation of Delcourt's monster balloon, the largest on record up to that time.

The "Giant," as projected, and as represented in our Engraving, is composed of three parts:—Firstly, of a balloon consisting of two thicknesses of white silk of identical quality, sewn entirely by hand and double-stitched (the labour required for the fabrication of this immense varnished silk bulb employed upwards of 200 women during a month); secondly, of a small receiving-balloon, called the "compensator," placed beneath and connected with the larger one, to receive the excess of gas caused by the dilatation of the "Giant" in the higher atmospheres, and thus prevent its waste, and enable the aeronauts to preserve the means of prolonging their voyage; and, thirdly, of the car, or what replaces the car of former balloons, but is, in reality, a small oblong house, consisting of a ground floor and a gallery, the entire dimensions being about 8 ft. in height by 13 ft. in length. The rumour that had circulated respecting the billiard-room to be found in the *nacelle* was merely an amusing invention of the comic Parisian press. The only wonder is how so much accommodation has been provided in this slight basket-work construction, which is cleverly disposed in such a manner as to comprise a small printing-office, a photographic department, a refreshment room, a lavatory, a compartment for the captain's bed and the "luggage" of the travellers, and another compartment at the opposite extremity with three beds. The entire car is provided with an inflated indiarubber lining, so as to render submersion impossible.

The "Giant," for the construction of which 20,000 yards of white silk, at six shillings a yard, was required, has been produced under the active superintendence of M. Nadar, of the Boulevard des Capucines, who asserts that he has discovered, or will discover, the means of travelling in the air by the employment of the screw-propeller. The "Giant" has only been created as a means for gaining sufficient money by its exhibition and voyages to enable him to carry out his confidently-expressed ideas with respect to his new system of Aerostation; and, in order to keep public attention fixed on this important subject, the energetic Nadar has also founded a new monthly journal, entitled *L'Aeronaute*, the first number of which was published on the appearance of "Le Géant" in the Champ de Mars on Sunday last.

On the occasion of the first ascent of this giant balloon the Captain N. [adar] was assisted by two celebrated French aeronauts, the brothers Godard, at whose suggestion the second portion of the balloon (the compensator) was prepared; but for want of the necessary time, as night was approaching, not employed for the first ascent. For this reason some disappointment was expressed, as it was evident that without the compensator the duration of the voyage would



THE NEW MASONIC HALL, YORK.

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not be prolonged beyond the ordinary limits; and the voyageurs, who had paid a thousand francs on the anticipation of a trip either to China or to St. Petersburg, as M. Nadar had insinuated, would have to console themselves by a reperusal of the announcement that "la durée du voyage n'est pas limitée.

Pecuniarily, the first appearance of the giant balloon was a decided success. Thirteen persons made the ascent; amongst them were a lady (the Princesse de la Tour d'Auvergne) and a negro. But the great source of profit arose from the prices paid for admission to the Champ de Mars, for which the enormous amount of 600,000 francs' worth of tickets were printed, and to be had beforehand at the Bureau de Tabac. If only one fourth of these tickets, at one and two francs each, were sold—and that is a very modest estimate, judging from the immense concourse of people within the inclosures—the administration of the Société d'Autolocomoto-aërostation must have cleared six thousand pounds towards their expenses.

During the three hours occupied by the inflation, two military bands entertained the spectators by performing selections from the most popular operatic music. At three o'clock the Giant looked like an immense unripe orange in the midst of the vast sandy plains of the Champ de Mars, and about this time the car, or *nacelle*, was brought on to the groundon a van drawn by four white horses, conducted by postilions, and paraded to satisfy the curiosity of the visitors, amongst whom might be seen the Annamite Ambassadors and their suite, and a squadron of gay Spahis on their spirited horses. The outside of the construction presented a droll appearance, with its exposition of fowling-pieces, speaking-trumpet, grappling-irons, hatchets, hares, geese, pheasants, vegetables, &c., the condiments being gaily ornamented with ribbons. At length the car was brought alongside the great inflation, the ballast and provisions were put on board, the travellers took up their positions on the platform of the gallery, and, after some preliminary manœuvres, the gallant Captain Nadar gave the word, "Lâchez tout!" in stentorian tone, and "Le Géant," taking a north-easterly direction, ascended majestically amidst the acclamations of at least half a million of people.

The "Giant" descended in the marshes of Barcy, at two leagues from Meaux. The shock on touching the ground was somewhat violent, and damaged the *nacelle*. A few of the passengers were slightly bruised, otherwise there is no accident to deplore. A second ascent, with the compensator, is announced to take place on the 18th of October.

NADAR'S GIANT BALLOON AT PARIS.

MATAMORAS.

We give an Engraving (from a sketch by Mr. Hermann Hildesheim) of Matamoras, to which considerable interest attaches in relation to the war in America. Matamoras, or Matamoros, is a river-port town in Mexico, on the south bank of the Rio Bravo del Norte, about forty miles from the Gulf of Mexico. Its port on the Gulf consists of two harbours—the Brazo de Santiago and the Boca del Rio, about nine miles apart, and both obstructed by bars impassable during strong winds. It exports specie, hides, wool, and horses; and its ordinary imports are manufactured goods, chiefly from Great Britain and the United States. Matamoras contains about 10,000 inhabitants. It lies at a little distance from the river, on rather a sandy soil, and is built with regularity. The houses are highly coloured, but, with the exception of a few stores, have generally a poor appearance. The climate is good, and there is little or no fever in the place. On the Texas side of the river, about two miles from Matamoras, lies Brownsville, which is built entirely of wood. It has, however, a neat and bright appearance. There is a large garrison of Confederate soldiers at Brownsville. Owing to the warlike times, passports are asked for on each side of the river.

An officer in the Italian army writes to the *Gazzetta del Popolo* that the 306 pieces of cannon which figured in the manœuvres at Somma and at the review at Milan do not comprise the whole of the field of the Italian kingdom, but that there is also the 8th Regiment, which is in the southern provinces, and half of the 17th, which remains in Tuscany; that is to say, 21 batteries, or 126 guns, which have to be added to the 306 assembled for the manœuvres.

VIEW OF MATAMORAS, MEXICO, FROM THE SOUTH.

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OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR ARTHUR NICOLSON.

Sir Arthur Nicolson, Bart., of Nicolson and Leswade, was served heir male to that baronetcy in 1826, on the death, without issue, of Sir James Nicolson, the sixth Baronet. He married Miss Jack, daughter of the Rev. William Jack, D.D., Principal of King's College, Aberdeen, and died at Norwood on the 16th ult. Much obscurity seems to hang over this Nova Scotia baronetcy of Nicolson, of Nicolson and Leswade, which was created in favour of John Nicolson and his heirs male generally, the 2nd of July, 1629. The descent from him, with the marriages and issue, is nowhere clearly given, and little was publicly known of the Baronet just deceased; nor does it appear if there be any one now to inherit the title. This baronetcy must be distinguished from another, almost of equal antiquity, possessed by the present distinguished naval officer, Captain Sir Frederick William Erskine Nicolson, Bart., C.B., senior officer at Woolwich and Superintendent of her Majesty's dockyard there.

LORD SINCLAIR.

The Right Hon. Charles St. Clair, twelfth Baron Sinclair, in the Peerage of Scotland, was the elder son of Andrew St. Clair, of Hermandston *de jure*, eleventh Baron Sinclair, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of John Rutherford, Esq., of Edzarstoun, Roxburghshire, and granddaughter of Sir John Rutherford. He was born in Edinburgh on the 20th of July, 1768, and succeeded his father when eight years of age. He was educated at Harrow, and entered the British Army as an Ensign in the 1st, or Royal Scots, in 1784, just at the commencement of the five years of peace which preceded our great contest with revolutionary France. He retired from the service in 1802, being then Lieutenant-Colonel of the 15th Regiment. He was subsequently appointed to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the Berwickshire Militia. His Lordship brought before the House of Lords the long-standing claim of his family to the dormant barony of Sinclair, and had that claim established by the House in his favour on the 25th of April, 1782. He has since been a member of the House of Lords for nearly sixty years as one of the Representative Peers for Scotland. Though not taking a prominent part in politics, he has always shown himself to be a firm Conservative. His Lordship married, first, on the 13th of February, 1802, Mary Agnes, only daughter of James Chisholme, Esq., of Chisholme, by whom (who died on the 16th of July, 1814) he had, to survive infancy, three sons—James, his successor; Matthew, who died young; and the Hon. Charles St. Clair, Commander R.N., of St. Ella's Lodge, Eyemouth; and a daughter Susan, who was married to F. D. Massy-Dawson, Esq., cousin of Lord Massy, and died Sept. 17, 1856. Lord Sinclair married, secondly, Sept. 18, 1816, Isabella Mary, youngest daughter of Alexander Chatto, Esq., of Main-House, in the county of Roxburgh, by whom (who survives him) he leaves two daughters—Eleanor; and Jane Elizabeth, married, Sept. 6, 1853, to the Rev. William Leyland Fellden, third son of Joseph Fellden, Esq., of Witton Park, in the county of Lancaster. Lord Sinclair, who had attained the patriarchal age of ninety-five years, and was the eldest Peer in the House of Lords, died at Pilmuir, Torquay, on the 30th ult. He is succeeded by his eldest son, James, Master of Sinclair, now thirteenth Baron Sinclair, late a Captain in the Grenadier Guards, who was born July 3, 1803, and married, Sept. 14, 1830, Jane, eldest daughter of Archibald Little, Esq., of Shabden Park, Surrey, and has a family of four sons and one daughter, of whom the eldest son, Charles William, now Master of Sinclair, is a Major in the Army. The illustrious family of St. Clair, or Sinclair, of Roslyn, derives in the female line from those ancient Earls who were Sovereigns of the Orkney and Shetland Isles, and were twice allied to the Kings of Norway and twice to the Kings of Scotland; and through those Earls the representatives of the St. Clairs of Roslyn share, with the Royal family of England, the coheirship of the ancient line of Scottish Kings. The barony of Sinclair (created 1449, renewed 1677) was first held by these St. Clairs of Roslyn, and from them, pursuant to the remainder in the second patent granted by Charles II., it passed to the no less ancient house of St. Clair of Hermandston, it being inherited *de jure*, in 1762, by Charles St. Clair, of Hermandston, whose grandson, the Peer just deceased, had, as above stated, his right to the historic and time-honoured barony of Sinclair confirmed by the House of Lords eighty-one years ago, and his own possession of the barony, whether *de jure* or *de facto*, has been only thirteen years short of a century.

SIR WILLIAM BELLAIRS.

Sir William Bellairs, of Mulbarton Lodge, Norfolk, who died on the 2nd inst., was a scion of the very old family of De Beler, or Bellairs, of Kirkby Bellairs. He was the fourth son of Abel Walford Bellairs, Esq., of Uffington, in the county of Lincoln, and Billesdon, in the county of Leicester, by his wife, Susanna, daughter of Miles Lowley, Esq., of Oakham. He was born in 1793, and was formerly an officer in the 15th Hussars, and a contemporary of Sir Robert Wilson, Sir Josias Cloëté, Sir Colquhoun Grant, Sir William Byam, Sir Joseph Thackwell, and Sir Lovell Lovell, all of whom served side by side in the days when the régiment won for itself the title of "The Fighting Fifteenth." Bellairs shared in the glories of Vittoria, the Pyrences, Pampeluna, Orthes, Tarbes, Toulouse, and many other actions of minor importance. He was also in the campaign of 1815, and had a horse killed under him at Quatre Bras, and two severely wounded at Waterloo. He received two medals, one for the Peninsula, and one for Waterloo. He was knighted in 1848. He was Exon of the Yeomen of the Queen's Guard from 1837 to 1849. Sir William married, in 1822, Cassandra, daughter and heiress of Edmund Hooke, Esq., of Mulbarton Lodge, and had issue three sons, all officers of rank in the British Army.

ALDERMAN HUMPHERY.

The Right Worshipful John Humphery, Alderman of the city of London and Governor of the Irish Society, who died on the 28th ult., at his suburban house, North Side, Clapham-common, was the son of John Humphery, Esq., and the nephew of David Humphery, Esq., which latter he succeeded in his extensive business as a wharfinger, and was the owner of the large property known as Hibernia Wharf, at London-bridge. The uncle, Mr. David Humphery, was formerly occupier of Hay's Wharf, in Tooley-street, which was destroyed by the great fire at London-bridge, which occurred about two years ago. John Humphery, the subject of this notice, was, in 1832, chosen a Sheriff of London and Middlesex; and he was the same year elected, on Liberal principles, M.P. for Southwark, and continued until his retirement from Parliament, in 1852, to represent that borough as a stanch and consistent Reformer. He became Alderman of Aldgate ward in 1835, and Lord Mayor of London in 1842-3, when he filled the office so as to give very general satisfaction. Mr. Alderman Humphery married, in 1836, Mary, second daughter of James Dyson, Esq., of Bedford. The Alderman, who had been Master of the Tallow-chandlers' and Clothworkers' Companies, was, at the time of his decease, Governor of the Irish Society, director and treasurer of the Argus Life Office, and director of the Paris and Strasbourg Railway, and was a Commissioner of Lieutenancy. Alderman Humphery was, both in public and private life, very much and deservedly esteemed and regarded.

THE ABBE CARTON.

The Rev. Abbé Carton, Canon of Bruges and Knight of the Order of Leopold, has just died at Bruges, after a short illness, in the famous asylum there for the deaf, dumb, and blind, of which he was the founder and director. He was born, in 1832, at Pitthern, in West Flanders; and, after taking Priest's orders, concentrated all his energies on providing for the deaf, dumb, and blind children, whose pitiable state attracted, from his early years, his warmest sympathies. Encouraged by the support of the late Monseigneur Bousseu, Bishop of Bruges, the Abbé Carton instituted the Sisterhood of the "Enfans de Marie," which community has been wonderfully successful in educating children labouring under the above afflictions. Visitors to that very picturesque, historic, and interesting city of Bruges were not a little struck, among its many curiosities, with the marvellous pantomimic performances of the deaf and dumb children, while the blind boys accompanied the acting with their singing. For the last twenty years the Abbé Carton has been the beloved and venerated director of this admirable institution. He was a man of great ability, and, in spite of his arduous duties, found time to write several works of scientific and literary merit. He was a member of the Royal Academy of Brussels and of many other learned societies.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

2nd Life Guards: General the Marquis of Tweeddale to be Colonel.
18th Hussars: Cornet J. Watkins to be Cornet.
Grenadier Guards: Ensign and Lieut. W. Duberly to be Lieutenant and Captain; Ensign J. H. F. H. Hudson to be Ensign and Lieutenant.
10th Foot: Lieut. W. Malcolm to be Instructor of Musketry. 12th: Ensign H. T. Cooper to be Lieutenant; H. P. Hobson to be Ensign. 15th: J. G. D. Moore to be Ensign. 18th: Capt. J. Purcell and Lieut. E. Hall to be Captains; Ensign C. Dawson to be Lieutenant; Ensign D. R. Macqueen to be Ensign. 21st: Ensign G. H. Burrows to be Lieutenant; Ensign J. Croker to be Ensign. 27th: Cadet D. M. Taylor to be Ensign. 30th: Lieut. E. St. G. Smyth to be Adjutant. 37th: Ensign T. N. Holton to be Lieutenant; Cadet J. B. Watts and F. Flowers to be Ensigns. 42nd: Major-Gen. D. A. Cameron to be Colonel. 51st: Cadet H. Talbot to be Ensign. 60th: W. Tilden and R. Willis to be Ensigns. 71st: Ensign C. W. B. M'Kenzie to be Ensign. 72nd: Lieut. T. M. Warren to be Captain; Ensign W. Gordon to be Lieutenant; Ensign R. J. F. Edgcumbe to be Ensign. 77th: Lieut. M. A. Waters to be Captain; Ensign E. N. Mosley to be Lieutenant; Cadet W. A. Spence to be Ensign. 87th: Paymaster R. Scott to be Paymaster. 89th: Paymaster A. Anderson to be Paymaster.
Rifle Brigade: The Hon. H. Marsham to be Ensign.
BREVET.—Major-Gen. Sir R. P. Douglas, Bart., to have the local rank of Lieutenant-General while serving in the command of the troops at the Cape of Good Hope; Capt. and Lieut.-Col. G. W. A. Higginson to be Colonel; Paymasters G. N. Lees and E. Gibbs to have the honorary rank of Captains. The following promotions to take place consequent on the death of General H. Beauchamp, Earl Beauchamp, Colonel of the 2nd Life Guards, on the 8th of September:—Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. P. Wymer to be General; Brevet Col. M. Smith to be Major-General; Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. Miller to be Colonel; Major P. Robertson to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. J. R. Mann to be Major. The undermentioned promotions to take place in her Majesty's Indian Military Forces consequent on the death of General Sir J. L. Caldwell, G.C.B., Royal (Madras) Engineers, on the 28th of Jun, and Major-General J. A. Barstow, Bengal Infantry, on the 9th of June:—Lieut.-Gen. S. Swinhoe to be General; Major-Gen. H. Sargent to be Lieutenant-General; Cols. H. James and W. Lang to be Major-Generals. The undermentioned officers, who have retired upon full pay, to have a step of honorary rank, as follows:—Major A. H. M. Chearnley, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Major B. Revell, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals A. Wilson, to be Inspector-General of Hospitals; Surgeon-Major R. C. Guise, to be Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.

ADMIRALTY.

The following promotions, dated the 24th ult., have this day taken place consequent on the death, on the 23rd ult., of Admiral of the Red Sir Henry Hope, K.C.B.:—
Admiral of the White Sir P. Hornby, G.C.B., to be Admiral of the Red.
Admiral of the Blue Sir A. Fanshawe, K.C.B., to be Admiral of the White.
Vice-Admiral G. F. Rich, on the Reserved List, to be Admiral on the same list.
Vice-Admiral of the Red Sir W. J. H. Johnstone, K.C.B., to be Admiral of the Blue.
Vice-Admiral of the White H. Eden to be Vice-Admiral of the Red.
Vice-Admiral of the Blue C. R. D. Bethune, C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the White.
Rear-Admirals Sir G. Back and W. Hillyar, on the Reserved List, to be Vice-Admirals on the same list.
Rear-Admiral of the Red H. J. Codrington, C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue.
Rear-Admiral of the White R. L. Warren to be Rear-Admiral of the Red.
Rear-Admiral of the Blue E. P. Halstead to be Rear-Admiral of the White.
Captain A. Lowe to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.
Retired Vice-Admiral T. B. Clowes to have the rank and title of Retired Admiral; and
Retired Rear-Admiral J. Burney to have the rank and title of Retired Vice-Admiral, under the Order in Council of the 7th of May, 1858.

By direction of Field Marshal the Duke of Cambridge a battery of Royal Artillery, with its guns, is to be considered equivalent to a regiment with its colours, and is in all cases to be saluted accordingly.

The new Act to appoint navy prize agents to all her Majesty's ships has come into force. The captains are to nominate the agents, and every vessel of war is to be represented.

The Duke of Somerset has conferred the good-service pension, rendered vacant by Rear-Admiral Warden's promotion, upon Captain Sir Robert John Le Mesurier, C.B., of Arctic fame.

Mr. Neilson Hancock, LL.D., of the Irish Bar, and Mr. H. R. Vaughan Johnson, of the English Bar, are secretaries of the commission to inquire into the constitution, &c., of the Court of Admiralty in Ireland.

Colonel Hawkins has taken the command of the Royal Engineer Department at Woolwich, in succession to Colonel Ford, appointed to the command of the corps in Canada.

An amended scale of rates and allowances to be paid to civil surgeons placed in charge of troops at foreign stations, or who may have embarked in charge of troops, has been issued by the Secretary of State for War, and all previous orders on the subject are cancelled.

On Saturday his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge inspected the troops stationed in Portsmouth garrison on Southsea-common. Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the troops stationed in Gosport and the neighbouring forts were relieved from attending.

The whole of the Woolwich division of Marine Light Infantry, with the exception of Captain Fraser's company, which was in the marshes for target-practice, assembled on the common in heavy marching order at nine o'clock yesterday week, under the command of Colonel Mitchell, for the half-yearly inspection of the corps by Major-General Sir R. J. Dacres, K.C.B., commandant. At the termination of the proceedings General Dacres stated that he was much gratified to find that the entire division was in an efficient state.

The Channel Fleet left Dublin Bay on Thursday week. Just before anchor was weighed, the petty officers and seamen of the Defence presented a silver claret jug and an address to Mr. Graves, Commodore of the Royal Mersey Yacht Club, who was the guest of Admiral Dacres, on board the Edgar. The men thus marked their sense of the kindness shown to them during their recent visit to the Mersey. The fleet arrived at Plymouth on Saturday morning.

By direction of the Duke of Cambridge a general order to the Army, signed by the Adjutant-General, has been promulgated, specifying the terms and conditions under which grants of land may be obtained by officers of the Army in the settlement of British Columbia. In future, all field-officers of twenty-five years' service will be granted 600 acres of land; field-officers of twenty years' service, 500 acres; and field-officers of fifteen years' service, as well as captains of twenty years' service, 400 acres; captains of fifteen years' service and subalterns of twenty years' service will be granted 300 acres; and subalterns of seven years' service 200 acres.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The fourth annual prize meeting of the 9th (West) Middlesex commenced on Thursday, the 1st inst., and was continued on Friday and Saturday. The West Middlesex challenge cup, value £50, was won by Sergeant Every. There were several other prizes competed for.——Last Saturday the third annual prize meeting of the 33rd Middlesex, at the Tottenham range, was brought to a conclusion. The battalion and range prizes were shot for. For the first prize Sergeant G. Brookes, of the 12th Middlesex (Barnet) Rifles, and Lieutenant Dennison, of the 40th Middlesex Rifles, each made 29 marks. Upon shooting off the tie they both made bull's-eyes. The tie was again shot off, resulting in Sergeant Brookes winning the first prize and Lieutenant Dennison taking the second prize. Private Hammerton, 12th Middlesex (Barnet), took the third prize.

In Essex a match took place on Thursday week at the Colchester butts between sides of ten each selected from the Colchester and Tendring Hundred Companies. The scores made were as follows:—Colchester, 282; Tendring Hundred, 269.——The 1st Essex Engineer Corps has had a competion for a number of prizes given by Mr. G. M. W. Peacocke, M.P. The successful competitors were, in the first-class sappers—H. Jenkins, Colour-Sergeant Beale, and Sergeant Pollard; in the second-class sappers, J. Nunn, Ludgater, Mott, and Patten, Corporal Juniper, and Sappers Whittaker and Marsh; and in the third class, Corporal Huxter and Sappers S. Staines and Martin.——The 1st Essex Battery of Artillery (Harwich) was inspected on Wednesday week by Colonel Knox, R.A., commanding the Royal Artillery in the eastern district. The members of the battery marched to the circular redoubt and practised with 68-lb. shot and 8-inch shell at a target moored 2200 yards out to sea. At the conclusion of the practice Colonel Knox congratulated Captain Daniels upon commanding so smart a body of men.

On Saturday the members of the 1st Kent Battalion of Rifle Volunteers assembled at the drill-shed, Blackheath, for the purpose of witnessing the distribution of prizes to the successful competitors during the past season. There was a very large attendance of the residents of the neighbourhood, and the prizes were presented by Mrs. Angerstein, the wife of Mr. W. Angerstein, M.P. for Greenwich.——The annual inspection of the four corps of Kent volunteer artillery belonging to the 10th Administrative Brigade, stationed in the Chatham district, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Gladdish, has been brought to a most satisfactory conclusion. By the direction of the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, Lieutenant Colonel Talbot, commanding the first division of the Dépôt Brigade, Royal Artillery, was selected to report to his Royal Highness on the state and efficiency of each corps, which the inspecting officer found to be in a most satisfactory condition.——On Saturday a return match took place, at the range of the 32nd Kent (Eltham), between eight members of that company and eight of the 3rd Kent (Lee). It resulted in favour of the 32nd, who headed their opponents by 42 marks, thus a second time having the honour of defeating the 3rd Kent, who number in their ranks some of the crack shots in the 1st Kent Administrative Battalion.

The first annual prize meeting of the 5th Hants terminated most successfully on Wednesday last. The shooting continued for two days at the long range at Baffin's, near Portsmouth, and a variety of valuable prizes were competed for by members of the corps. The shooting was generally good, and that for the all-comers' prize created some excitement, as Lieutenant Bonney, of the 53rd Regiment of Foot, and Private Westbrook, of the Droxford Light Horse, kept so close to each other that they agreed to share the stakes. At the finish Lieutenant Bonney headed his rival by one, and again the former made a bull's-eye at 600 yards, while the latter made a centre.

Yesterday week the 10th Berks Rifle Volunteers held their annual prize meeting at Sunning-hill. A silver challenge cup, value £11 11s., presented by Major G. D. Scott, was won by Colour-Sergeant J. Barr Brown. A second prize of £3 3s., presented by Quartermaster Cave, was won by Sergeant D. Miller. A prize, value £5 5s., presented by Captain Van de Weyer, was also won by Colour-Sergeant Brown. A field-glass, presented by Lieutenant Johnson, was won by Sergeant Miller.

The annual inspection of the Dorset Rifle Volunteers took place at Maiden Castle, near Dorchester, on Wednesday week, before Colonel M'Murdo, C.B. The battalion mustered nearly six hundred of all ranks, and was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Mansel. A variety of battalion movements were executed, and a retirement of the battalion in line for a long distance elicited an expression of approval from the Inspector-General. An unusual and rather trying light infantry movement was performed at the special request of Colonel M'Murdo, at which he also expressed his approval. At the conclusion the battalion was formed into square, from the interior of which Colonel M'Murdo addressed a few words of encouragement and approval to the volunteers, congratulating Colonel Mansel on the efficiency of the battalion, after which he distributed the prizes won at the recent prize meeting of the County Rifle Association.

An interesting contest took place at Wells, Somerset, on Monday. The Captain of the Wells company, Mr. E. Lovell, the Clerk of the Peace for the county, offered last year a 50-guinea challenge cup for competition by members of the third battalion who had completed a certain number of drills, the cup to be won two years in succession before it becomes permanent property. To this prize Lieutenant-Colonel Luttrell added a splendid rifle, valued at £25, as a prize for another competition at different ranges. The result of the contest of last year was that the cup was won by Private Mekendon, of Wells; while the rifle, which was not a challenge one, was carried off by Mr. Gilmore, of Frome. On Monday between thirty and forty members assembled, and, after an exciting contest, Private Jabez Eames, of Frome, and Corporal Weeks, of Wells, tied with 34 marks each, and on shooting off Mr. Eames won. Mr. Gilmore was next. The challenge cup is thus held for one year at least by the Frome corps. The contest for the rifle terminated in the victory of Sergeant Brown, of Weston-super-Mare; and Sergeant Turner, of Frome, was again second.

The annual carbine contest by the five western batteries of the Duke of Cornwall's Artillery Volunteers took place on Wednesday week at St. Ives. The St. Ives corps scored 439, three points more than the competitors from Marazion. Other prizes, total value about £30, were also shot for.——On Friday, the 2nd Duke of Cornwall's Rifle Volunteers competed for various money prizes. Private J. Harris won the principal prize.

On Monday week a grand display of the volunteers of the counties of Anglesey and Carnarvon was made at Holyhead, and a friendly engagement took place between them and the seamen and marines of her Majesty's ship Majestic, 80 guns, supported by the cannon of their ship. An immense concourse of people assembled from all parts of the northern counties, and on the grand stand were, among others, the Bishops of Oxford and Bangor, Colonel the Hon. E. G. D. Pennant, M.P.; Sir R. W. Bulkeley, M.P., &c. The force consisted of a brigade of artillery and another of infantry, the whole commanded by Major the Hon. W. O. Stanley, M.P. The companies forming the artillery brigade were the 1st and 2nd Anglesey (Holyhead), the 3rd Anglesey (Beaumaris), and the Carnarvon company. The infantry brigade consisted of the Bangor and Carnarvon Rifles and two companies from the Penrhyn quarries.

The third annual rifle prize meeting of the Chester Artillery Volunteers took place on Wednesday and Thursday, last week, at Sealand Range.

Last week the Yarmouth Artillery Volunteers were engaged in competing at heavy-gun practice for two prizes of five guineas each, offered respectively by the Mayor of the borough (Mr. R. Steward) and the officers of the battalion. The prizes were divided into two classes, of ten each, among the twenty competitors who made the highest scores; he who made the greatest number of points also to receive a silver medal, and be regarded as the champion shot of the corps for the year. The target was placed about 1500 yards from the north battery, and was 12 ft. square, and the practice was with 68-pounders, three shots each competitor, under the superintendence of Captain Gilbertson, of the Norfolk Artillery Militia. After some excellent practice, the championship was won by Corporal Baker; and the other successful competitors in the first class were Gunners Manship, Riches, Bartram, Shrimpling, Rainer, Watson, Davey, Wetherell, and Sergeant Howard; in the second class, Sergeants Cocks and Robinson, Corporal Beevor, Bombardiers Greenwood, Nutman, and Self, Gunners Stringer, Thompson, R. Cory, and Howse.

The annual competition for prizes of the members of the 5th Suffolk took place on Saturday, on a meadow attached to the Glavering Hall estate, the residence of the Lieutenant commanding, Mr. Andrew Arcedeckne. The first prize was won by Sergeant Coleman, and the second by Private Crowe. The next prize was a silver cup, given by Lieutenant Arcedeckne. In this contest there were five scores of 14 points. On shooting off the ties, Private Motum made a centre and carried off the prize. The third prize was a cup, given by Ensign Muriel, for non-commissioned officers only. It was won by Corporal Thurlow. The next prize was also a cup, given by Captain Rous, which fell to the lot of Private Walker. At the conclusion of the shooting, the corps sat down to a dinner at the White Hart Hotel, provided through the liberality of Lieutenant Arcedeckne, the Rev. James Williams, and Quartermaster C. Welton.——On Monday the members of the Ipswich corps and the Watton Battery of Artillery were entertained by Mr. J. C. Cobbold, M.P., in his picturesque grounds at Holy Wells. The fête attracted a very large attendance. Various evolutions having been performed, dinner was set out on a liberal scale in a large tent in the grounds below the mansion. The principal speaker of the evening was Lord Ranelagh, whose name was associated with the toast of "The Volunteers."——The Woodbridge corps has just held its annual meeting, on which occasion Mr. J. P. Fitzgerald, an old and liberal friend of the corps, presented the company with a handsome bugle. The ladies' challenge cup was presented in the course of the after-dinner proceedings to Lance-Corporal Simpson, who also won it in 1862; the presentation of the coveted distinction was gracefully made by Mrs. Schreiber.——A match has taken place between sides of eight each, selected from the Hadleigh and Stour Valley corps; the scores made were as follow:—Hadleigh, 179; Stour Valley, 157.

The whole volunteer force of Lincolnshire was reviewed on Thursday week near Boston by Lord Aveland, Lord Lieutenant of the county. The assembled force was about 1200 strong. Major Moore, Royal Lincoln Militia, acted as Aide-de-Camp to Lord Aveland. Lieutenant-Colonel Amcotts took the general command; Lieutenant-Colonel Willson being at the head of the first battalion, Major Hopkins of the second, and Major Hutton of the Artillery Brigade. Captain Mulhall acted as Brigade Major, assisted by Adjutant Humphries, and Major Golding and Captain Longstaff, Adjutants of the first and second battalions. A programme of the usual character was gone through in a creditable manner, although a drenching rain fell during a part of the time, and marred to some extent the pleasure both of the volunteers and the spectators. At the conclusion of the review Lord Aveland expressed the general satisfaction which the proceedings had afforded him, and invited the whole force assembled to partake of dinner.——The return match between eight members of the Gainsborough and eight of the Retford Rifle Corps came off on Monday at Gainsborough, and terminated in favour of Gainsborough, Retford scoring 205 and Gainsborough 271. The first match was won by the same corps.——On the 26th ult. money prizes of the value of £10, given by Ensign Fox, were competed for at Gainsborough by the recruits of this year. The successful competitors were Privates Farnell, Mears, Tane, Kew, and Harrison.—— The annual inspection of the Robin Hood Rifle Corps took place on Monday at Bulwell-common. The regiment numbers 960 members, and the muster on this occasion was 704. At the close of the manœuvres the Government inspector, Lieutenant-Colonel Harman, addressed the corps in a highly complimentary speech, remarking that he had never inspected a regiment which had acquitted itself with so much steadiness in the field.——Captain Hay, acting as umpire for Lord Vernon in the match between the Robin Hoods and the Australians, recorded in our last Issue, was formerly the Adjutant of the 15th Regiment, not the 47th, as was stated.

The Oxfordshire battalion was inspected on Wednesday week by Lieutenant-Colonel Ibbetson. The battalion, 300 strong, which was under the command of Colonel North, M.P., was put through a variety of field movements, at the conclusion of which Colonel Ibbetson expressed himself satisfied with the steadiness and efficiency of the men, and attributed any shortcoming which he had witnessed to the want of battalion drill, without which it was impossible to obtain perfection. He complimented the two Oxford companies upon keeping up their prestige. He assured Colonel North that he should have much pleasure in reporting favourably of the appearance and efficiency of the battalion, and on the creditable state of the accoutrements, generally speaking.

A competition has taken place among the best shots of the Cambridgeshire Administrative Battalion for prizes of £12, £8, and £5, given by the Major, Lord Royston; and £4, given by the Adjutant, Captain Busby; a fifth prize being made up out of the entrance-fees levied. The first prize was won by Lieutenant Liveing, the second by Corporal Clark, the third by Captain Clay, the fourth by Private Hodson, and the fifth by Drum-Major Ling.——The Isle of Ely Administrative Battalion met for drill last week at March.

The volunteers in the different county companies in Leicestershire have commenced their prize-shooting. On Monday the Loughborough company met for this purpose. A silver challenge cup, value £10 10s., with company's medal, was won by Lieutenant Dobell.

The members of the Handsworth (1st Staffordshire) company of rifles assembled at their range, Old Ford, on Monday, for the first shooting-match of the season. There was a valuable list of prizes.

The Worcestershire rifle corps were busy last week. On Wednesday and Thursday the shooting for the prizes given by Colonel Scobell for competition by the second battalion of Worcestershire Rifle Volunteers came off at the butts of the Droitwich and Hanbury company. The first prize, a silver cup, value £10, was won by Ensign Onley, of the Malvern corps; second prize by Private Thomas Bourne, of Droitwich; and the third prize was also won by the same man.——On Thursday the Pershore company, sixty in number, were inspected by Lord Lyttelton, Lord Lieutenant of the county, when, after going through a sharp drill, they were highly complimented on their efficiency by his Lordship. They afterwards dined together.

In Yorkshire the 6th North York (Scarborough) Volunteers held their annual prize meeting last week. Throughout the shooting was particularly good. The first contest was for M. Jancowski's prize. The winner was Sergeant W. Dove. The silver cup, given by the tradesmen of Scarborough, was won by Sergeant W. Dove. For the borough members' prize of £10 there was a tie between Corporal Rawling and Private Gutherlass, the latter winning in shooting off. The next contest was for £10; Lieutenant Nesfield and Sergeant A. Mackereth tied, the former winning. The next contest was for a money prize, Private L. Braceswell winning the first. For the

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officers' prize—a valuable rifle—Sergeant Dove and Private S. Darling tied, and, after two more ties, the former gained the victory. Lord Londesborough's prize of £10 was won by Private Baxter. The meeting concluded with the contest for another valuable rifle, given by the officers. The winner was Corporal Rawling.——The Hull Volunteers, in their last contest of the season, shot for Lord Londesborough's prize of £10. The result of the contest was a tie between Sergeants Kirk and Bennett. This was to be determined by one shot at 900 yards, when, after five rounds, Kirk made a bull's-eye (in a very strong wind) and won.——The fourth annual rifle prize-shooting by the Halifax Rifle Volunteers occupied all last week. The prizes shot for amounted to more than £200. There were fifty-two competitors, including volunteers from Wigan, Liverpool, Huddersfield, Worcester, Wakefield, Ripon, Middleeex, Leicester, Rotherham, Southport York, Leeds, Bradford, and Keighley. The result of the shooting was as follows:—J. W. Thomas, Halifax, 58 points; T. C. Dawson, Halifax, 56; J. Halsale, Wigan, 56; W. J. Blanch, Liverpool, 56; D. Fraser, Huddersfield, 55; Sergeant Smeeton, Halifax, 55; Sergeant Kemp, Manchester, 53; S. T. Purchas, Worcester, 52; F. Haigh, Huddersfield, 52; T. Whitton, Wakefield, 51; Sergeant Marriott, Halifax, 51; Corporal Pearce, Ripon, 51. This is the third year that Mr. Thomas has won the all-comers' prize.——The 39th West Riding Volunteers had a meeting on Saturday at Bingley, when a series of prizes were shot for. Private Sugden won the first prize; Private Walbank the second; Sergeant Walker the third.——On the same day a spirited contest took place at Grimbald Crag range between six of the 17th West Riding (Knaresborough) Volunteers and six of the 5th West York Militia. The militia proved victorious by nine hits and points; total militia score, 207,——On Saturday last the Leeds corps competed for the Mayor's prize, a silver cup, value £5. Private Ascough was the winner.——The Wakefield rifle meeting, which commenced on Monday, concluded on Tuesday. Captain Commandant Mackie's prize (value £10) was won by Private Clapham; Mrs. Charlesworth's prize (value £10) by Private Anderson. There were several minor prizes shot for.

The Alnwick (Percy) Artillery Volunteers shot for the prizes given for carbine practice by the Duke of Northumberland on the sands at Alnmouth, on Monday. There was a capital muster of the corps. The first prizes were won by Gunner T. M'Leish, Gunner W. Graham, and Corporal Thompson; second prizes by Gunner Morr, Gunner Wheallans, and Sir Grant C. Bradley.——The Sunderland Artillery Volunteers also held their prize-shooting meeting at Fulwell on Monday. The first prize of the first battery was won by Gunner Cooper, and the second by Gunner Inelly, after shooting off a tie with Corporal Grey. For the second battery the first prize was won by Corporal Swainston, and the second by Gunner Wilson. A silver cup, presented by Lieutenant Ritson, was won by Gunner Lawrence, and the second prize by Gunner Cooper.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Most Honourable Constantine Henry Phipps, Marquis of Normanby, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.H., P.C., F.S.A., of Mulgrave Castle, Yorkshire, and Hamilton Lodge, Queen's-gate, London, was proved in her Majesty's Court of Probate on the 23rd ult. by his relict, the Marchioness of Normanby, power being reserved to the Hon. Adolphus Liddell, one of the executors, the Hon. Edmund Phipps (the brother-in-law), also an executor, having died previous to the testator. The personal property was sworn under £25,000. His Lordship descends from Sir Constantine Phipps, Lord Chancellor of Ireland in 1710, and has held the following appointments:—Governor of Jamaica, 1832; Lord Privy Seal, 1834; Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 1835-9; Secretary for the Colonies, 1839; and for the Home Department, 1839-41; Ambassador at Paris, 1846-51; Minister at Florence, 1852-8. His Lordship died at the age of sixty-six, having executed his will in 1857, by which he confirms the settlement of the jointure on the Marchioness, his relict, to whom he leaves (with the exception of a legacy to his executor) the whole of his property, real and personal, over which he had the power of disposition. He also by will confirms the settlement made on the marriage of his son and only child, George Augustus Constantine, heretofore Earl of Musgrave, now Marquis of Normanby.

The will of Admiral Sir John Louis, Bart., of the British Navy, late of Eaton-place, was proved in London by his son-in-law, Rear-Admiral Robert Spencer Robinson, Comptroller of the Navy, power being reserved to Sir Edward Strachey, Bart., the executors and trustees nominated in the will, which was executed Feb. 5, 1863, a month prior to his decease. The gallant Admiral died possessed of both real and personal property, and has devised to his daughter his mansion, Cadwell House, near Torquay, with the land adjacent thereto, and has also bequeathed to her all his personal estate for her own absolute use and benefit.

The will of William McNab, Esq., of Ware, Hertfordshire, surgeon, was proved in London under £30,000 personal property—the executors and trustees appointed being his wife, Mrs. Harriet McNab; his brother, Daniel Robert McNab, Esq., of Epping, surgeon; Joseph Thomas Humphrey, Esq., of New-square, Lincoln's-inn, Barrister-at-law; and George Murray Humphrey, Esq, M.D., of Cambridge. The testator executed his will in 1860; two codicils in February and March, 1862; and a third codicil in January, 1863. He bequeaths to his wife a life-interest in the bulk of his property, bequeathing to his daughter a liberal annuity and the right of presentation to the advowson of Great Amwell; and, upon the decease of his relict, he leaves the whole of his property to his said daughter Harriet, wife of the Rev. Richard Parrott, B.A., Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Lisburne.

The Mauritius Government paid £22,756 towards the immigration into that island of nearly 10,000 Indian coolies during last year.

Carlo Armellini, formerly one of the Roman Triumvirate in conjunction with Mazzini and Saffi, died a few days since in Brussels at the age of eighty-seven.

The *Opinion Nationale* asserts that several Germans of high rank, on learning that General Mouravieff had been decorated with the order of St. Andrew, immediately sent back to the Czar the insignia of the Russian orders to which they themselves belonged.

A letter, of which the following is a translation, has been received, and has been duly answered by the Provost of Dundee. It has been stated that a park of fifty acres, specially designed for the working classes of Paris, is about to be laid out by the French Government:—"London, Sept. 22, 1863.—Sir,—The French Government would feel interest in obtaining precise information about the Baxter Park—as to its foundation, future destination, means of recreation that will be put at the disposition of its visitors, and conditions on which it has been created, as also to the manner in which the expenses of keeping it up are provided. Pardon me, Sir, having recourse to your kindness, but I thought, in your quality of president of the council of administration, that you would be the best able to give me information in this matter. Accept, Sir, with my anticipatory thanks, this assurance of my most distinguished consideration, le Chargé d'Affaires de France, CADORE."

The following letter has been recently received by Mr. Linnæus Banks, Hon. Secretary to the Shakspeare Committee:—"Paris, Sept. 24, 1863. Sir,—Different circumstances of a painful nature have prevented my sooner answering the letter you did me the honour of addressing to me in June last, relating to the tercentenary of Shakspeare's birth. I can but feel extremely flattered that the Provisional Shakspeare Committee should have thought of me, and shall be deeply honoured to see my name enlisted amongst those who wish to pay homage to the greatest genius of England, and, perhaps, of modern Europe. Pray inform me, therefore, of what I am to do in order to respond to the views of the committee besides giving the use of my name. I have the honour to remain, Sir, with sincere regard and sympathy, your obliged and obedient servant, LE COMTE DE MONTALEMBERT."

A Scotch gentleman, Mr. Henry Christie (says a letter from Paris), has lately returned from a scientific tour in Africa, for which he started from Constantine in April last, in company with M. L. Feraud, interpreter of the French army in Africa. The object of Mr. Christie's search—which object has taken him already into many lands—is Celtic remains. He has now been very fortunate, finding a cemetery about twenty-five miles south-east of Constantine entirely filled with tombs. In three days 1000 of these "cromlechs" were examined; seventeen were opened and the contents investigated. Bones of men, women, horses, and birds; buckles, brass and iron rings, and many vases were di covered. In two tombs the skelestons were yet perfect; they were reclining on the left side, the knees nearly touching the chin, and the hands crossed over the breast. But the most important discovery, as fixing a date—though the date has terribly disappointed the antiquaries—was that of the body of a man and horse "in one burial blent," with which were some specimens of engraved silex and a bronze medal of Faustine, a Princess who departed this life A.D. 141. All these excavations were carried out at the expense of Mr. Christie, who has presented the results of his labours to the Museum of Constantine. Another "necropolis" has been discovered at Aurès.

"The Commission on the Isthmus of Suez Canal," says a letter from Cairo, "has arrived here, after visiting the works, and has been received by the Viceroy in his palace. The body was headed by the Duke d'Albuféra. The strangers, on their arrival at the palace, were introduced into the grand reception-room, where M. de Lesseps presented them to Ismael Pacha. The company then passed into a small private chamber, where, according to the Oriental custom, coffee and pipes were handed round. The Viceroy then addressed the commission, and in dignified language expressed his desire to complete the great work of the cutting of the Isthmus, and recapitulated the acts which since his accession to power he had accomplished in favour of that design. He added that, in the interest of the undertaking, he would before all endeavour to establish a frank and explicit situation; that he was anxious to regularise the state of things created by his predecessors, and that he counted on receiving from M. de Lesseps and the board of directors the requisite assistance. The Duke d'Albuféra, in reply to the Viceroy, declared that before his departure from Paris he had been received by the Emperor, who assured him of his sympathies for the great undertaking. 'The French Government,' added his Majesty, 'would consider as an honour the fact of having, by its influence, contributed to the construction of the Isthmus of Suez.' The Viceroy terminated the official interview by replying that he was happy to find that he shared the ideas of the Sovereign of the French. The conversation then became general, lasting for some time; and the members of the commission at length left the palace, highly gratified at their reception."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

L. G., Jedburgh.—We have not yet had time to play over the last specimens of Border play; but they shall have attention in their turn.

A LOOKER-ON.—The selection of games played at the Great Chess Meeting last year are very acceptable. Some we have already seen in the foreign Chess periodicals, but there are many quite new to us.

W. T. P., Camden-town.—The last shall be examined; the other, we apprehend, must have been condemned.

PUZZLED.—You are quite right. See the notices to Chess correspondents in our Number for June 6 this year.

H. W. D., DERBYON; R. S., of Malines; TYRO, M. MOORHOUSE, NEREUS, and others.—Mr. Grimshaw's problem, No. 1021, can be solved in three moves, by—1. B to Q 4th (ch), 2. Q to Q R 8th (ch), 3. B to Q 2nd, mate.

WEE PAWN.—You must be good enough to furnish us with the number of the problem or the date of its publication.

I. O. MILLS.—It shall have attention. In your next we should recommend the adoption of the ordinary notation; it prevents mistakes.

L. H., Sheffield.—The player you address has no connection with the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

G. A., Folkstone.—Your solutions are both defective. As regards No. 1021, if Black play 1. R to Q 3rd (not 6th, that being impossible), White answers with 2. Q to K 4th, mating, evidently, next move.

ŒDIPUS.—The key-moves to Mr. P. T. Duffy's pretty enigma, No. 1348, are—1. B to Q Kt 4th, 2. Kt to Q 6th. The next two moves are obvious.

M. J., Paris.—Where the fault lies we cannot pretend to say; but certainly the delivery of *La Régence* in London is not so regular as, for the interest of its proprietors and the entertainment of the subscribers, could be desired. The last number received was that of June, so that there are now four numbers in arrear.

F. R. A.—1. No. The *Daily Evening Bulletin*, of Philadelphia, has kept up its two columns of chess matter, weak by weak, during the whole war, with as much spirit as before. 2. The second edition of Professor Allen's "Life of Philidor" has not yet been issued.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1023, by Wee Pawn, Derevon, R. M., Sergius, Tyro, Nereus W. W. P., H. W. B., Felix, A Bath Archer; C. W., of Sunbury; H. C. C.; I. H., Sheffield; Box and Cox, Percy, C. M., Dryasdust, Try-again, T. M. P., Charley, Pip, Conrad, A German, Twysden, D. D., Vicar; R. S., of Malines; Q. E. D., Ellen, A. B. C., Punsle, R. and G., Fergus, Wilfred, Clericus, Major, 1863, Oliver, Histrion, C. H. S., Manfred, Cosmopolitan, E. K., Trio, Romola, Stella, C. B., A Swede; R., of Paris; Old Subscriber, Stanley, T. P. C., Peregrine, Von S., Tom Noddy, A Bohemian, Pendennis, H. W., I. R. Clarke, Johannes, Rex, A Forester, Melpomene, T. V. Fresle, G. M. D., Anne Leurie, Kilkenny, G. R., Victoria, F. C. S., Gamma, H. A. R., Philo S, G. M. G., Andrew, Garryowen, A Pole; R., of Ghent; Dover, F. R. S., Quary, Bookworm, A Learner, H. K., Viator, Magnus, I. Gorhin, Jedburgh, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF THE TWO-MOVE PROBLEM in our Number for Sept. 26, by Annetta, R. R., Nemo, W. P. W., G. S., Wee Pawn, Felix, T. M., Box and Cox, Sergius, F. W. B., Q. E. D., Carfax, M. P. S. W., N. S.; S. P. Q. R., of Bruges; I. W. F., Tomaso, Pip, Lionel, Quidnunc, Try-again, Davus, Omega, Lucy, C. M., Kimbolton, Ernest, B. R., L. B., F. C. S., J. N., F. W., T. Rudge, W. K., are correct. All others are wrong.

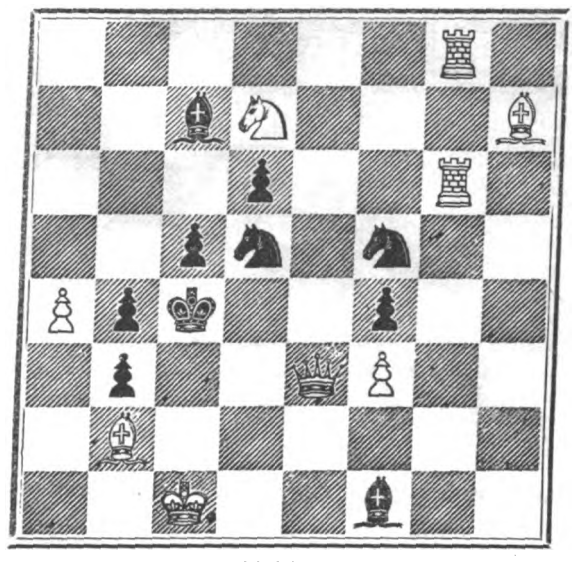
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1023.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q takes Kt	R from Q R sq tks Q	2. R takes Q R P	Anything
(If the other Rook takes Queen, then follow—2. R to Q Kt 6th, and 3. Kt mates.)		3. Kt or R mates	

PROBLEM NO. 1024.

By Mr. H. E. KIDSON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, to mate in three moves.

BLINDFOLD CHESS PLAY.

Mr. PAULSEN plays the Chevalier ST. BON without seeing the chessboard, contending against nine other antagonists at the same time and under the same disadvantage. The ten games were played at the great Chess Meeting in London last year.

King's Bishop's Game.

WHITE (Mr. Paulsen.)	BLACK (Chev. St. Bon.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. B to Q B 4th	P to K B 4th

(This counter-attack was first given in Greco's Treatise, as far back as the year 1620. It is highly ingenious; but, if properly met, it tends rather to the advantage of the first player.)

3. P to Q 3rd	

(The authorities concur in recommending the opening player not to take the Gambit Pawn. Some, however, think that 3. P to Q 4th, or, 3. Kt to K B 3rd, is preferable to 3. P to Q 3rd.)

3.	B to Q B 4th

(His best play, perhaps, is 3. Kt to K B 3rd, though, even then, White gets the better game. See the *Chessplayers' Handbook*, p. 227.)

4. B takes Kt	R takes B
5. Q to K R 5th (ch)	K to B sq
6. Kt to K B 3rd	Q to K B 3rd
7. Kt to K Kt 5th	R to K R sq
8. Kt tks K R P (ch)	R takes Kt
9. Q takes R	P takes K P
10. Castles	P to Q 4th
11. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to K 3rd
12. Q to K R 8th (ch)	K to K 2nd
13. P takes P	P to Q B 3rd
14. P takes P	P takes P
15. B to K 3rd	

(The game was virtually lost by Black after his first half dozen moves, and we record it mainly for the sake of the very pretty ending. If Black now play, P to Q 5th, the reply is Kt to K 4th, after which the result is not far to seek.)

15.	B to Q 3rd
16. Q R to Q sq	Q to K B 2nd
17. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes P

(The object of White in offering the Pawn was so apparent that it surprising an accomplished player like the Chevalier St. Bon should have seized the bait.)

18. Kt to K 4th	Q to K B sq
19. Q to K R 4th (ch)	K to Q 2nd
20. P to K B 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd
21. P takes P	Q to K R sq
22. Q to K Kt 3rd	

And Black resigned.

A beautiful *Partie*, one of ten games played at the Meeting mentioned above by Mr. Blackburne, without board or men, against ten opponents simultaneously:—

(Centre Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. Blackburne.)	BLACK (Mr. Howard.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to Q 4th	P takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
4. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th
5. P to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd
6. P to K 5th	Kt to K Kt 5th
7. Castles	Castles
8. P takes Q P	P to Q 4th
9. B to Q Kt 3rd	B to Q Kt 3rd
10. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K 2nd
11. P to K R 3rd	Kt to K R 3rd

(Now, the error of Black in playing this Kt at move 6 becomes painfully conspicuous.)

12. B takes Kt	P takes B
13. Q to Q 2nd	K to Kt 2nd
14. Kt to K 2nd	

(So bad is Black's position that his opponent has ample time to accumulate his forces for a crushing attack.)

14.	P to K B 3rd
15. Kt to K Kt 3rd	Q to K sq
16. Q R to K sq	B to K 3rd
17. R to K 3rd	

(Here Mr. Blackburne faltered a little in his assault, a thing not to be wondered at, considering the appalling disadvantages under which he was fighting.)

17.	P to K B 4th
18. Kt to K 2nd	P to K B 5th
19. R to Q B 3rd	B to Q R 4th
20. Kt takes K B P	Q to K B 2nd
21. Kt takes B	Q takes B
22. B to Q B 2nd	Kt to K Kt 3rd
23. P to Q Kt 4th	

(This is very clever. Black, it will be seen, has no longer the opportunity of winning the Rook for his Bishop now.)

23.	B to Q Kt 3rd
24. Kt to K R 2nd	P to K R 4th
25. K to R sq	

(An indispensible provision before advancing the K B Pawn.)

25.	R to K B 5th
26. R to Q 3rd	P to Q B 3rd
27. P to K Kt 3rd	R to K B 2nd
28. P to K B 4th	K to R sq
29. Q R to K B 3rd	Q takes K B P
30. P to K Kt 4th	

(Capitally played.)

30.	Q to K R 5th
31. P to K Kt 5th	

(Again well played.)

31.	Kt takes K B P
32. R takes Kt	Q takes K Kt P
33. Q to Q 3rd	R to K Kt sq
34. R to K Kt 4th	P takes R

(But why not have played R takes R (ch)? Surely that would have changed the aspect of the game.)

35. R takes R	Q to K Kt 3rd
36. R takes K B P (ch)	

and Black resigns.

CHESS ENIGMA.

No. 1357.—By the Editor of *Sissa*.

White: K at Q R sq, B at Q Kt 2nd, Kt at K B 6th, Ps at K R 3rd and K B 7th.

Black: K at K R sq, B at K R 3rd, Ps at K Kt 3rd and 4th, and K B 4th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

PLANETS FOR OCTOBER.—Mercury will be favourably situated for observation in the morning at the latter end of the month, as it passes its inferior conjunction on the 11th, and arrives at its greatest westerly elongation on the 26th; it remains in the constellation Virgo. Venus also remains in this constellation; she rises in the east about six o'clock in the morning at the beginning, and at the end of the month at about half-past three. She is a brilliant object, and as she increases in altitude will be most brilliant object, and favourably situated for observation with a transit instrument. Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn are all too near the Sun to be well observed. Uranus and Neptune are better placed, and may be readily observed; the latter may be easily distinguished from a fixed star with a telescope of moderate size. These notes are taken from the *Astronomical Register*, published monthly, price 6d., by J. D. Potter, Poultry. As this publication is intended as a means of communication between astronomers, and will mainly depend on them for its support, we feel bound to urgently recommend it to such of our friends as are interested in the science.

THE KING CRAB (POLYPHEMUS).—In the *Annals of Natural History* Dr. H. J. Gray communicates some remarks on the uses of the elongated spinelike tail of this genus of crustacea. In the shallow tank at the Liverpool Museum are some living specimens, where Dr. Gray was shown one use these crabs make of the appendage. When turned over on their backs, he saw them bend down the tail until they can reach some point of resistance, and then employ it to elevate the body and regain their normal position. He states that they never have been seen to use this tail for the purpose which has often been assigned to it—that is, for leaping from place to place by bending it under the body like the toy called a "spring-jack" or "leaping-frog."

CHEMICAL HEAT AND VOLTAIC HEAT.—M. Raoult has recently submitted his researches on this subject to the French Academy of Sciences, his object having been to obtain the measure of the heat produced by an electric current in the entire circuit in which the pile is comprised—considered a very difficult problem. The result of his calculations (which are inserted in the *Comptes Rendus*) is, that in the elements of Daniell's battery the heat produced by the current is very nearly equal to the heat evolved by the chemical action. In other batteries the amount of heat produced is remarkably different. Thus, A, in an element of zinc; sulphate of zinc—copper, sulphate of copper, the chemical heat is estimated at 23,564 calories; the voltaic, 23,602. B. Zinc, acetate of zinc—lead, acetate of lead; chemical heat, 15,691; voltaic, 12,438. C. Copper, nitrate of copper—silver, nitrate of silver; chemical heat, 16,402; voltaic, 7789. Thus, while in element A the current reproduces the whole of the chemical heat, the current in the element C does not even reproduce half. What is the cause of an action so different in two elements of similar constitution? Here is a problem well worthy of philosophic attention.

THE SHOOTING STARS OF AUGUST.—In our Number for Sept. 12 last, p. 275, will be found a note of M. Coulvier-Gravier's observations of these phenomena. Dr. Heis, of Munster, has recently sent to the Academy of Sciences at Paris the results of the observations of twenty of his pupils. We give the total and mean horary numbers of the following days:—Aug. 8, total, 151; horary number, 50; Aug. 9, 159, 53; Aug. 10, 600, 141; Aug. 11, 212, 71; Aug. 12, 168, 56; Aug. 13, 121, 40; Aug. 14, 47, 24. Dr. Heis states that on Aug. 10 the number of shooting stars seen was so great that the smaller ones could hardly be reckoned. The observers were so placed that they could freely survey the whole of the horizon, a compartment of which was allotted to each observer, means being taken that no star should be twice noted. The brilliancy and length of the train of these stars were very remarkable. The most of them had their point of divergence with constellation Perseus. We must refer our readers to the *Comptes Rendus* (1863, No. 11) for some remarks of M. Faye on his subject in relation to the annual motion of our globe.

FORMATION OF THE FATTY MATTER IN OLIVES.—M. De Luca has reported to the Academy of Sciences at Paris the results of his elaborate researches on this subject to which we adverted about two years ago. From the figures given in his table of observations, ranging from June to December, it appears that the weight of the olive increases with the progress of vegetation until the month of November; but that the stone is the first to be developed, the growth of which takes place in the early part of vegetation during the months of July and August, after which it remains stationary; there being, in fact, in successive months no sensible variation of its weight. The pulp, on the contrary, increases in weight continually until the complete maturity of the fruit. The quantity of water found in olives diminishes progressively at their maturity. Thus it is about 60 or 70 per cent in the first phases of vegetation, while it is only about 25 per cent at the last period of the growth and maturity of the fruit. The sulphuret of carbon takes from olives several substances of a different nature; among which are colouring matters, especially chlorophyll, which gradually diminishes as the fruit approaches maturity. The fatty matter, on the contrary, which is found only in small quantity at the beginning of vegetation, increases as the plant grows, and is at its maximum when the olives are ripe and have completely lost all trace of their greenish tint. It is also remarkable that when the stone ceases to increase in weight the fatty matter in the fruit accumulates in greater proportion.

AURORA BOREALIS.—M. Montigny has given an account of an aurora, witnessed by him at Antwerp some time back, to a meeting of the Royal Academy of Belgium. On his arrival at the quay, about six o'clock p.m., he remarked in the western horizon a nebulosity resembling that produced by the moon when behind a foggy cloud, and situated about five degrees in height and more than thirty-five degrees in elongation from the splendour of the aurora on the western side. Suddenly the whitest nebulosity expanded itself vertically in the form of a ray, raised itself slowly towards the zenith, which it passed over, falling in the form of an arc in the eastern part of the horizon. This ray, the edges of which were well defined, was equal in size to the Milky Way, which it resembled in colour, being, however, much more brilliant. The ray soon vanished, but its splendour departed gradually, the source of it in the west first disappearing. The nebulosity in which the ray originated, and which departed with it, shortly after reappeared, and elongated itself likewise in a ray towards the zenith, resembling the first ray in its formation, size, and disappearance. Kæmtz, with regard to these phenomena, says:—"When the aurora is very brilliant there are seen sometimes one or several arcs, more elevated towards the zenith, and concentric with the luminous arc which limits the obscure segment. During extreme cold weather white arcs are also observed at considerable heights. Philosophers regard them as images of the aurora, the light of which is reflected towards the observer by minute frozen particles of moisture."

The Wave of Life has arrived from Melbourne, with £162,000 in gold.

In June last there were 58,441 thriving cinchona plants on the Neilgherry hills in India. Chemical experiments have been made on the bark, which prove that the cinchona is now naturalised in India, and is superior to the cinchona introduced into Java by the Dutch.

A Parliamentary return relating to the China Indemnity, states that 6,450,457 taels have been paid by the Chinese Government, under the Treaty of Pekin, dated the 24th of October, 1860; and that 4,549,543 taels remained unpaid on the 31st of December last.

The Italian Government have contracted with Mr. W. T. Henley for the manufacture and laying of a submarine cable sixty-two miles in length, from Otranto to Avlona, which will give a route by way of Italy for messages to Constantinople, and thence by the new line, via the Persian Gulf, to India.

According to the Picton *Standard* a tree has recently been cut down in California, the circumference of which was 90 ft., and its height 325 ft. The bark was in some places 4 ft. thick. The tree contained 250,000 ft. of solid timber. Its age was 3100 years. The wood was sound and solid.

The native species of wild cat infests the forests of Germany this year in such numbers that sportsmen, in many districts, complain that there is hardly a hare to be shot. This ferocious little member of the feline race has even committed considerable havoc among the young deer in some parts of the country. The consequence is that regular cathunts have been found necessary to thin their numbers.

The Queen has appointed the following gentlemen, now Attachés at the undermentioned places, to be Third Secretaries in her Majesty's Diplomatic Service:—The Hon. Edmund John Monson, Hanover; Edmund Constantine Henry Phipps, Stuttgardt; Robert Henry Hildyard, Esq., Paris; Charles Calvert Eden, Esq., Lisbon; George F. B. Jenner, Esq., Athens.

A severe shock of earthquake was felt at Tunis on the evening of the 14th ult., which was followed by several shocks during the night. This phenomenon spread great alarm among the inhabitants, who left their houses and encamped in the open air. Several buildings were destroyed by the earthquake, but fortunately no injury was done to human life.

The Swedish Diet has just adopted a resolution which will be a real advantage for the commerce of other countries. Hitherto, and only since 1858, a foreigner wishing to carry on any trade or manufacture in Sweden was obliged to obtain an authorisation to establish his residence in the kingdom, and after three years to abandon his original nationality and become a Swedish citizen. The Diet, finding that such a state of things prevented foreign merchants and captains from coming to the country, have abolished all the restrictive laws relating to the establishment of foreigners in Sweden, leaving it to the Government to regulate the matter by an ordinance, which will have the force of law.

A remarkable natural curiosity has just been made accessible to tourists in Switzerland. A stupendous stalactite cavern had long been known to exist in the Valais, near St. Maurice, where it is called the Grotto-aux-Fées, but from the difficulty in reaching the spot it had been rarely visited. A road to it has now been constructed, and this grotto has become one of the principal points of interest to travellers in the country. The Grotto-aux-Fées has already been penetrated to a distance of nearly two miles, and has not yet been entirely explored. The roof is one mass of stalactites, assuming the most capricious forms, while the ground presents the appearance of the dried bed of a torrent studded in various places with large stalagmites.

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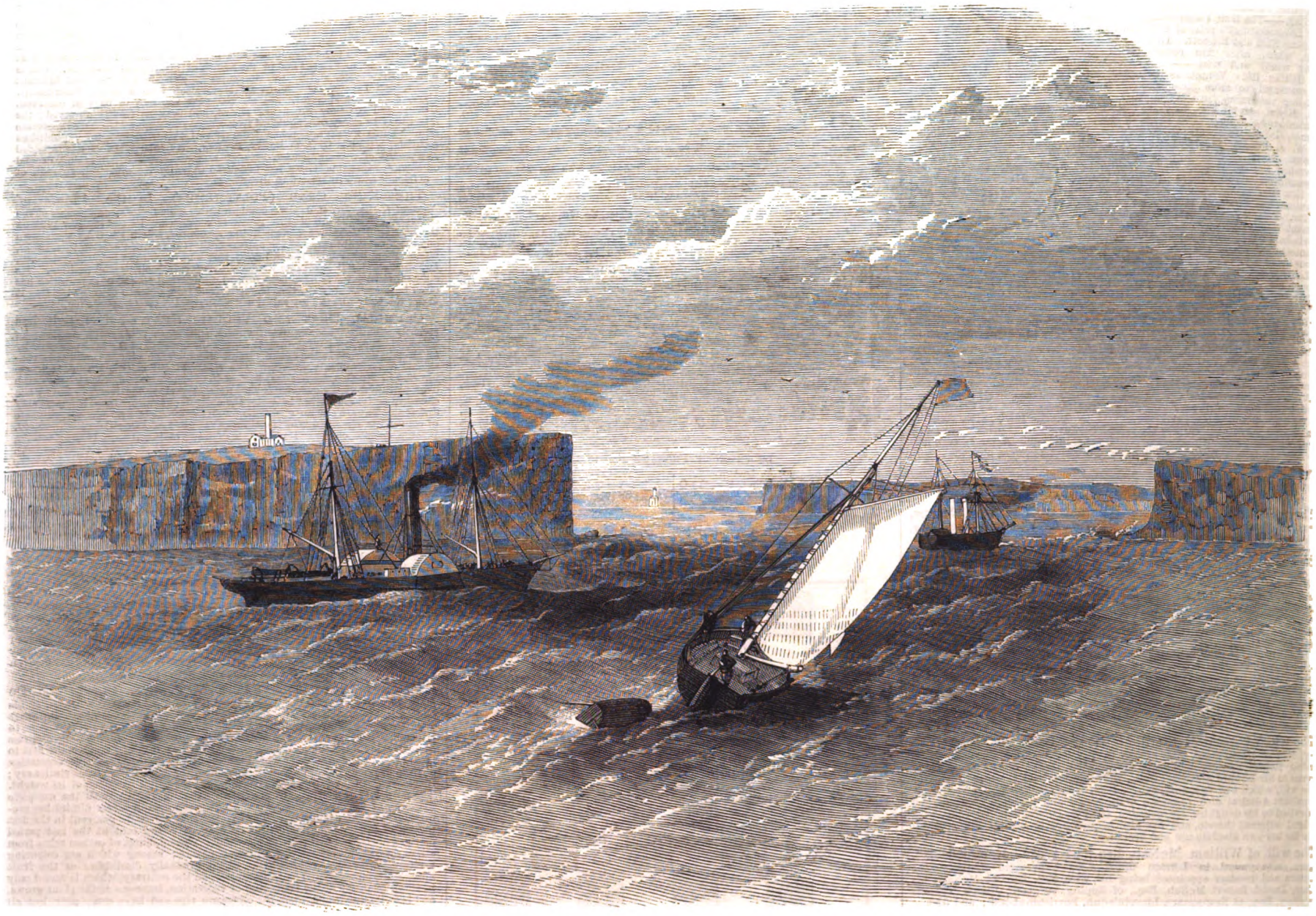

ENTRANCE TO PORT JACKSON, NEW SOUTH WALES.—SEE PAGE 373.

SYDNEY, THE CAPITAL OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—SEE PAGE 374.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1863.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 1227.—VOL. XLIII. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1863. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE QUEEN.

IN the reign of her present Majesty monarchical institutions have received a peculiar illustration. Under the theory of a limited monarchy the Sovereign may well be considered, and might even become, an abstraction. The effect of personal character, as evidenced in the influence exercised by the first Personage in this realm, has always been mollified, and in some cases nullified, by the checks imposed by the Constitution on kingly power. Political activity on the part of English monarchs within the last three-quarters of a century has only generated antagonism, and while it lasted the king has degenerated into the leader of a party; and the "King's friends," as contradistinguished from the "friends of the people," have ere now been regularly ranged against each other in the arena of political strife. It has been the happy fortune of Queen Victoria to have changed all this. In her case the Sovereign is in the eyes of her people a reality in her representative monarchical character; and while it cannot be said of her Majesty that she takes no personal part in the administration of public affairs, she can be claimed as the acknowledged partisan head of no political party; and in every sense, and in the largest and most comprehensive sense, the friends of the people are the friends of the Queen. A Monarch thus associated with all the interests and the feelings of a people, in a manner, becomes a necessity of her time. Without her visible presence as its ostensible superintendent, the machine of the State, although it may continue its workings, loses much of its grace; and the unity of the constituent parts of our Constitution, which has probably been never so nearly realised as now, is in a degree depreciated. It was, therefore, with no ordinary feelings of pleasure that the country learned that her Majesty had indicated an intention of being present on a public occasion, and thus taking the first step towards emerging from the retirement of the last two years, and the resumption of those outward and visible duties of her station which she performs so greatly to the satisfaction of her people.

It is no doubt well known that the sorrow with which her Majesty has been visited, while affecting her feelings in a degree commensurate to the greatness of her bereavement, has not been permitted to overwhelm her. In the midst of grief such as perhaps few women have experienced, the Queen did not shrink from the exercise of those functions pertaining to her position which could be carried on in private, and she only shrank from partaking in the pageantry of Sovereignty, in itself what may be called a socio-regal duty, until such time as grief had been chastened into tender remembrance. It appears that that period has arrived, and that the Queen has now entered upon her second life. In nothing could the just feeling—may we be permitted to say the innate good taste which characterises our Sovereign—have been better evidenced than in the choice she has made of the occasion for her formal reappearance in public life. A Queen who was less a woman, possessing less of the best attributes and impulses of her sex, might have been expected to have selected such an act of State as the opening of Parliament in person, and thus first have presented herself to the eyes of her people in her sole character of Sovereign. But her Majesty well understood the feelings of her subjects when she determined to come openly amongst them once more at a ceremony which had for its object the perpetuation of the memory of the late Prince Consort. It is hardly possible to conceive an incident more trying and yet more consonant with the state of feeling by which it may be supposed the Queen is now influenced. It is, as it were, at once her first public tribute to the memory of him who has gone and a manifestation of an intention to lay aside that conventional mourning in deference to a sense of public duty which, however long preserved, could represent but feebly the heart-sorrow which neither time nor circumstance can efface. Taken aright, it is an appeal to those domestic sympathies which have so long existed between the Queen and her people. Every one will appreciate the impulse which has caused her Majesty to blend her personal feelings with the performance of a public act, and it is certain that none of the numerous memorials of the late Prince Consort which are spread over the country will be surrounded by such hallowed associations as that statue at Aberdeen, the inauguration of which drew her Majesty for the first time from the sad shades of widowhood. That event will mark a remarkable epoch in the reign of Queen Victoria—namely, the moment of her restoration to the general social life of her kingdom and her coming forth from the solemn isolation of grief to mingle again with a people which has so tenderly respected the privacy of her sorrow. Nor was the appeal in vain which her Majesty pointedly made to those into the midst of whom she was about to come to aid her by their forbearance and their undemonstrative sympathy in the performance of an act which was calculated to sound to their veriest depths emotions which can hardly yet be still, if they

SCENE FROM THE DRAMA OF "LEAH," AT THE NEW ADELPHI THEATRE: LEAH CURSING THE LORRENZ FAMILY.—SEE PAGE 384.

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are somewhat subdued. If she did not come amongst them as one who mourned, she yet asked to be treated as one who had not ceased, and never could cease, to feel the loss she had sustained.

In considering the appropriateness of this first public appearance of her Majesty, it must not be forgotten that the ceremonial which she nerved herself to attend was the result of an act of homage to the late Prince Consort by those who were, in a certain sense, the neighbours of the Royal family. The château and demesne of Balmoral are situated in Aberdeenshire, and that county is therefore peculiarly associated with that portion of the lives of her Majesty and the Prince Consort which the Queen has just stated publicly to have been, and as it were solemnly recorded as, the happiest they ever knew. It was there that, casting aside the surroundings of Royalty, they enjoyed that country-house condition which is peculiar to this country, and there the chief personages of the realm were familiar to all classes in the simple character of friends and benefactors. Again, it was in the city of Aberdeen that the Prince Consort made one of those somewhat infrequent public appearances which were always judiciously selected, and their occasion made weighty and memorable by the opinions and counsel which fell from his lips. It was there that, as President for the time being of the British Association for the Advancement of Art and Science, the Prince delivered an address which marked him as one of the first practical thinkers of the age, and which was justly considered as an exhibition of the highest intellectual and moral attainment. It is probable that no place less needed a material memorial to preserve the name of the late Prince Consort than Aberdeen, where personal knowledge helped to keep up traditions of his worth likely to be handed down to successive generations; but nothing could have been more creditable to its inhabitants than the earnest desire which pervaded all ranks to give a palpable as well as permanent expression to the reverence and affection which he had inspired amongst them. The very best appreciation of their feelings and sympathies which could be shown towards them they have received in the presence of the Queen at the inauguration of the statue of the Prince.

In every respect the proceedings were conducted in the manner best calculated to evince genuine emotion. With just so much display of the pomp which surrounds Royalty as was necessary to the occasion, her Majesty proceeded through the assemblage of her friends and neighbours of all classes, all observing that respectful silence which had been asked from them, and maintaining a gravity which was perfectly consistent and, indeed, fitting to a moment which was one of solemnity peculiarly its own. The day was marked by the inhabitants of Aberdeen as a holyday, in the precise and original meaning of that word; and it will long be remembered as that on which the most revered Sovereign who ever sat on the throne of this realm was once more personally associated with a part of her people, and received from them—representing, as it were, all her subjects—their warm though undemonstrative tokens of loyalty and devotion.

INAUGURATION OF THE PRINCE CONSORT MEMORIAL AT ABERDEEN.

The ceremony of inaugurating the memorial statue of his Royal Highness the late Prince Consort at Aberdeen took place on Tuesday in presence of her Majesty and various members of the Royal family. The occasion excited great interest, as being the first on which her Majesty has appeared in public since her widowhood.

The statue, which was subscribed for by the city and county of Aberdeen, is of bronze, by Marochetti. It is placed upon a polished granite pedestal, and represents the Prince seated and wearing a Field Marshal's uniform, with the robe of the Thistle over it; in one hand he holds a roll, and in the other the Field Marshal's hat.

Her Majesty arrived by special train from Balmoral at 1.30 p.m., and was received by the Duke of Richmond, the Lord Provost, and the city and University officials. Prince Alfred arrived from Edinburgh by a previous train. Accompanying her Majesty were the Princes Arthur and Leopold, Princesses Helena and Louisa, the Prince and Princess of Prussia, and the Prince and Princess of Hesse. Sir G. Grey was the Minister of State in attendance. A procession of carriages was formed to the centre of the city, where the statue stands. Previous to the uncovering of the statue, Mr. Anderson, Provost of the city, presented an address to her Majesty from the committee of subscribers to the statue, in which they referred to the honour conferred on this part of the kingdom by the annual presence of the illustrious Prince in the county, and to the fact that the city a few years ago (1859) was signally favoured by the exertion of his great talents as president of the British Association, at its meeting there.

The Queen, through Sir G. Grey, returned a reply to the address, as follows:—

Your loyal and affectionate address has deeply touched me, and I thank you for it from my heart. It is with feelings I should vainly seek words to express that I determined to attend here to-day to witness the uncovering of the statue which will record to future times the love and respect of the people in this county and city for my great and beloved husband; but I could not reconcile it to myself to remain at Balmoral while such a tribute was being paid to his memory without making an exertion to assure you personally of the deep and heartfelt sense I entertain of your kindness and affection, and at the same time to proclaim in public the unbounded reverence and admiration and the devoted love that fill my heart for him whose loss must throw a lasting gloom over all my future life. Never can I forget the circumstances to which you so feelingly allude, that it was in this city he delivered his remarkable address to the British Association only four years ago, and that in this county we had for so many years been in the habit of spending some of the happiest days of our lives.

After the address and reply the Queen conferred the honour of knighthood upon the Lord Provost, thenceforth Sir Alexander Anderson.

Prayer was then offered up by the Principal of the Aberdeen University, and the statue was uncovered in full view of her Majesty, who, along with the members of the Royal family, stood on a balcony opposite. She gazed for a moment with earnest emotion on the striking likeness of the deceased Prince, and then retired. Her Majesty left for Balmoral soon after three.

It rained heavily during the whole day. There was no display of flags except on the shipping. Dense crowds thronged the streets, but there was no cheering.

Among the papers laid before the Coburg-Gotha Landtag, which has just assembled, is an act (says a Berlin correspondent) bearing the signature of the Prince of Wales. By this instrument his Royal Highness renounces the crown of the duchies for himself and male descendants, so long as his brothers and their male descendants exist in a direct line. The document is accompanied by another from the hand of King Leopold, confirming it, as the guardian of Prince Alfred and his brothers. The renunciation seems to be entirely in accordance with the provisions of a Gotha law, for which the Queen of the late Prince Consort had been expressly obtained.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Emperor, who looks remarkably well after his holidays, shows himself much in public just now. He drove yesterday week through the most populated parts of the city, visiting the Halles and many of the new improvements which are always going forward. He was everywhere well received. On Sunday he was present at the races in the Bois de Boulogne, to see the running for the Grand Prix de l'Empéreur, of which he is the donor. The Empress, meanwhile, has been sailing about the Mediterranean and paying visits to the King of Portugal and the Queen of Spain.

The King of Greece arrived at Paris on Wednesday night.

The Senate and the Corps Législatif will assemble on the 5th of November.

M. Billault died at Paris on Tuesday morning, in his fifty-eighth year. He was the most eloquent defender of Imperialism in the Ministry or Chambers. Wednesday's *Moniteur* says:—"The death of M. Billault causes a sorrowful emotion throughout France. His decease is an immense loss to the State as well as to the Emperor, whom he served with equal devotedness, talent, and eloquence." His obsequies will be celebrated at the cost of the public Treasury.

Marshal D'Ornano also died on Tuesday. He was the last surviving General of Division of the First Empire, and governor of the Invalides. The Emperor took an affecting last farewell of the gallant old officer on Monday.

Considerable changes are announced in the French diplomatic service. Baron Gros, the Ambassador in London, who had long wished to resign his post, is relieved of his duties in a letter full of compliment from the Emperor *himself*. The Prince De la Tour d'Auvergne, at present French Ambassador in Rome, is appointed to the British Court; M. De Sartiges, French Minister at Turin, succeeds to the Roman Embassy; and the Baron De Malaret is transferred from Brussels to Turin.

The *Mémorial Diplomatique* affirms that the Emperor Napoleon has expressed complete approval of the Archduke Maximilian's reply to the Mexican deputation: that measures will be taken in Mexico to ensure a national vote in favour of monarchy; and that the Archduke will probably leave for Mexico in February or March next.

SPAIN.

The Empress of the French arrived at Seville on Wednesday week. On Saturday her Majesty left Seville, and she was expected to be at Madrid on Wednesday, whither she has been invited by the Queen. The Queen will give a grand ball in honour of the Empress.

Spain is at the present moment engaged in a stormy electoral contest. At the capital the elections are completed, and have resulted in favour of the Government.

The Minister of Finance has tendered his resignation, for reasons unconnected with politics. Senor Lesciola has been appointed Minister of Finance.

The Budget for 1864 of the Departments of War, Marine, and the Colonies will, it is said, show an increase of eighty millions of reals.

A terrible accident has occurred on the Barcelona line of railway. A train from France was crossing a bridge over a torrent when the bridge gave way and the locomotive and seven carriages were flung into the water. Several were killed, and many severely injured.

ITALY.

Prince Humbert, the heir apparent, arrived at Naples on Wednesday. Salutes were fired by the ships and forts. He will take up his residence in Naples, with the view of supplying a want long felt in that city—the want of a Court.

Prince Amadeus and Prince Savoy-Carignan, with a squadron of the Italian fleet, have arrived at Lisbon on a visit to the Court.

The Hon. Mr. Elliot, the new English Ambassador, arrived at Turin yesterday week and had an interview with the Minister of Foreign Affairs. On Sunday he had an audience of the King, and presented his credentials.

The King of Bavaria has arrived at Rome, and taken up his residence at the Villa di Malta.

General de Montebello, the French Commander-in-Chief, has left Rome for Paris, where the Duchess is seriously ill.

According to letters from Rome, the Pope has had a grand *auto da fé* made on an immense pile in the gardens of the Vatican of all the documents which might seem to compromise the dogma of the temporal power.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor Francis Joseph returned to Vienna on Tuesday.

In Wednesday's sitting of the Upper House a resolution was passed annulling the laws excluding Jews from practising as notaries.

A debate in the Transylvanian Diet at Hermannstadt resulted, on Friday, in the adoption of a resolution to send deputies to the Vienna Reichsrath, or Parliament for the empire. The members separated with cheers for the King of Hungary and the Constitution of the empire.

GERMANY.

Another step towards the federal occupation of Holstein was taken on Thursday week. In that day's sitting of the Diet the four Governments called upon by the federal decree of the 1st inst. to carry out the "execution" in Holstein announced that they would obey the order in the event of its becoming necessary.

Oldenburg has renewed its former proposal to declare the stipulations in the treaty of 1851-2 to have lapsed, should the execution be opposed by Denmark.

The *Cologne Gazette* and other German papers allege that a despatch has been recently received from Earl Russell, of which they profess to give the substance. It is stated to be short and conciliatory, his Lordship seriously urging that the dispute between Denmark and Germany be submitted to the mediation of other Powers, who, though not interested in the quarrel itself, are anxious to preserve the peace of Europe and the independence of Denmark. Lord Russell blames, to some extent, both parties to the quarrel. He says that Denmark, in an ordinance dated March 30, did not conform to its previously-contracted engagements, but laid itself open, in a certain measure, to federal execution; while the Confederation, on the other hand, would not be justified in occupying Holstein, for that could not be done without affecting adversely the integrity and independence of the Danish monarchy.

DENMARK AND SWEDEN.

The Copenhagen *Faedrelandet* of Wednesday says: "A treaty of alliance with Sweden has now been concluded, and will be signed in a few days."

On the other hand, a despatch from Berlin asserts that Sweden will not sign the treaty. The reason is stated to be that the Stockholm Rigsraad believed the signature would be productive of no benefits, but great disadvantages to the conclusion of the railway loan of thirty-five millions, just determined upon. It is further stated that the French and Russian Ambassadors at Copenhagen have impressed upon the Government the importance of maintaining peace. Nevertheless, it does not seem likely that the Danish Government will tamely submit to a "federal execution" in Holstein.

On the 7th inst. there was a State dinner given at Glucksburg, at which Prince Christian, proposing a toast to the King, said, in referring to the political situation of the country, "I believe I am able to declare that every one, like myself, is ready to sacrifice his life for the honour, independence, and rights of Denmark." The King replied that he desired peace: but that, if it could not be maintained, he would find a support in the fidelity of his people.

PRUSSIA.

The King of Prussia has left Baden-Baden for Cologne. Herr von Bismarck has gone to Berlin. The King of the Belgians paid a visit to the King at Baden, with the intention, it is surmised, of giving his Majesty some seasonable advice.

A deputation from the parish of Steingrund, in Silesia, has presented an address to the King. His Majesty said, in reply, that the parish should elect men who would support the Ministers in the execution of the task he had confided to them. His Majesty further said that an inimical bearing towards the Government was incompatible with fidelity to the Sovereign. The work with the carrying out of which the King has intrusted his Ministers is the maintenance of the present organisation of the army. His Majesty continued:—"Then tranquillity would be re-established in the country, and the execution of my intentions to forward the progressive development of legislation on a constitutional basis would be assured."

Great preparations are being made throughout Prussia to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Leipsic upon the 18th. A Royal decree has been issued, directing special services on the occasion in all the churches.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

The National Government has brought the insurgent chief, Sokolowski, before a court-martial. The prisoner was found guilty of abuse of authority, and sentenced to be shot.

In consequence of information received by the police, a search was made on Sunday at the Grabowski Palace, in the Meth Square, Warsaw. It is said that arms, cartridges, and uniforms were found on the premises. The proprietor and male inmates were arrested, and the palace has been surrounded by military.

New bands are daily making their appearance. In the palatinate of Cracow there are four well-appointed detachments under Chimilenck, Iskra, Jemocz, and Otto. The National gendarmerie in Podlachia is being organised by Narbutt, brother of the late famous chief of that name in Lithuania. A large number of persons have been enlisted in the palatinate of Kalisch for the insurrectionary army.

A workman employed in the factory of Mr. Evans (a British subject), at Warsaw, has been shot by the Russians in the factory yard for making grenades. All the workmen of the factory were compelled by the police to be witnesses of the fate of their comrade. It is understood that Alger met his fate with determination, and rejected an offer of pardon upon condition of denouncing his accomplices, made upon the place of execution. He leaves a wife and two children. The factory was closed by order of General Berg, and was to remain so until Mr. Evans should have paid a fine of 15,000 roubles, but the British Consul-General protested against the fine, and it was finally remitted.

Some of the persons who were arrested in the Zamoyski houses have been released; the majority of them, however, are still captives in the citadel. Zamoyski's son, the merchant, Krupecki, and the superintendents of both houses are detained in the citadel as State prisoners. MM. Massaliki, Silwicz, Joiz, and Wroblewski, all Polish nobles, and Wroblewski's wife, have been shot in Warsaw; the latter on suspicion of being a spy in the interest of the insurgents.

An Englishman named Apel, or Appel, has got into mischief in Poland. After the battle of the 6th, in which Lelewel was killed and his detachment dispersed, Mr. Apel (according to Russian accounts) ascended a tree, and while among the branches was fired at by a Cossack. The Cossack having missed his mark, the living target, who had no doubt heard the story of the American racoon, said he would not trouble him to fire again but would come down. Having come down, and having rewarded the Cossack for his bad firing, Mr. Apel was taken prisoner and conducted to the town of Lublin, where he was invited to dinner by General Chrustcheff, drunk the health of the Emperor, and (according to the Lublin correspondent of the *Case*) abused the insurgents. Mr. Apel owed his release and civil treatment to an impression that he was the *Times'* correspondent, but the *Times* entirely disavows him. He has been given up to his Consul at Warsaw.

GREECE.

The National Assembly and the people generally have received the resolution of the Ionian Parliament in favour of union with Greece with great enthusiasm.

The English Ambassador is stated to have threatened a joint occupation of Athens by England, France, and Russia, if the troops who took part in the insurrection of June last are allowed to return to the capital.

The Paris *Pays* states that fresh disorders have occurred in the Greek provinces. A great display of force was necessary at Nauplia in order to prevent a sanguinary collision.

TURKEY.

The Budget has passed the Grand Council. The *Levant Herald* announces that there is a surplus of £188,794.

It is said that the Porte has offered to buy the steam-rams which are being built in the Mersey, and that Earl Russell is favourable to this solution of the difficulty.

According to a dispatch from Alexandria, dated Wednesday week, the Nile has not risen any higher, and has not caused any fresh destruction of property.

The Porte has addressed a note to the Viceroy of Egypt, reiterating the arguments in Ali Pacha's note relative to the Suez Canal.

The Sultan has given orders to construct at Maslak a camp on the model of that of Châlons, to manœuvre there 40,000 men in the spring.

A letter from Mount Lebanon, dated the 19th ult., relates that a few days previously a party of thirteen Druses from the Hauran crossed the frontier, and falling in with two Jesuit missionaries who were on their way from Zahlie to Deir-el-Kamnar, stopped them and plundered them of everything they possessed, leaving them in their shirts and drawers, barefooted and bareheaded, to find their way to the nearest village. One of the missionaries was Père Canuti, an Italian, who is Superior of the Order in Syria, the other was an Englishman, a son of the late Sir Francis Palgrave.

The Kurds in the neighbourhood of Damascus have attacked the Turkish troops, a hundred of whose number were killed. The chief of the Zaptics, who came to the assistance of the troops, lost sixty men.

AMERICA.

We have news from New York to the 6th inst. by the City of Washington.

From the point on which at present interest mostly concentrates, Chattanooga, the intelligence is scanty. There is great discrepancy in the telegraphic statements with regard to Rosecrans's position and prospects; but the latest news is to the effect that considerable skirmishing was taking place in the General's rear, the Confederates endeavouring to interrupt the communications between Nashville and Chattanooga; that a large number of troops had reached Rosecranz, who had established lines in front of Chattanooga; and that General Bragg was fortifying Missionary Ridge. It is also affirmed that Hooker had reinforced Rosecranz with two whole corps from Meade's army. The Southern journals report that the Confederates occupy Knoxville, and that Burnside was retiring to Cumberland Gap. In his report to the Confederate Secretary of War, General Bragg stated that, in the battle of the 20th ult., he captured 7000 prisoners, thirty-six guns, and twenty-five stand of colours. The Baltimore correspondent of the *Herald*, under date of the 22nd ult., states that Confederate prisoners describe Atlanta, in Georgia, as the largest dépôt and manufactory of arms and ammunition in the Confederacy, and that every preparation has been made to successfully defend it.

Nothing was very certainly known respecting the force or position of the hostile armies in Virginia; but it was admitted that the Federals had not crossed the Rapidan, though they were said to hold the fords of that stream and to be vigilantly watched by the Confederates, who were also reported to have assembled some 10,000 men at Mount Jackson for a "raid" into the Shenandoah Valley.

No progress was apparent in the Federal operations against Charleston.

A very warm reception had been given by the people and municipality of New York to the officers of the Russian squadron; and in speeches at various entertainments, hopes were expressed that, if the United States engaged in a foreign war, Americans and Russians would fight side by side. At a dinner given to the Russian Admiral at the Metropolitan Hotel, the Admiral made a speech in which, referring to Russia, he expressed a hope that present circumstances would end peacefully. The Russians, however, were ready for any sacrifice, and, as Moscow was burned, so they would not shrink from burning St. Petersburg if necessary. If foreign nations were for peace, the Russians would receive it on honourable terms, and bless God for peace. A speaker, named Wallridge, observed that Russia, in sending a fleet to New York, wished to have it where, at a given signal, it could sweep English and French commerce from the seas. Some other silly speeches were made.

The New York Harbour Committee report the harbour to be in a perfect state of defence. Vessels passing Sandy Hook would be exposed to the fire of 800 guns of the heaviest calibre.

According to the *New York Evening Post*, the recent conscription

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had not produced more than 50,000 to 75,000 effective recruits; and President Lincoln had already resolved to order, before the end of the year, a fresh conscription of 600,000 men, under some new regulations, which would render it certain that at least 200,000 effective soldiers would be produced by it. The *New York Tribune*, however, denies that there will be any further draught.

The famous blockade-breaker Juno has at last fallen into the meshes of the Federal blockade. She was captured on the 22nd of September, off Wilmington, North Carolina, after a chase of four hours, during which the United States' cruiser Connecticut fired thirty rounds of shell and solid shot. The Juno threw overboard part of her cargo of cotton. She is an iron vessel of upwards of 1130 tons burden, side-wheel, built at Bristol, and is about ten years old. The cargo consisted of 200 bales of cotton, three tons of tobacco, and a quantity of turpentine; and is valued, together with the vessel, at 100,000dols. The Juno, at the time of her capture, was bound to Bermuda. The Confederate steamer Ella and Annie arrived at Hamilton, Bermuda, on the 7th ult., with a large cargo of cotton, tobacco, and turpentine. The following is a list of Confederate vessels keeping up communication between Wilmington and other Confederate ports and Bermuda:—Robert E. Lee, A. D. Vance, Eugenie, Phantom, Gladiator, Hansa, Harriet Picknay, Nashville, Beauregard, Lady Davis, Banshee, Venus, Ella and Annie, Phœbe, Miriam, and Minho. The Boston District Court had restored the ship Banshee. The steamers Phantom and Arabia have been destroyed off Wilmington. It is reported that the steamers Advance and Elizabeth have been captured. Advices from Nassau to the 26th report that seven steamers from Wilmington and three from Charleston had arrived lately. One of the latter left Charleston eleven days after the surrender of Forts Wagner and Gregg, proving that the port is not closed

INDIA.

A telegram from Bombay, dated the 27th ult., reports disturbances upon the north-west frontier, but, it adds, nothing of a serious character has taken place.

JAPAN.

By the arrival of the Hecla at Liverpool from New York we receive intelligence of an alleged repulse of the British fleet sent to attack the fortresses of the Prince of Satsuma. The news is contained in a San Francisco despatch, dated Sept. 28, and quotes "Japanese accounts" as the basis of the statement. As the British fleet entered the inner harbour, says the report, an armed Japanese decoy-boat drew towards the shore, was pursued, attacked, and speedily sunk. Masked batteries then opened on the fleet from the shore, riddling the advance vessels before they could get out of range. The Japanese claim to have disabled the greater portion of the fleet, and stated that the rest retired from the contest.

AUSTRALIA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

We have received intelligence from Melbourne, Adelaide, and Sydney to Aug. 26, and from Brisbane to Aug. 25:—

VICTORIA.

When Parliament met on the 4th inst., after the Ministerial elections, it was evident that the new Government had it all their own way—the Ministerial side of the house being crowded, while the occupants of the Opposition benches were "few and far between." The Government is undoubtedly the strongest and ablest that has been in office for several years; and, backed as it is by such a large following, the country has now a right to look for something really statesmanlike in our legislation. Several measures of local importance have been passed; and the new Land Bill has been read a second time, and is now being discussed in Committee. This bill only proposes to amend the errors of the Act of last Session. It, however, goes further than that, as it recognises the principle of deferred payments. It is proposed to have 4,000,000 acres always available for selection, and any one selecting an allotment may do so on the condition that £5 an acre be paid on possession being taken. Possession and cultivation are both made imperative, otherwise the selector forfeits his deposit money. A period of three years is allowed for the payment of the balance of the purchase money, and, at the expiration of that time, the Crown grant is issued, provided all the conditions have been complied with.

Colonel Pitt arrived here the other day, commissioned by the Auckland Government to engage volunteers for active service in the New Zealand war. His tempting offer is daily pay (and clothing and rations), at the following rates:—Captains, 14s. 7d.; lieutenants, 9s. 6d.; ensigns, 8s. 3d.; sergeants, 3s. 6d.; corporals, 3s.; privates, 2s. 6d. Each volunteer, after three years' service and compliance with certain residential terms, is to receive a certificate entitling him to one town allotment and one farm section. The farm sections are to be thus allotted:—For a field officer, 400 acres; captain, 300; surgeon, 250; subaltern, 200; sergeant, 80; corporal, 60; private, 50. Pensions for the wounded and the widows of the killed are also provided for. There has been quite a rush to the offices of Colonel Pitt, and the probability is that he will take away from this colony from 800 to 1000 young men able and willing to serve in this emergency.

Sir Henry Barkly is making arrangements to leave about the middle of September, when the arrival of his successor, Sir Charles Darling, may be expected. Now that Sir Henry is about to leave us universal regret is felt at his departure, and every effort will be made to testify to the high estimation in which he has been held by the people of Victoria. The banquet to be given in the city, on the 3rd proximo, will be a grand affair, as will also be the demonstration at Ballarat, at both of which his Excellency has promised to be present. Both Houses of Parliament and the City Council will vote addresses to him, and the Government will place in the supplementary estimates a sum for his portrait or bust for the Parliamentary library.

The Mayor's grand fancy-dress ball, which is to take place in the exhibition building to-morrow evening, is for the present the chief theme of thought and speech. It will exceed in novelty and grandeur anything of the kind ever witnessed in this part of the world. There will be upwards of 2500 persons present, and none will be admitted unless attired in fancy costume.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

There is little news of importance to report from this colony.

An Act has been recently passed by the Legislature legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister.

Several new copper mines have been discovered, and the intelligence from those now being worked continues to be satisfactory.

An expedition is fitting out for the exploration of Stuart's country in the north-west.

His Excellency the Governor lately fell from his horse, and received some slight injuries, from the effects of which he has recovered.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Volunteering for the New Zealand war is going on here with considerable spirit, and the Government is lending every practicable assistance to the movement. A few of the Imperial troops will be also allowed to go, but some will be retained, as the social condition of several of the districts of the interior is so disorganised, in some places, in fact, travellers are at the mercy of the bushrangers, whose outrages are as numerous and daring as ever.

The Madras Royal mail steamer takes away 157,000 sovereigns and 10,000 ounces of gold.

QUEENSLAND.

The country journals are filled with statements as to the discovery of gold fields; but, although one or two districts have been proclaimed as gold fields, they have scarcely yielded sufficient to entitle them to the designation.

Captain Towns, a wealthy and enterprising colonist, has imported a cargo of South Sea Islanders for the purpose of working his cotton plantations near Brisbane. Many profess to be much scandalised at this proceeding; but it must be borne in mind if Queensland or any other of the Australian colonies are to successfully grow cotton it must be done by coolie or similar labour; experience having proved that the British labourer is unsuited for such work, not to speak of the drawback which his large wages would exercise over the development of the enterprise. It is reported that kidnapping has been resorted to in the case of some of Captain Towns's importation: but this is incorrect, as an agreement was voluntarily signed by all.

NEW ZEALAND.

Matters in New Zealand have reached such a crisis that instant and united action on the part of all the Australian colonies must be taken to subdue the rebellion. A war of extermination seems now inevitable, and in this work—so universal is the disaffection—the British need not expect either sympathy or support from any of the Maori race. The latest news discloses the fact that the rising is universal, and that it is the result of a long-cherished and comprehensive plan. About 8000 natives are in arms, and they have somehow become possessed of four heavy guns. They are plundering and murdering the settlers in the outlying districts, and on the 6th of August, upwards of a thousand strong, they attacked the Avon steamer on the Waikato river. They received such a warm reception from the Avon's Armstrong guns that they will probably hesitate before attempting so bold a venture a second time. They have established a formidable position on the Waikato; but the British authorities are acting with vigour and discretion, and, until they are reinforced with troops and volunteers from the other colonies, will have no difficulty in maintaining their ground. An attack on Auckland is apprehended, and the city is being defended. Several skirmishes have taken place, in which General Cameron evinced great bravery and judgment.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The National Portrait Gallery, 29, Great George-street, Westminster, will be closed for repairs and alterations during November.

Mr. Andrew Lusk has been elected Alderman for the ward of Aldgate, in the room of the late Alderman Humphery.

Parliament was formally prorogued on Wednesday for a further period of six weeks—to the 1st of December next. The Lord Chancellor appeared in his robes on the occasion, but the House of Commons was represented only by a couple of clerks.

The Sacred Harmonic Society commenced its rehearsals for the season, at Exeter Hall, on Friday evening. The concert season will commence on Friday, Nov. 13, with Mr. Costa's oratorio, "Eli." The principal vocalists at present engaged are Mdme. Rudersdorff, Mdme. Sainton-Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Winn.

The National Choral Society announce the commencement of their new season on Wednesday, Nov. 25, when Handel's oratorio, "Judas Maccabæus," will be performed, with a band and chorus of 700. Mr. Sims Reeves has been engaged for the ten subscription concerts to be given by this society during the forthcoming season. Mr. Santley will also sing in "Judas Maccabæus." Conductor, Mr. G. W. Martin.

The claims and the wrongs of Poland were discussed on Monday evening at a crowded meeting, held at the Cambridge Hall, Newman-street, Oxford-street. Mr. Edmond Beales presided, and eloquently enforced the claims of the Poles for British sympathy. Subsequently an able address on the subject was delivered by Dr. Perfitt, and resolutions in accordance with the object of the meeting were passed.

The vestry of the parish of St. Mary, Islington, have deter- mined upon forming Islington green into an ornamental flower-park. A plan from a design by Mr. Hibberd has been accepted, which in a short time will be carried into effect. It is proposed to have a central avenue of plane-trees, with a gravel walk in the centre, and seats for the accommodation of the visitors. Each side will be laid out in grass plots and evergreen trees.

In accordance with an order issued by the Chief Commis- sioner of the Metropolitan Police directing the superintendents of each division to make a report of what their men on duty on the morning of the 6th inst. saw or heard of the earthquake, if anything, numerous reports have been returned. Out of about 700 policemen who were on duty on the morning in question only one felt any movement of the earth, which goes to show that those persons in a recumbent position were much more sensitive to the earth's vibration.

On Monday operations were commenced by the London and Brighton Company for the accommodation of their increasing traffic at London Bridge, the station-room at present existing there being found totally inadequate for the purpose. The widening of the main line leading into the terminus at London Bridge, together with the viaduct, about 100 ft. wide and 2000 ft. in length, leading up to the terminus, was commenced by a large body of workmen, and others were engaged in demolishing the buildings bought by the railway company.

The distribution of prizes and certificates awarded by the Society of Arts to the members of the London Mechanics' Institution took place on Wednesday in the theatre, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane. Mr. Harry Chester, Vice-President of the Society of Arts, who occupied the chair, congratulated the meeting on the continued success of the institution, which, he said, was the parent of all the other mechanics' institutions in England, and on the satisfactory result, as regarded its members, of the last examination by the Society of Arts, stating that the number of certificates and prizes obtained in that examination was much larger than on any previous occasion.

Last week the births of 1873 children—962 boys and 911 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1853-62 the average number (corrected) was 1818.——The total number of deaths registered in London last week was 1258. The average number in the corresponding weeks of the ten years 1853-62, after the omission of deaths from epidemic cholera in the forty-first of 1854 and a correction for increase of population, becomes 1126. Thirty-one deaths from smallpox were returned, and 146 from scarlatina. A man died at the age of 96 years; a woman, aged 77 years, died of elephantiasis; and a boy five years old from swallowing a cherry-stone.

Five hundred French excursionists from Calais and Boulogne visited the Crystal Palace on Monday, when a variety of amusements were provided. Blondin's low-rope performance was loudly applauded, and frequent repetitions of the Ghost illusion appeared to afford much gratification to the excursionists. In the afternoon the Prince of Wales, accompanied by the King of the Greeks and Prince Christian of Denmark, with a numerous suite, visited the palace, and witnessed a portion of Blondin's performance. On their Royal Highnesses and his Majesty taking their seats upon the Handel orchestra, they were at once recognised and cheered vociferously by the assembled thousands, the band of the company at the same time playing the National Anthem. On their departure the band of the Coldstream Guards performed the Danish national air. The palace was lighted up in the evening.

The adjourned general meeting of shareholders of the Great Ship Company was held on Monday at the London Tavern, when the committee of inquiry brought up a long report, of which the chief feature was that the shareholders should raise an additional sum of £50,000 to relieve the ship from immediate pressure and fit her out for a voyage to India. The report was adopted. On the other hand, the chairman of the board of directors stated that the ship was no longer in the hands of the shareholders, the trustees on behalf of the bondholders having taken possession, with instructions to sell on the 1st of January, in the event of no arrangement being come to in the meantime. Another meeting is appointed for the 3rd of November next, with the object of getting new directors and doing such other things as may be necessary for the maintenance of the company. A resolution was also agreed to inviting the directors to co-operate with the committee to raise the necessary funds to carry out the recommendation of the report; but the chairman of the board, considering he had not been properly treated by the committee, declined to co-operate in any way, stating his belief that it was useless for him to do so, as the ship was, in effect, out of their hands.

San Domingo continues in a disturbed condition. Santiago de Caballeros had been burnt.

We hear from Munich that the debates of the Conference on the question of the Zollverein have terminated. At the final sitting, which took place on Sunday, the protocol was signed.

The *Journal de Chartres* mentions the death of a widow named Girard, at Seize, near that place, at the patriarchal age of 110; she possessed all her faculties to the last.

Wurtemberg has celebrated, with the usual solemnities, the eighty-third birthday of its Sovereign. The aged King was present at the representation at the Court Theatre, and visited an agricultural exhibition at Cannstatt, in an open carriage.

Important news comes from Belize, to the effect that the President of Guatemala, aided by Nicaraguans, had invaded and captured Comayagne and Tegucigalpa, in Honduras, committing atrocities and banishing the British Consul from Spanish Honduras, and that the British Consul at Truxillo had sent for assistance.

The King of the Belgians, whose health is perfectly restored, has arrived at Baden on his way to Italy. His Majesty paid a visit to the King and Queen of Prussia. King Leopold intends to pass some time at his villa on the Lake of Como. His Majesty travels under the name of Count d'Ardenne. It is rumoured that the King will pay a visit to England.

Sir Roderick Murchison has received a letter from Dr. Livingstone, dated Murchison Cataracts (on the Shire), April 25, announcing the death of Mr. Richard Thornton, a distinguished young geologist, on April 21, of diarrhœa and dysentery. After alluding to the depopulation of the valley, and the probability of his being obliged to take to pieces the steamer, and screw her together, with the view of a sale, Dr. Livingstone thus concludes:—"Dr. Kirk and Mr. Charles Livingstone now go home. The scene of desolation around us reacts on my health badly." Sir Roderick Murchison earnestly hopes that the great South African explorer may now come home to his motherless children and numerous friends, and not expose his valuable life to further risks.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The final accounts of the Worcester Festival show a balance of £427 in favour of the stewards, in addition to the £1121 collected at the cathedral.

Dr. George Bellamy, who served with Nelson in some of his great actions, died at Plymouth on Sunday. He was born Nov. 15, 1773.

It was decided at a meeting held at Manchester on Tuesday—the Mayor in the chair—to form a "Manchester Association for the Abolition of Capital Punishment."

Sir George Grey is in communication with the Mayor of Guildford on the subject of the prevention of disturbances within the borough on the 5th of November next.

On Monday the Mayor of Manchester (Abel Heywood, Esq.) laid the foundation-stone of a new retort-house, which is about to be erected under the direction of Mr. Lynde, city surveyor, at the gasworks in Gaythorn.

Mr. Samuel Morley has laid the foundation-stone of a new church designed for the use of the Independents and Baptists, at St. Ives, Huntingdonshire. The sum of £3000 was given by Mr. P. Brown towards its erection; also £500 by Mr. Bateman Brown, and £500 more by Mr. T. Cook.

Mr. Mackenzie, of Fawley Court, in redemption of his promise to indemnify the British Orphan Asylum to the extent of its expenditure upon new buildings and grounds at Slough, has drawn a cheque for £14,000 in favour of the directors.

The death of the Archbishop of Dublin formed the chief topic of discourse in all the Protestant churches in Dublin on Sunday. Every church was draped in mourning, and the bells of Christ Church, St. Patrick's, the College Chapel, &c., tolled muffled peals throughout the day.

A fatal accident has happened to Mr. John Newton, of the Robin Hood Rifles. On the return march of the regiment from a review, his bayonet jumped from the sheath as its owner was springing over one of the hillocks on the road, and he fell upon it, the point of the bayonet penetrating his side, through the walls of the heart to the spine.

Great excitement has been caused in Aberdeen by the sudden disappearance of Mr. George Thomson, one of the leading merchants in that city, a defaulter to a large extent, and charged with forgery. Mr. Thomson held a high character in the city. His liabilities are stated to range from £70,000 to £100,000, including forgeries to the amount of £5000 or £6000.

The Halifax Chamber of Commerce has resolved to memorialise the Government in favour of Captain Sprye's proposal for a Government survey of the country between Rangoon and Kiang-Hung, by way of the Upper Camboja, with the view of extending trade and opening up the western portion of China.

The Duke of Devonshire, who has been spending some time among his Irish tenants, visited Bandon on Tuesday week. The *Cork Examiner* says that triumphal arches, banners, and decorations in evergreens, with appropriate mottoes and devices, met the eye in every street and on nearly every house. His Grace, who met with a most enthusiastic reception, formally opened the Townhall.

A railway accident occurred at the Port Glasgow station of the Caledonian line last Friday morning. The early Irish mail passenger-train was just about starting from that station when an engine-tender ran into it. One man was killed, and others were so seriously injured that little hopes are entertained of their recovery. The signalman at the station, and the driver, stoker, and breaksman of the engine-tender have been committed for trial.

The autumnal meetings of the Congregational Union of England and Wales commenced in Liverpool, on Monday evening, by a devotional service in the Newington Chapel, Renshaw-street, when an appropriate address was preached to a crowded congregation by the Rev. John Graham, of Craven Chapel, London, from the 10th chapter of St. John's Gospel, 10th verse. On Tuesday the meetings for transacting the business of the Union opened in Great George-street Chapel, the Rev. Enoch Mellor, M.A. (chairman of the Union), presiding.

A meeting of the subscribers to a memorial in Perth to the late Prince Consort was held in the Townhall last Saturday, for the purpose of determining finally as to the application of the amount of subscriptions. The Lord Provost was called to the chair. The committee had recommended the erection of a hall for literary and scientific purposes, and Mr. Craigie moved that the recommendation of the committee should be adopted. Ex-Provost Imrie moved, as an amendment, that the memorial take the shape of a statue, to be executed by Mr. Brodie, sculptor, Edinburgh, and erected on the North Inch. The amendment was carried by a majority of 30 to 9, and a committee was appointed to see the work carried out.

Mr. John Peel, a Conservative, has beaten the Hon. H. Cowper, the Government candidate, at Tamworth, by a substantial majority. The polling took place on Monday, with the following result:—Mr. Peel, 224; Mr. Cowper, 167. There are six elections still pending—for West Worcestershire, Tewkesbury, Barnstaple, Reading, Richmond, and Plymouth. As regards West Worcestershire, there will be no opposition to the Conservative candidate, and so far there is no indication that the Liberals of Tewkesbury are prepared to contest the seat which Mr. Lygon has vacated in order to take his brother's place in the representation of Worcestershire. At Barnstaple Mr. Lloyd, an advanced Liberal, opposes Mr. Bremridge, who has been brought forward by the Conservatives. With regard to the three remaining seats, it is probable that Lord Palmerston's supporters will have it all their own way.

The Social Science Congress at Edinburgh has been holding its sittings throughout the week. The meetings of the various departments have been for the most part well attended; and several of the papers read, with the consequent discussions, have been of a highly-interesting character. Prince Alfred has been an attentive listener at many of the sectional meetings. His Royal Highness was always warmly received. Yesterday se'nnight the Prince attended a "working-men's meeting," at which Lord Brougham presided, and received an enthusiastic welcome from the 3000 or 4000 artizans who crowded Dunedin Hall. The meeting was addressed on social questions by Lord Brougham, M. Garnier Pages, Mr. Fawcett, Rev. Mr. Channing, of America, and others. The third and last of the conversaziones in connection with the congress—a very brilliant one—was given on Monday night, in the National Gallery and the exhibition rooms of the Royal Scottish Academy. The presidential dinner took place in the Music-hall on Tuesday evening. The company amounted to about 400 ladies and gentlemen. The chair was occupied by the President (Lord Brougham).

An extraordinary act of discourtesy has been committed by the Earl of Leitrim. The Lord Lieutenant recently made an excursion among the hills of Connemara, and proposed spending a night at an hotel on the Earl of Leitrim's property. The landlord of this house, however, received a missive from the Earl, containing the imperative injunction, "Let every room be occupied immediately and continue to be occupied, and, when so occupied, you will refuse admittance to Lord Carlisle and his party." His Excellency appears to have been informed of this, and the Viceregal party passed the hotel without putting the landlord to the unpleasant duty of closing his doors against them. The explanation of this extraordinary conduct, according to the Irish papers, is that the Earl of Leitrim, who was fired at some time ago, fancies that the authorities have not properly exerted themselves for the protection of life in that part of Ireland. This silly insult has been noticed, we learn, in the only way in which it could properly be noticed—by superseding the Earl of Leitrim in the Commission of the Peace for Donegal, Leitrim, and Galway.

The twentieth annual congress of the British Archæological Association commenced in Leeds on Monday. It extends over the whole week, and will conclude on Monday next. The association was established in 1843, its principal object being "the encouragement and prosecution of researches into the arts and monuments of the early and middle ages," and its annual meetings are held in different parts of the country. The congress this year is held under the presidency of Lord Houghton, who has been connected with the society since its organisation. During the week the members have taken part in excursions to various places in the West Riding possessing objects of archæological interest; and in the evenings, after their return to Leeds, papers have been read, and discussions upon them taken place, at the Philosophic Hall. The proceedings commenced on Monday afternoon, when the president delivered the inaugural address; and in the evening the Mayor and Corporation entertained the society at a conversazione in the Victoria Hall. At three o'clock Lord Houghton and the council of the society were received by the Mayor and Corporation in the reception-rooms at the Townhall. They then adjourned to the Victoria Hall, where a fashionable assembly was gathered.

The Earl of Derby, on Saturday last, distributed the prizes and certificates awarded to the pupils of the Liverpool Collegiate Institution by the conductors of the Oxford middle-class examinations. Twenty-three years ago the noble Earl laid the foundation-stone of the collegiate institution—a school established with the view of improving upon the old system of what is colloquially called "middle-class education"—and the ceremony of Saturday suggested to his Lordship's mind a comparison between English education as it is and English education as it was a quarter of a century ago. The noble Earl traced the progress of public education in this country for the last twenty-three years, and spoke at length upon the great advantages which had been conferred upon it by the new University system of local examinations, which had, as it were, incorporated the schools of the kingdom with the seats of learning. He also dwelt upon the great importance of combining religious with secular instruction, pointing out that no amount of intellectual acquirement would tend to the ultimate success in life of the youth of the country unless founded upon the firm basis of religion and morality. The noble Earl also defined with great accuracy and ability the position of the middle classes with reference to our educational establishments, and spoke in high terms of praise of the Collegiate Institution of Liverpool, which afforded the means of educating both higher and middle classes. The address of the noble Earl was listened to with the greatest attention by an audience of more than 2000 persons, and greeted by continued cheering.

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"WAITING FOR FATHER."

THE little picture engraved below (a "finished study" for which was in the last Exhibition of the Society of British Artists) tells its simply story too plainly to need description. The glimpse of sea and distant cliffs, the lobster-pots, and the jersey jacket hung to dry show that the scene is a fishing-station on the coast; while the basket of provisions and the can of broth or tea held by the little girl, together with her loving, expectant expression, indicate that the child's father is a fisherman, who, with the tide, will make for the shore for his customary meal. To the reader's imagination we will leave the pleasant circumstances suggested in this simple incident: the humble joy of the expected return, even now, when sea and sky are serene and bright, with the contrast when the return is looked for with agonised apprehension by wife as well as child—"all," to use the eloquent words of Mr. Ruskin, "the joy and beauty of the sea the while so mingled with the sense of unfathomable danger, and the human effort and sorrow going on from age to age—waves rolling for ever, and winds moaning for ever, and faithful hearts trusting and sickening for ever, and brave lives dashed away about the rattling beach, like weeds, for ever; and still at the helm of every lonely boat, through starless night and hopeless dawn, His hand who spread the fisher's net over the dust of the Sidonian palaces, and gave into the fisher's hand the keys of the kingdom of Heaven."

"WAITING FOR FATHER," BY R. COLLINSON.

LEAH'S DESOLATION.

THE tragedy of "Leah" has made its mark on the time and secured a place on the boards. The energy of Miss Bateman is undoubted, and her intelligence enables her to surmount the difficulties of an inflexible organ, and give to her performance the semblance of passion. Our Illustration this week presents her in the height of her despair, after the marriage of her lover with her Christian rival, when, with a broken heart, she pronounces the dreadful malediction, on the Lorrenz family, and leaves the fatal spot where she had suffered more than a common persecution. Apart from its character as illustrative of Jewish feeling in the utterance of the curse, this scene has a domestic interest which, on the stage, is always certain to be effective; and, in combination with a strong situation and high feeling, it is not to be wondered at that such an interest should make a deep impression on the house. The author of this drama has shown great skill throughout, in blending the elements of a very simple plot—simple almost to bareness—with those of national character, and placing his persons in such decided contrasts as to ensure the most striking results. It is due, however, to the performers to add that the piece is much aided by their efforts to give importance to parts which are rather sketched than filled in. To Mr. Stewart, Mr. Billington, and Miss Henrietta Sims much credit is due for the talent with which they have sustained situations which depended especially on the manner in which they were acted.

"MANFRED" AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

IT is nearly fifty years since Lord Byron's tragedy of "Manfred" was written, and called forth the different and conflicting opinions of the critics of his day. In these opinions, as well as in the poem, there was a considerable amount of obscurity, due as much, perhaps, to the time as to individuals. Byron misunderstood himself and his age, and both were still more misunderstood by their reviewers and historians. The impulses and influences that were set in motion by the French Revolution swayed and governed some spirits with such impetuosity that they were driven forward with an unreasoning velocity, and neither knew nor recked of the goal to which they were travelling. Of these was Byron, who was made the sport of the whirlwind, and compelled to voyage a stormy circle in which there was motion but no progress. In the breaking up of old conventions, we fear that he saw only the destruction of moral systems and social manners, and not, like Shelley, the painful transition to a future cycle of glorious regeneration and permanent reform. Byron's mind, unlike that of Shakspeare, saw not "the soul of goodness in things evil," but in all that the world had held as good suspected the lurking spirit of evil. He despised himself and his kind—

> Beautiful!
> How beautiful is all this visible world!
> How glorious in its action and itself!
> But we, who name ourselves its sovereigns, we,
> Half dust, half deity, alike unfit
> To sink or soar, with our mix'd essence make
> A conflict of its elements, and breathe
> The breath of degradation and of pride,
> Contending with low wants and lofty will,
> Till our mortality predominates,
> And men are—what they name not to themselves,
> And trust not to each other.

Such was the poet's fixed creed, and to which he gave expression by the mouth of Manfred. They who criticised the creed and the poem strongly enough the immorality as well as the cynicism of the poem; but all were not aware that the doctrine against that misgovernment and misbelief and its author, were symbols of the opposed the progress of improvement, or his critics. We have learned to estimate the purpose and the issues of the great conflict of moral and political forces which for them had such a disturbing interest. We can look back on the mighty struggle, and realise the relation which it bore to the benefits that have resulted from the convulsion that appalled the brave and bewildered even the wise. But, unfortunately, we cannot sympathise so strongly with Manfred, and his feelings and failings, as the contemporaries of the poet did, because we have arrived at a philosophical solution, aided by experience, of much that perplexed him and his hero; and learned, indeed, to regret that so powerful a poet had not been more largely enlightened in regard to the causes and the consequences of events. We desiderate at this day a wiser and a clearer treatment of the lofty argument than any poet fifty years ago could possibly bestow either on its dramatic or poetical illustration. Nevertheless, we are not blind to the grandeur of what Byron achieved in the composition of "Manfred," and welcome with more than ordinary enthusiasm the present attempt to realise on the stage the dazzling vision of one of our greatest modern bards and seers.

The public had been prepared by long previous announcement for the performance on Saturday, and the house was crowded at an early period. Multitudes were turned away from the doors, so general was the expectation excited. The audience, however, had time to settle down, as the farce of "Gone to Texas" was previously played; and then, at a quarter before eight, the tragedy commenced. The curtain drew up and displayed Manfred's studio, near a Gothic gallery in the supposed Magian's castle; and then Mr. Phelps entered in the character, and was received by the pit with tumultuous applause. The wavings of handkerchiefs and of hats, and the loud vociferations were inconveniently prolonged; they even rendered their object nervous, and Mr. Phelps began in a tremulous tone which created fear lest his memory or courage should falter before his confidence was perfectly restored. The opening soliloquy, however, was judiciously delivered on the whole, though to its general style an early exception was made that it was declaimed rather than spoken—a fatal mistake where so many verses had to be delivered. Part of it, too, might have been pronounced sitting with advantage, and thus might have been spared much of that walking to and fro the stage, which became the subject of painful remark. The next scene did credit to Mr. Telbin's pencil—representing a precipice and glaciers nigh the summit of the Jungfrau, and the opportunity which it gave for acting, both to Mr. Phelps and to Mr. Rayner, who supported the part of the chamois-hunter, was felt as a sensible relief. The latter gentleman, indeed, performed his task exceedingly well, and his clear pronunciation of the text and natural action were especially pleasing. The curtain fell on the first act to the unanimous applause of the house, and Mr. Phelps and Mr. Telbin responded to the summons of the audience, and appeared at the wing, well pleased with the congratulations with which they were met. The second act did not open so well as might have been expected. The dialogue began to suffer from the declamatory monotone to which Mr. Phelps had set it, and the exuberant action of his right arm became excessively troublesome to those who were naturally annoyed by its perpetual action. There is much passion in this scene, properly interpreted; but it was not brought out nor had an opportunity of appearing in the midst of the heavy intonation which made one verse just like the preceding, and, by depriving the parts of distinctiveness, rendered the whole unintelligible. The next scene (and which forms the subject of our Illustration this week) is named in the bills "The Steinbach, a Waterfall in one of the Lower Valleys among the Alps." Of this our readers will be able to form their own conception from the picture with which we present them. It is a grand set, and, when the machinery works with less noise, will better fulfil the purpose of its invention. Here Manfred has his interview with the Witch of the Alps, admirably personated by Miss Heath. This young lady should, however, be mindful of the text. The little she has to say should be correctly said. When Manfred, describing the object of his passion, exclaims, "I loved her, and destroyed her!" the witch asks, "With thy hand?" and Manfred replies, "Not with my hand, but heart." Miss Heath spoilt this, by slipping in a little needless and intrusive monosyllable—thus, "With thy *own* hand?" We fear that she had not read the poem, and consequently did not understand the purport of the question. On the other hand, Mr. Phelps showed a perfect intelligence of the text, and even rose occasionally into passion; but it would have admitted of more transition had it been less declamatory. He was much better in the Hall of Arimanes, where he appears among the nether spirits as a man strong in the power of will and knowledge. This—the grandest scene in the play—has been painted by Messrs. Danson and Sons, and is an effective copy of Martin's "Pandemonium," the Power of Evil being enthroned on a globe of fire. As a panoramic spectacle it is one of the most magnificent displays ever witnessed, and gives a notion of vastness and sublimity not to be exceeded. One touch of human feeling, too, was met with in this terrible assembly—the fruit of the poet's genius and the actress's taste. Miss Rose Leclercq was the phantom of Astarte, and when Manfred exclaimed, "One word for mercy! say thou lovest me!" replied "Manfred!" with so tender and touching an intonation that it went to the hearts of all who heard it. In such a play these small parts are of the greatest importance, and Miss Leclercq has done quite right in ascertaining the true meaning and force of the few expressive exclamations which she has to utter.

The third act offers more scope for human action, and much fine poetry. We regret that some of the latter was excised, such as the description of the Coliseum, and the apostrophe to the sun, on which Byron valued himself so highly. The interviews between Manfred and the Abbot are both eminently dramatic; and Mr. Ryder, who acted the latter, felt them to be so, and spoke some of the speeches in a manner that won deserved plaudits. In the last scene, when the fiend confronts Manfred and is defied, we should have thought that Professor Pepper's patent might advantageously have been used, and the whole of the poet's intention carried out by a tableau of the spirits, who rise to daunt the hero and fail in the attempt. A better and more novel conclusion could have been given to the drama by these means than the somewhat stale contrivance now adopted—the apotheosis of Astarte. But we must take the spectacle as we have it, and be satisfied with what is really done. Altogether, a most gorgeous result has been produced. Its cost in money, labour, and thought has been great, and it merits a large reward. We should have remarked that the choral parts are accompanied by the music of Sir Henry Bishop, which has been fortunately recovered, and which was written by him for this drama when originally produced. We may regret that it was not more carefully executed and more completely conceived by the composer, who, we fear, did his work over-hastily and not with a due consideration of its importance. For this the present management is not responsible. They have adopted the best obtainable materials, and made the best use of them.

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PORT LYTTELTON.

(From a Correspondent.)

THIS land-locked port of Lyttelton—called occasionally Port Cooper and sometimes Port Victoria—is the main, or rather the only, entrance to the Province of Canterbury. The surrounding hills, which are entirely volcanic, vary in height from 2000 ft. to 6000 ft., and bear, on close inspection, very palpable marks of calcination. The port itself is interesting only from the fact of its being the door of the settlement. It is a mean, insignificant little place, inhabited by persons whom business, and not choice, chains to the spot. There are about 2000 inhabitants living there altogether; and it has its own police, gaol, hospital, and three places of worship—all, of course, on a very miniature scale.

The most interesting point in connection with Lyttelton is the cutting of the railway tunnel through the solid rock, upon which the Artist was standing while drawing the panorama now before our readers.

The first stone of the tunnel front in the Heathcote Valley was laid by Mrs. Moorhouse, on the 29th of September, 1862. More than a thousand yards of this tunnelling is now completed. It is 15 ft. wide and 18 ft. in height from the rails. There are about 200 men employed on the works, and it is hoped that the roads will be ready for the rails in about three weeks, the entire distance being about 2181 yards.

A very wise advantage has been taken of using up the materials blasted out of the rock, by making of the débris a deep water jetty from the mouth of the tunnel into the harbour. This will, of course, provide increased accommodation for the shipping in Lyttelton. Mr. Richardson, of the firm of Holmes and Co., is now expected back from England with machinery for completing the boring of the tunnel, &c., and the ironwork for the drawbridge over the river Heathcote, which runs, however, on the other side of the port hills.

The streets in Lyttelton are pretty fairly metalled, and there is a telegraph laid on between Lyttelton and Christchurch, running across the hills, which has been working now nearly a year, without intermission, and in the most satisfactory manner. The buildings are all of wood, and the English church is very pretty, and displays some idea of architectural elegance—a great deal more than can be said of the churches of Christchurch, where the bell-tower of St. Michael's is nothing better than a lych-gate on stilts some 60 ft. high.

Water is occasionally very scarce in Lyttelton, as much as 3s. being paid for a small keg. People who cannot walk across the port hill (and it is a very steep ascent of some 1600 ft. high) can drive round the Sumner-road to Christchurch, and occasionally can get out to sea in a tiny steamer that plies between the Port and the River Heathcote.

There is a Maori village not far from the town, a little to the right; but the inhabitants are few in number and harmless in manners. All the wood about Lyttelton has been destroyed long ago, and the greater part of the flax burnt by the fires that rage during nearly every summer; so the place is barren enough.

The export of wool alone last year was over 10,000 bales; and there are some fifty vessels, of tonnage varying from 10 to 187 tons, registered in or trading from the port of Lyttelton and other ports in the province of Canterbury.

PANORAMIC VIEW OF PORT LYTTELTON, CANTERBURY, NEW ZEALAND, FROM THE BRIDLE-PATH TO CHRISTCHURCH.

INAUGURATION OF A VOLUNTEER FIRE BRIGADE AT MACCLESFIELD.

A VOLUNTEER fire brigade, which had been for several months in course of formation, was on Wednesday week inaugurated at Macclesfield by a procession through the town, the naming of the fire-engine at the park, and a dinner at the Townhall, followed by a ball held in the Assembly Room. The occurrence of several rather serious fires in the town last winter raised the question whether it would not be possible to give greater efficiency to the means of extinguishing fires which the town already possessed in two fire-engines that have seen good service, worked by the constables of the borough aided by a *posse* of specials. The offer of a fire-engine by the Liverpool and London Insurance Company induced the Corporation to forego their intention of remodelling the old fire brigade—which had been in contemplation—in the hope that the attempt made to form a volunteer fire brigade would be successful. The committee having this scheme in hand received several subscriptions from some of the principal fire-offices having agencies in this town, and relying on yet further amounts, determined to put their plans into practical shape. Accordingly, uniforms and equipments for fifty men have been purchased, with all the necessary apparatus belonging to a fire-engine, at an outlay of £600.

The Mayor having consented to name the engine, the brigade met at the Insurance buildings, market-place, on Wednesday week, at two o'clock, and formed in procession, the Rifle Corps band leading the way, followed by the Captain Commandant of the Volunteer Fire Brigade (Mr. T. Burgess) on horseback, the fire-engine (a smart, substantially-constructed, and well-finished engine, of moderate size), mounted by officers and members of the brigade, and drawn by four greys driven by postillions; Mr. Rose, the maker, on horseback; and the rank and file of the brigade, carrying their axes, turn-keys, and other implements. The uniform of the brigade is dark blue, with scarlet facings and black belts, and each man wears a helmet. They presented a good appearance, the neat uniform of the "officers" being especially admired. On arriving at the park the procession was met by the Mayor and several gentlemen of the Town Council and others, and the engine having been drawn up in front of the platform, the members of the brigade formed in line on each side of it, and the ceremony of naming was proceeded with. Mr. Duncalf presented to his Worship an address signed by the chairman and vice-chairman of the fire brigade. His Worship, having made a suitable reply, broke a bottle of wine on the wheels of the engine, calling it "the Alexandra." The procession then left the park.

Our Engraving, which shows the procession leaving the market-place, is from a sketch by Mr. J. F. A. Lynch, of Macclesfield.

THE VIADUCT AND BRIDGES OF THE CHARING-CROSS RAILWAY AT LONDON BRIDGE.

THE great inconvenience and loss of time resulting from the old arrangements which placed nearly every railway terminus in the very outskirts of the metropolis have recently produced a very general desire to carry each line of railway into the very heart and centre of London. It is really a wonder that people so long tolerated the nuisance of blocked streets, and subjected themselves to the loss of time and money which the old system caused. A man doing business in the City, for instance, has frequently occupied as long in reaching London Bridge railway terminus, through the densely-thronged thoroughfares to London Bridge, as would enable him to travel half way to Brighton.

Of the companies formed and the plans proposed to obviate the delays

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referred to we have from time to time given various particulars. The Charing-cross Railway Company is one of the most important and extensive of all those which have recently been incorporated. Its purpose is to carry a line from the South-Eastern Railway station at London Bridge along the Surrey side of the Thames to the site of old Hungerford Bridge, and at that spot to cross the river and to have a terminus in old Hungerford Market. This line, therefore, acts as a kind of "metropolitan extension railway" for the South Eastern Company, and it will not only provide accommodation, as we have shown, for travellers to the western part of London, but will afford, also, the much-desired means of direct communication with the city of London itself; for it will have a branch which will be carried over the Thames a few hundred yards westward of London Bridge, and will discharge passengers upon the other side of the river. The terminus of this branch will be in Cannon-street.

Our Engraving shows that part of the new line which is very near its junction with the old South-Eastern railway station. The Charing-cross Railway Company's new line is connected with the South-Eastern upon the side next to Tooley-street, in the Borough, and commences almost immediately with a viaduct which is carried over the site of the old London-bridge Arcade, now demolished; then, by means of a two-box girder bridge, over the road which serves as the approach to the stations of the South-Eastern, North Kent, and London, Brighton, and South Coast companies; and afterwards over the great thoroughfare, Wellington-street, Borough, by means of another iron girder bridge, called the Wellington-street Bridge. Our View shows the situation of these bridges and the viaduct. The "approach bridge" is composed of a long and a short iron girder, the former 207 ft. in length, the latter only 176 ft., the difference in extent being caused by the curve which the line is here meant to take. It is supported by brick abutments. The viaduct is 12 ft. in height and 126 ft. long, and some of its lower compartments are already tenanted by persons in trade, who use them for offices. Of the general nature of the structure nothing need further be said than that its strength and fitness are its sole recommendations. Nothing uglier, nothing more objectionable in an artistic point of view, could possibly have been designed. It is a pity that there should exist such an utter disregard among our railway authorities (who really seem bent upon rebuilding half London) for everything which is not strictly utilitarian. A few hundred pounds, and how many are wasted annually in civic feasts and ceremonials, would have given us a bridge which would have been an ornament to this approach to London. As it is, we must learn to avert our gaze from the structure and to forget its ugliness, which serves, however, to set off the architecture of the fine church of St. Saviour, whose tower may be seen standing high above it in the background of our Engraving.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 24.

SUNDAY, Oct. 18.—Twentieth Sunday after Trinity. St. Luke the Evangelist. Sir John Hawkins sails from Plymouth for New Guinea to buy Slaves, 1564. The last "State lottery" drawn, 1826.

MONDAY, 19.—Death of Jonathan Swift, 1745. Battle of Leipsic, or the Nations: Napoleon I. defeated after three days' conflict with the allied Austrians, Prussians, Russians, &c., 1813. Moon's first quarter, 8h. 6m. p.m.

TUESDAY, 20.—Battle of Coutras; Victory of the Protestants under Henry of Navarre over the Duc de Joyeuse, 1537. Codrington's Victory over the Turkish Fleet at Navarino, 1827.

WEDNESDAY, 21.—Death of Smollett, 1771; of Foote, 1777. Battle of Trafalgar; Victory and Death of Nelson, 1805. Luis I., the King of Portugal, born, 1838.

THURSDAY, 22.—Revocation of the Edict of Nantes; thousands of French Protestant artizans, in consequence, settle in England and Germany, 1685.

FRIDAY, 23.—Boethius, the last Latin Philosopher, murdered by Theodoric, 524. Assembly of the First Parliament of Great Britain, 1707. Sir Hector Munro's Victory at Buxar lays the foundation of the British power in India, 1764.

SATURDAY, 24.—James I. assumes the style of King of "Great Britain, France, and Ireland," 1604. Treaty of Pekin; Peace between Great Britain, France, and China, 1860.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 24.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5 15	5 36	6 2	6 21	6 51	7 2	7 38	8 13	9 3	9 46	10 25	11 4	11 35	— 0

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 24 feet.

DAY.		DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOMETER Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 A.M.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	RAIN in 24 hours. Read at 10A.M.
		Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°			Inches
October	7	29·660	53·3	51·7	·95	10	40·3	58·2	ESE. E.	398	·011
	8	29·570	57·7	54·6	·90	6	53·6	63·3	E.	456	·293
	9	29·558	51·4	44 8	·80	5	49·8	56·8	E. S. SSE.	187	·006
	10	29·649	57·3	48 9	·75	9	46·8	61·3	S. SE. ESE.	407	·000
	11	..	..	..	..	..	52·2	59·5	..	331	·034
	12	29·445	53·3	50·3	..	8	47·6	58·0	S. SE.	531	·003
	13	29 326	52·2	48·5	·88	7	49·4	57·7	S. SSW.		·035

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in Inches) corrected ..	29·686	29·579	29·595	29·660	29·391	29·461	29·303
Temperature of Air	54·9°	60·2°	57·1°	59·7°	57·9°	55·5°	51·6°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	53·3°	57·6°	50·4°	55·6°	52·2°	51·9°	49·8°
Direction of Wind	ESE.	E.	E.	S.	SSW.	S.	S.

BERNERS HOTEL, Berners-street, W., a FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, large and small suites of apartments, quiet coffee-room for gentlemen—all scrupulously clean and comfortable. Charges moderate. Established by present Proprietress 1825.

LADIES WANTING good COUNTRY SERVANTS may be suited by applying to Mrs. SPRATLEY, Registry Office, Dorking, Surrey. Fee, 1s. 6d.

TO BE LET, for Two or Three Months, a WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE, with large garden, three-stalled stable and coach-house (also, horse and phaeton, if desired), in the most beautiful part of Rutland. Railway terminus close by. Direct A. M., Post-office, Stamford.

NO CHARGE MADE for STAMPING PAPER and ENVELOPES with Arms, Crest, or Monograms, plain. Rodrigues' Cream-laid Envelopes, 4d. per 100; Cream-laid Note, full size, five quires for 6d. At HENRY RODRIGUES', 42, Piccadilly.

TRAVELLING-BAGS, Dressing-cases, Despatch-boxes, Writing-cases, Jewel-cases, Mounted and Ormolu Suites for the Writing-table; and a choice variety of useful elegancies suitable for Presents, at H. RODRIGUES', 42, Piccadilly.

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PICTURE FRAMES, Cheapest in London. Handsome gilt Frames, complete, 2s. each. Two-inch Maple or Rosewood and gilt, 3s. each, for the Coloured Pictures given on Oct. 3, at GEO. REES', 57, Drury-lane.

DELICATE CHILDREN.—A Lady residing in a very healthy locality, at a short distance from Oxford, wishes to receive into her family TWO or THREE CHILDREN to bring up and educate with her own. They would receive the most careful, mental, and physical training, and their health and happiness would be promoted by every possible means. Their education, with strict reference always to their age and strength, would be systematically carried on under her immediate direction. Children requiring special care, from delicate health, or whose parents are abroad, would here meet with peculiar advantages.—Address A. B. C., care of A. Mac Laren, Esq., The Gymnasium, Oxford.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—Under the management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON.—Triumphant success of Wallace's new Romantic Opera, THE DESERT FLOWER.—On MONDAY, 19th, and during the Week, THE DESERT FLOWER—Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Susan Pyne, Messrs. W. H. Weiss, H. Corri, A. Cook, and W. Harri-on. Conductor, Mr. A. Mellon. Commence at Eight; terminate by Eleven. Box Office open daily from Ten till Five.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Managers, Messrs. Edmund Falconer and F. B. Chatterton. Great and continued success of the production of Lord Byron's MANFRED, generally acknowledged by the Press and the Public to be one of the most complete and legitimate triumphs of a combination of the highest artistic capabilities presented on the stage for many years. On MONDAY, and during the Week, the performances will commence with the comedietta, by John Oxenford, Esq., of GONE TO TEXAS. Principal characters by Mr. Walter Lacy, Mr. Neville, Mr. Spencer, and Miss Murray. After which, commencing at a quarter before Eight o'clock, Lord Byron's Choral Tragedy of MANFRED Mortals:—Manfred, Mr. Phelps; Abbot of St. Maurice, Mr. Ryder; a Chamois Hunter, Mr. A. Rayner; Manuel (an aged Retainer), Mr. Neville; Herman (a young Domestic in the Castle of Manfred), Mr. G. Weston; Retainers, Messrs. Bedford, Weever, Kirk, Wilson, Smith, and Edwards. Immortals:—Arimanes (Ruler of the Evil Ascendant), Mr. Warde; Ariel (Spirit of the Ether), Miss Emma Heywood; Nemesis (Spirit of the Stars), Miss Louisa Ritter; Undine (Spirit of the Waters), Miss Poole; Mitorima (Spirit of Memory), Miss Cicely Nott; Auster (Spirit of the Storm), Mr. Swift; Astaroth (Spirit of the Earth), Mr. Meagreson; Nubes (Spirit of the Shadow of Night), Mr. Ryder; Titano (Spirit of the Mountains), Mr. G. Spencer; Nemesis (Goddess of Vengeance), Mrs. Edmund Falconer; Clotho, Lachesis and Atropos (the Three Destinies), Miss Emma Atkinson, Miss C. Weston, and Miss Murray; The Phantom of Astarte, Miss Rose Leclercq; the Witch of the Alps, Miss Hesketh (her first appearance at this theatre); Evil Agencies and Spirit Spectres of the Weird World, Messrs. T. Matthews, J. Morris, and J. Cormack; Miss Seymour, Miss Thurlbeer, Mrs. Melville, Mrs. Warlow, and the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Chorus and the Ballet. Order and character of the Scenery:—Act I.—Scene 1. Study and Gothic Gallery in Manfred's Castle. Scene 2. A Precipice and Glaciers nigh the summit of the Jungfrau. Act II.—Scene 1. The Chalet of the Chamois Hunter and Alpine Pass. Scene 2. The Staubach, a Waterfall, in one of the Lower Valleys among the Alps and over-hanging Cliffs, the Haunt of the Witch of the Alps.

The sun-bow's rays still arch the torrent with the many hues of Heaven,
And roll the sheeted silver's waving column o'er the crag's perpendicular.

Scene 3. The Snow-capped Summit of the Jungfrau, by Moonlight. Scene 4. The Hall of Arimanes in the Nether World, painted by Mr. Danson and Son. Act III.—Scene 1. Terrace and Exterior of Castle. Scene 2. The Turret Studio, the Magian's Midnight Haunt, Shook and Illumined by a Thunderstorm, and finally Destroyed by Fiteling Bolt and Crashing Avalanche. Last Scene. A Snow Alpine Waste or Wilderness. Programme of the Songs and Choruses:—Act I.—Scene 1. Mystical Responses of Viewless Spirits to the Martian's Invocation. First solo, "Mortal to thy bidding bow'd," Miss Emma Heywood. Second solo, "In the blue depth of the waters," Miss Poole. Third solo, "I am the rider of the wind," Mr. Swift. Septet, Misses Poole, Heywood, Cicely Nott; and Mr. Swift and chorus. The invocation solo, "When the moon is on the wave," Miss Cicely Nott. Solo, "Though thy slumber may be deep," Miss Poole. Chorus by the whole choir. Act II.—Scene 3. Solo and Chorus, "The Corsair's Serpent." Miss Cicely Nott and chorus. Song, "The ship sailed on, the ship sailed fast," Miss Emma Heywood. Scene 4. Grand Choral Hymn of the Evil Agencies, "Hail to our master, Prince of Earth and Air!" solo verses by Mr. Swift. Chorus by full choir. Jubilant chorus and accompanying Dance, by full choir and the ballet. Act III.—Last Scene. Grand dual chorus of Good and Evil Spirits by the principal singers and full choir. The general action of the tragedy arranged by Mr. Phelps. The incidental dances designed and directed by Mr. Cormack. Costumes from designs by R. W. Keene, Esq., and from Flaxman's Illustrations of Classical and Mythological Conceptions. Machinery by J. Tucker and assistants. Gas illuminations by Mr. J. Hinckley. Spectral Illusions by Mr. Cox, under the direction of Mr. Telbin. The whole of the entirely new scenery designed and principally painted by Mr. W. Telbin, assisted by his son, Mr. H. Telbin. The Hall of Arimanes painted by Mr. Danson and Son. The increased orchestra and present arrangement of the music (originally composed by Sir Henry Bishop) under the direction of Mr. Barnard. The choir under the direction of Mr. Charles Poole. To conclude with the Musical Farce of A ROLAND FOR AN OLIVER. Messrs. Walter Lacy, Addison, G. Belmore; Misses Heath, R. Leclercq, and Murray. Stage Manager, Mr. Phelps.

Private boxes, 10s. 6d., 21s., £1 11s. 6d., £2 2s., £3 3s., and £4 4s.; stalls, 6s.; dress circle, 4s.; first circle, 3s.; boxes, 2s.; pit, 1s.; lower gallery, 1s.; upper gallery, 6d. No half-price. Box-office open from Ten till Five. Doors open at Half-past Six; commence at Seven.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Last Week of Mr. and Mrs. ALFRED WIGAN.—On MONDAY, Wednesday, and Friday, THE RIVALS: Miss Snowdon, Mrs. Malaprop; with THE BENGAL TIGER—Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wigan. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, last three nights of the Countess of Gifford's Comedy of PRINCESS and CHARLES THE TWELFTH.
On Monday, Oct. 26, Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES MATHEWS.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—On MONDAY, and during the Week, at Seven, THE TRAGEDY QUEEN—Mrs. Stirling; at Eight, LEAH—Messrs. A. Stirling, H. Phillips, A. Wood, and Billington; Miss Bateman, and Miss H. Simms; and CATCHING AN HEIRESS—Miss Woolgar.

PRINCESS' THEATRE.—HERRMANN.—IMMENSE SUCCESS.—"The tricks and feats of Herr Herrmann are nearly all of the most astonishing and incomprehensible kind. His sleight-of-hand feats are really marvellous; and the ease, finish, and accuracy of his tricks are such as have never before been witnessed in this country."—Morning Herald and Standard, Sept. 29. HERRMANN in his celebrated MONEY TRICK EVERY EVENING. "A new system of making plenty of money." Commence at Eight.

JULLIEN'S CONCERTS, HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, COMMENCE ON SATURDAY, NOV. 7.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Week ending OCT. 24. Open Monday at 9; other days at 10. Admission, Saturday, Half-a-Crown; other days, One Shilling. Children under Twelve, Half price.
The Great Poultry Show—Monday to Thursday. One Thousand and Two Pens are entered for this Show.
The Ghost daily, in various novel characters.
Orchestral Band and Great Organ Performances, commencing at 12.30 daily.
Transept Victoria Cross Gallery and Great Picture Gallery.
Observe the great exhibition of articles for sale, a large proportion of which are manufactured at the Palace, and may be purchased at wholesale prices.
The Dahlias in the grounds are now in great beauty.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—POULTRY SHOW.—The Great Show of Poultry, Pigeons, Rabbits, Ornamental Waterfowl, and Pheasants on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, Oct. 19 to 22. Admission, One Shilling, including "The Ghost" and all the attractions of the Palace. Children, Sixpence.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE GHOST.—Professor PEPPER'S adaptation of the Marvellous ILLUSION invented by Henry Dircks, Esq., C.E., DAILY NEXT WEEK, commencing at Two o'Clock. Scenery by Mr. Fenton. Descriptive Readings of the Apparitions by Mr. Brough. One Shilling, including the Poultry Show and every attraction of the Palace. Children under Twelve, Half-price.

ONE THOUSAND and TWO PENS of POULTRY, GAME BIRDS, PIGEONS, and RABBITS are entered for competition at the CRYSTAL PALACE GREAT SHOW on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday next, the 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22nd of October.
For the numerous varieties exhibited at this Show see Handbills and Catalogues.
Catalogues sent by post on Monday on receipt of 13 stamps.
Admission, One Shilling.

EXETER HALL.—NATIONAL CHORAL SOCIETY—Conductor, Mr. G. W. MARTIN.—The First Concert this Season, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25—JUDAS MACCABEUS; Band and Chorus, 700. Mr. Sims Reeves (who has been engaged for the Ten Subscription Concerts to be given this Season by the National Choral Society) will sing "Sound an alarm," "Call forth thy powers" &c. Mr. Santley will sing "Arm! arm! ye brave," "The Lord worketh wonders," &c. Tickets, 21s., 10s. 6d., 5s., 3s. Arrangements are pending for the engagement of Mdlles. Titiens, Trebelli, and other Artistes during the Season.—The following is the scale of Subscription for Ten Grand Performances:—
Class 1. One-Guinea Numbered Stalls.—Single Subscription, Five Guineas; Ditto Family Subscription, for three, Ten Guineas.
Class 2, Half-guinea Numbered Stalls.—Single Subscription, Three Guineas; Ditto Family Subscription, for three, Six Guineas.
Class 3, Five-Shilling Numbered Stall.—Single Subscription, Two Guineas; Ditto, Family Subscription, for three, Five Guineas.
Class 4, Three-Shilling Reserved Seat (unnumbered).—Single Subscription, One Guinea; Ditto, Family Subscription, for three, Two Guineas and a Half.
Subscribers' Ticket's transferable. Subscriptions received daily, from Ten till Six, at the Offices, 14, 15, Exeter Hall (first floor); where a Plan of the Hall may be seen, and Seats—for which immediate application is necessary—secured. Ladies and Gentlemen (competent amateurs) wishing to join the Choir, and competent instrumentalists (string only) wishing to join the Amateur Band, may obtain particulars at the Offices. G. W. Martin's Shilling Oratorios—"Messiah," "Creation," "Judas Maccabeus," "Israel in Egypt." Full score, piano accompaniment, post-free, 16 stamps.—Offices, 14, 15, Exeter Hall.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1863.

MRS. BRITANNIA has at length given notice of her intention to quit and deliver up possession of the premises she has so long occupied at Corfu and the vicinity. The so-called owners, whose title is by no means a marketable one, however, and will be much improved by present proceedings, have long been anxious to get rid of the active, kindly, but decidedly dominant and managing matron; but she is far too high-spirited a personage to be hinted out of a place, and when there was any attempt at annoyance she unhesitatingly called in the police. She begs it to be distinctly understood that she now goes out entirely of her own free will and accord, and, as her agent puts it, as a matter of "friendship and goodwill" to another person, a young gentleman about to establish himself in the neighbourhood, who wants larger premises than those which became vacant by the absconding of a Bavarian occupant.

But, inasmuch as the tenant who is about to depart was put into possession, not by those to whom she is about to yield it, but as a sort of trustee in behalf of the great European parish, she is by no means going out without making a variety of arrangements by which the future state of the premises may be effectually assured. That would not be Britannia's way of doing things. She will leave the marks of her occupancy, to be traced many a year after she has removed the last article of her furniture. In the first place, and as a matter of form—for she is a great stickler for regularity, and dockets all her papers—she requires that the Septinsular family a solemn request that she shall give up possession. This the rather ungrateful Septinsulars were so ready to make that their man of business, Dr. Stefano Padovan, at once regretted that it was not business-like to make answer at the moment. It will, of course, be handed in with a promptitude which is more active than polite; but hypocrisy would be out of place. Everything has been done for many years to show the tenant that it was wished to get rid of her, and any affectation of hesitation at saying so in black and white would be too Pecksniffian even for the Septinsulars. But this is a small portion of the preliminaries. The first thing in the way of real arrangement is the entering, by the owners, into a regular and irrevocable agreement to assign the premises at once to the new neighbour, a gentleman from Denmark, who is to have possession instantly, and to have all the rights and privileges of the outgoing tenant. All care is to be taken that not a single concession is to be made to the Septinsulars, who, indeed, have not shown themselves worthy of any. Not an outhouse, not a right of way, not an ancient light is to be kept back; and it will be the fault of the young gentleman himself if he do not avail himself of everything to be found on the premises. His friend has taken the utmost care to give him the amplest power and the most complete possession.

She does more; indeed, a great deal more. She has demanded, on his behalf, that, in consideration of her retirement, a sort of premium, and by no means a light one, shall be annually paid by the Septinsulars. This she has fixed at £10,000. If regularly paid, it will be of material assistance to a young beginner, and will enable him to carry out a variety of speculations in which every one desires that he shall succeed. He comes into business without experience, but with a very high character, and he will be advised by persons who know exactly what they are about and what he should do. This £10,000 a year, though not a very large sum in an extensive business, will be very serviceable, under the circumstances; and we trust that due care will be taken that it shall not get into arrear. For it was chiefly on account of embarrassments arising from non-punctual payments that his predecessor came to grief, and got into

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habits and practices which destroyed his character and compelled him to commit an act of bankruptcy. Nothing, therefore can be more kind towards him than this care of his income; and it may be added that the Septinsulars are perfectly able to pay a much larger sum, if willing to do so.

They are also required to recognise all bargains made by the retiring tenant in respect of matters to be done on the premises, or articles ordered. There can or should be no difficulty about this; for Britannia is a thorough person of business, and would make no bargain that was not calculated to be of advantage. In fact, nobody could go to market better; for, though she certainly never allowed money to stand in the way of her obtaining a good article, she never allowed herself to be served with a bad one, and it will be a long time before such a good manager is seen in that quarter. We suppose that there will be no hesitation upon this point.

Another, which is a mere matter of decorum, refers to the preservation of certain memorials of members of her family who have died during her occupancy. Ordinary decency will prevent the slightest difficulty in this stipulation.

But there is another, the fifth and last, which may occasion a squabble, unless the eagerness of the Septinsulars to see the premises clear of their occupant induces a general assent to everything. It is not in the nature of Britannia to let places go to rack and ruin. On the contrary, she is ever ready to begin repairing, and improving, and embellishing. In this case she found the place in a very unprotected state, and burglars might have broken in (as they had previously done on various occasions); and, in fact, there was no security for the inmates. She went to work with her usual energy, and had bolts and bars, and a new strong door, and a chain, and a blunderbuss, and an alarm-bell supplied: and assuredly her precautions have not been unavailing, for ever since she took possession, somewhere about 1815, no burglar has dared to set a foot in the place. These improvements, which are certainly fixtures, she not unreasonably requires the owners to take at a valuation which she has had made. She calls them "military contributions," and, inasmuch as it was originally agreed that they should be paid for by the owners, whom she has good-naturedly allowed to get into arrears, it is right that when she gives up possession, which she might have held against all the attempts at ejectment of any Court in the world, she should be reimbursed expenses that have been laid out for the good of the property. This is a clear case of tenant-right. Nevertheless, as the amount comes to £90,289 5s. 7d. (Mr. Mantalini might have had something to say to the sevenpence), it is not impossible that the Septinsulars, who have a noble dislike to paying debts, may raise a clamour. However, the tenant has possession, which is nine points of the law, and right, which is the tenth point, and she is not out yet, and, if it be attempted to do her out of her own she can just as easily hold on as not, and make the matter up to her friend from Denmark in some other way. We shall not be surprised should some of her European acquaintances, who have always accused her of locking a little sharply after money (though the sums they have had of her, for services badly rendered, ought to shut their mouths), should pretend to be shocked at this claim; but, as they invariably extort their debts to the very last franc, and, moreover, as it was in their interest and by their desire that she became tenant of the premises, that remonstrance, if made, will be most ungracious. At any rate, no attention will be paid to it, for there is no pretence of sentimentality in the arrangement—she has never been welcome, and if she is civily treated now it is only because it is hoped that she is going away. If any concession is made it will be to oblige the young gentleman from Denmark, but none ought to be necessary.

There are some other formalities to be performed, such as the surrender and cancelling of the lease by all parties, and a new agreement; but instructions cannot be given for these until the Five Points have been conceded. The lawyers will then be called in. Meantime, Britannia, quite capable of managing her own affairs, remains on the premises and looks after her interests. May the next occupant be half as valuable a tenant, and twice as well appreciated!

THE COURT.

The Queen continues at Balmoral, in good health. It is expected that her Majesty and the members of the Royal family will take their departure from the Highlands on Tuesday next, en route for Windsor.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold proceeded to Aberdeen, and was present at the ceremonial of the uncovering of the memorial statue of the late Prince Consort. Prince Alfred arrived from Edinburgh, and was also present at the ceremonial. Sir George Grey was in attendance upon her Majesty. The Queen arrived at Aberdeen, by special train from Balmoral, at half-past one o'clock, and was received by the Duke of Richmond, the Lord Provost, and the city and University officials. A procession of carriages was formed to the centre of the city, where the statue stands. Previous to the uncovering, Mr. Anderson, the Lord Provost, presented an address from the committee and subscribers to the statue. The Queen, through Sir George Grey, returned a feeling and most gracious reply to the address, after which the Queen was pleased to confer the honour of knighthood upon the Lord Provost. Prayer was then offered up by the Principal of the Aberdeen University, and the statue was uncovered in full view of her Majesty, who, with the members of the Royal family, stood on a balcony opposite. The Queen gazed for a moment upon the statue and then retired. Her Majesty left for Balmoral soon after three o'clock. During the Queen's visit to the city no demonstration was made, in accordance with her Majesty's wish, it being the first occasion on which the Queen has appeared in public since the death of the Prince Consort.

On Tuesday week the Queen, accompanied by the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia and Princess Louisa, drove round by the Lynn of Muich. On the same day Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Princess Helena, and Prince Arthur rode up the Glen of Muich and drove back from Alt-na-Guithasack.

On Wednesday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louis of Hesse and Princess Helena, drove to Alt-na-Guithasack, where they partook of luncheon. Upon their return in the evening the coachman took the wrong road, and the carriage was turned upon its side, by which the Queen and the Princesses were thrown out; fortunately, her Majesty and their Royal Highnesses escaped with a few bruises, and took the remainder of the journey to the Castle upon hill ponies.

On Thursday week the Queen, accompanied by the Crown Princess of Prussia, Princess Louis of Hesse, and Princess Helena, walked and drove in the vicinity of the castle. On the same day the Crown Princess of Prussia and Princess Louis of Hesse drove to Invercauld and honoured Mrs. Farquharson with a visit.

On Friday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, walked and drove out. On the same day Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse went out riding. On this day also the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia lunched with her Majesty, and Princess Helena, attended by Lady Churchill, dined with the Crown Prince and Princess at Abergeldie.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by the Crown Princess of Prussia, drove to the falls of the Garrybalt. The Crown Princess lunched with her Majesty. His Grand Ducal Highness Prince William of Hesse arrived at the Castle the same day, on a visit to her Majesty.

On Sunday the Queen, Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Prince William of Hesse, and the junior members of the Royal family attended Divine service, performed in the castle by the Rev. N. Macleod, one of her Majesty's Chaplains. Princess Helena and the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia attended Divine service in the parish church of Crathie.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by the Crown Princess of Prussia and Princess Helena, drove to Alt-na-Guithasack. On the same day Princess Louisa, attended by Lady Churchill, rode out. The Right Hon. Sir G. Grey arrived at Balmoral, and succeeded Mr. Gladstone in attendance upon the Queen.

The Queen, accompanied by the Royal family, takes daily walks and drives in the vicinity of the castle.

THE KING OF THE GREEKS AND THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The King of the Greeks took his departure from Marlborough House on Wednesday, en route for Paris. His Majesty was accompanied to the Victoria Station by the Prince of Wales; the Duke of Cambridge was also present. The King was received at the station by Sir Cusack Roney. A large deputation from the Greek Committee was also present. His Majesty, attended by his suite, left London at a quarter past nine o'clock, and proceeded by the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway to Dover, where he was received by Lord Harris and Sir R. W. Carden. A guard of honour of the 78th Highlanders was in attendance. The King left the Admiralty Pier in a special steamer (the Samphire), and arrived at Calais in the afternoon.

On Thursday morning the Prince and Princess left Marlborough House, Pall-mall, accompanied by Prince and Princess Christian of Denmark, Prince Frederick, and Princess Dagmar of Denmark, in several of the Royal carriages. They proceeded down the New-road, City-road, &c., to the Great Eastern Railway station, whence they travelled by special train to Norfolk for the residence of the Prince at Sandringham. It is expected that their Royal Highnesses will remain at Sandringham about six weeks.

On Saturday last Prince and Princess Christian of Denmark, accompanied by Prince Frederick and Princess Dagmar, and attended by Captain Lund, Captain Castenschjold, and Countess Reventlow, arrived in London from the Continent. Their Royal Highnesses were met at the Victoria Railway station by the King of the Greeks and the Prince and Princess of Wales, who accompanied their Royal Highnesses to Marlborough House, where they arrived at ten minutes past two o'clock. The King of the Greeks received deputations from the Greek merchants in London, Manchester, and Liverpool at Marlborough House in the evening. Addresses, brimful of expressions of loyalty, were presented to his Majesty. An address was also presented to the King by a deputation from the Philhellenic Committee.

On Sunday the King of the Greeks, with his suite, attended the grand "Te Deum" in the Greek Church, London-wall. The Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince and Princess Christian, Prince Frederick, and Princess Dagmar attended Divine service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Sub-Dean and the Rev. C. Packman officiated. Subsequently the King of the Greeks, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince and Princess Christian, Prince Frederick, and Princess Dagmar drove to Kew.

On Monday, in the morning, the King of the Greeks, the Prince of Wales, Prince Christian, and Prince Frederick rode out. The Princess of Wales, Princess Christian, and Princess Dagmar took a drive. In the afternoon the King of the Greeks, the Prince of Wales, Prince Christian, and Prince Frederick visited the Crystal Palace, Sydenham. In the evening the King of the Greeks, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince and Princess Christian, Prince Frederick, and Princess Dagmar, with the ladies and gentlemen in attendance upon the King and their Royal Highnesses, honoured the performance at Covent Garden Opera with their presence. On this day also the Duke of Cambridge paid a visit to Prince and Princess Christian at Marlborough House.

On Tuesday the King of the Greeks, the Prince of Wales, Prince Christian, and Prince Frederick, attended by their suite, left town at a quarter past ten o'clock for Newmarket. The Princess of Wales, Princess Christian, and Princess Dagmar, attended by the Hon. Mrs. W. Grey, honoured Messrs. Southwell, in Baker-street, with a visit, and sat for their photographs. Their Royal Highnesses subsequently took a drive. The Duke of Cambridge dined on this day at Marlborough House.

On Wednesday the Prince of Wales and Prince Frederick rode out, and the Princess of Wales, Princess Christian, and Princess Dagmar drove. In the evening the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince and Princess Christian, Prince Frederick, and Princess Dagmar, with their suite, honoured the Haymarket Theatre with their presence. On this day Prince Christian visited the Russian and French Ambassadors at their respective residences. The Duke of Cambridge also paid a visit to Prince Christian at Marlborough House.

On Friday week the Mayor of Coventry and his daughter, Miss Soden, had the honour of an interview with the Princess of Wales at Marlborough House, and presented to her Royal Highness a woven address from the Corporation of that city and a gold watch, the gift of the ladies of Coventry. A deputation of the Royal Entertainment Committee of the Corporation of the city of London had the honour of an interview with the Prince and Princess on Monday, and presented a slight memento of their Royal Highnesses' visit to the City on the 8th of June. A deputation of the Council of the Society of Arts also had the honour of waiting upon the Prince, and presented an address, to which his Royal Highness gave a gracious reply.

PRINCE ALFRED.

Prince Alfred continues at Holyrood Palace.

On Saturday last his Royal Highness attended the sittings of the Social Science Congress in the Parliament House.

On Sunday the Prince, with Major Cowell, attended Divine service in the High Church. The Rev. Dr. M. Letchie officiated.

On Monday the Prince again attended the Social Science Congress. His Royal Highness was also present on this day at the dinner given by the Royal College of Physicians to Lord Brougham, and also at the conversazione in the National Gallery in the evening.

Queen Amelie has arrived at Claremont from Tonbridge Wells. The venerable ex-Queen of the French is in good health.

His Majesty the King of the Belgians is expected to arrive in England about the middle of next month on a visit to her Majesty. His Majesty, it is thought, will prolong his stay in this country for two months.

The Duke of Cambridge received at dinner on Sunday, at Gloucester House, Park-lane, the King of the Greeks, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Prince and Princess Christian of Denmark, Prince Frederick and Princess Dagmar, and the gentlemen of the King's suite. A distinguished party had the honour of meeting his Majesty.

His Excellency the Russian Ambassador arrived at Chesham House yesterday week from Brighton. Baroness Brunnow remains at Brighton.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary returned on Thursday to St. James's Palace from Paris.

The Duke of Buccleuch left Belgrave-square on Tuesday for Drumlanrig Castle. The Duchess left town on Wednesday for Dalkeith Palace, Edinburgh.

The Duke and Duchess of Wellington have returned to Apsley House from Brighton.

The Duke of Newcastle has left town for his seat, Clumber Park, Notts.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne arrived at Lansdowne House on Saturday last from Bowood, Wilts.

The Marquis of Bristol and Lady Adeliza Hervey have left St. James's square for Ickworth Park, Bury St. Edmunds.

Viscount Palmerston left London on Wednesday for his seat, Broadlands, Hants.

Field Marshal Viscount Combermere and Viscountess Combermere are receiving a succession of visitors at Combermere Abbey, Cheshire.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer arrived in London on Tuesday from Scotland.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

On the 9th inst. the new chapel for the Thetford Union-house, a simple structure in the Early Decorated style of architecture, was opened for Divine service by license from the Bishop of Norwich.

A festival, in which upwards of 1000 of the members of the West Riding Church choir took part, was held in the nave of York Minster on Tuesday. The Bishop of Oxford preached at the afternoon service.

On Thursday morning Dr. Travers Twiss, the Vicar-General of the Province of Canterbury, accompanied by the Registrar and other officials, attended at the Jerusalem Chamber, Westminster Abbey, and formally adjourned the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury until Dec. 2.

The Bishop of Oxford, on Monday, delivered an address of considerable length to the supporters of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in the Manchester Corn Exchange. The hall was well filled. The Dean of Manchester presided.

On St. Matthew's Day a new church, dedicated to the Apostle, was consecrated by the Bishop of Aberdeen, attended by the Primus, at Oldmeldrum. The new church, which has been built nearly on the site of the former one, consists of nave, chancel, south porch, organ-chamber, and vestry.

The foundation-stone of a new church, to be called "St. Paul's," was laid at Beckenham on Wednesday, by Mr. Peter Cator. The cost appertaining to the erection of the church will be borne by Mr. Albemarle Cator, owner of the ground and patron of the living. The prayers were offered by the Rev. F. Chalmers, Rector of Beckenham.

The annual meeting of the Church Congress was opened at Manchester on Tuesday. In the morning Dr. Hook preached at the Cathedral; in the afternoon, the Bishop of Manchester, as president of the congress, delivered his opening address at the Free Trade Hall; and then began the real work of the session, the reading of papers and the discussion of questions affecting the interests of the Church. In the evening, Mr. Beresford Hope delivered a lecture on ecclesiastical architecture. The congress continued its meetings on Wednesday and Thursday. Papers have been read on the supply of candidates for Holy orders, on the Free Church movement, the weekly offertory, and many other subjects.

The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol was present on Sunday at the inauguration of a new south aisle which has been erected in the Church of St. Michael and All Angels, Bishopston, Henfield. Within the last few years an ecclesiastical district has been formed out of the parishes of Henfield and Stapleton, which, from the previous designation of Bishop Monk, has received the name of Bishopston. The church in question was a memorial offering, and was consecrated by the present Archbishop of York during his tenure of the bishopric; but, in consequence of the rapid increase of the population, it was deemed essential to provide further accommodation, and a new aisle, consisting of an arcade of pillared arches, has just been completed.

A work of church restoration begun fourteen years ago was on Wednesday week brought to a successful and happy termination. By little and little, as the funds could be procured, in a somewhat poor and thinly-populated agricultural parish, the present Vicar, the Rev. A. J. Douglas, has restored to somewhat of its pristine beauty the interesting Norman church of Mathon, Worcestershire, situated on the western slope of the Malvern Hills. The last portion of these restorations, consisting of the opening out in the nave of perhaps the finest specimen of a fourteenth-century roof to be found in the midland counties, together with the reconstruction of the chancel, which had fallen into decay; the substitution of open seats for the post-Reformation high pews which disfigure so many of our parish churches; the placing at the western end of a handsome memorial window, by Clayton and Bell, the gift of the Vale family; and also two others, in the chancel, by Gibbs, of London, presented by Charles Douglas, Esq.; the restoration of a beautiful porch on the south side, and the erection of a new Lych-gate, after the design of one of the first architects of the day, having been recently completed, the church was opened on the 7th inst., with full choral services.

Testimonials have been recently presented to the following clergymen:—To the Rev. C. Green, Curate of St. John's, Seaham Harbour—a silver salver and inkstand, from the parishioners, on retiring from the curacy; also a gold timepiece, from Lady Londonderry; and a portrait-album, from the Sunday-scholars. To the Rev. J. S. Orton, Curate of Shalfleet, Isle of Wight—a silver pocket communion-service, a dining-room clock, and a Bible, from the school children, on leaving. To the Rev. C. G. Hutchins, Curate of Bromfield—a mediæval inkstand, and other presents, from the teachers and children attending the Sunday and day schools.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Hon. and Rev. H. P. Cholmondeley, Rector of Broadwell-with-Addlestrop, to be Rural Dean of the deanery of Stow. *Rectories:* The Rev. R. A. Cayley to Scampton, Lincolnshire; Rev. G. Fritche to Newton Regis; Rev. C. G. Fullerton to Boothby Graffoe, Lincolnshire; Rev. T. W. Hardy to St. Stephen, Exeter; Rev. J. Havilland to Fladbury, with the chapels of Throckmorton and Wyre Piddle; Rev. T. H. Hollier to Priston, Somerset; Rev. T. Le Nevou to St. John's, Jersey. *Vicarages:* The Rev. F. Cavell to Sewardeston, Norfolk; Rev. J. M. Crockett to Withernwick, Yorkshire; Rev. H. Hiley, to Wighill; Rev. W. R. James to Newton-on-Trent; Rev. E. Swann to Elm, near Wisbeach; Rev. G. W. Temple to Blean, near Canterbury. *Incumbencies:* The Rev. D. A. Doudney to St. James's, Denton Home, near Carlisle; Rev. J. W. Green to St. Mark's, Preston; Rev. R. Graham to St. Mary, Plaistow, Bromley. *Chaplaincy:* The Rev. R. B. Mackenzie to be Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Gibraltar. *Perpetual Curacies:* The Rev. R. T. Blagden to King Sterndale, near Buxton; Rev. C. Cornish to Templeton, Pembrokeshire; Rev. D. M. Cust to St. John's, Seaham Harbour; Rev. J. Hone to Bradley; Rev. J. B. Smith to Market Stainton, Lincolnshire. *Curacies:* The Rev. J. Allott to Bishop Monkton; Rev. A. P. Arnott to St. George's, Barrow-in-Furness; Rev. T. Averell to Golcar, Yorkshire; Rev. W. T. Barry to Up Holland, Lancashire; Rev. P. Beaumont to Brendon Hill District, Somerset; Rev. E. Bennett to Pickering, Yorkshire; Rev. R. Bullock to Barton-upon-Humber; Rev. W. Cooper to Scarborough, Yorkshire; Rev. L. Clutterbuck to Bredon; Rev. J. F. Collins to Highworth, Wilts; Rev. D. B. Davies to St. James's, Halifax, Yorkshire; Rev. R. W. Enraght to Sheffield; Rev. F. E. Freeman to Reepham with Kerdiston, Norfolk; Rev. C. Grant to Threlkeld, Cumberland; Rev. J. C. Harkness to Westport, Wilts; Rev. E. T. Hotling to Marston Bigot, Somerset; Rev. T. J. M'Cowen to Westport, Wilts; Rev. J. F. Marsden to St. Stephen's, Bowling, Yorkshire; Rev. J. W. Maude to Leeds; Rev. E. Norman to Witney, Oxon; Rev. N. Nürnberg to St. Anne, Halifax; Rev. E. W. Parsons to St. Jude, Pottery Field, Leeds; Rev. C. Poynder to Stroud; Rev. G. C. Robinson to Leeds; Rev. T. Russell to Shottoswell; Rev. J. A. Shaw to Bishopthorpe, Yorkshire; Rev. C. Smith to Castle Cary, Somerset; Rev. G. Soden to Bredon; Rev. F. Stainforth to North Stoke, Somerset; Rev. J. Stevenson to Yeovil, Somerset; Rev. G. P. Toppin to The Lea, Gloucestershire; Rev. A. Turner to St. John, Huddersfield; Rev. J. B. Waddington to Shaldburn; Rev. P. Warburton to Lever Bridge, Bolton; Rev. R. White to Otley; Rev. J. Wilson to Frome Selwood; Rev. T. Wolstencroft to Holcombe, Bury; Rev. W. Wright to Stanley St. Leonard's.—*Guardian.*

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—In a Convocation held at Oxford on Thursday week, a letter from the Chancellor of the University was read appointing as Vice-Chancellor for the ensuing year the Rev. J. P. Lightfoot, D.D., Rector of Exeter College. The Vice-Chancellor having first made the customary Latin speech reviewing the events of the academic year, took the oaths of office, and appointed as Pro-Vice-Chancellors the Rev. Dr. Plumptre, Master of University College; the Rev. Dr. Cotton, Provost of Worcester College; the Rev. Dr. Scott, Master of Balliol College; the Rev. Dr. Williams, Principal of Jesus College. In a Convocation holden on Saturday, the Rev. W. Yates, M.A., Fellow of Brasenose College, was nominated a Master of the Schools for the ensuing year.

The decease of Lord Lyndhurst renders vacant the high stewardship of Cambridge University, to which his Lordship was elected in 1840, after a spirited and severe contest with Lord Lyttelton. The list of gentlemen who are supposed qualified to have their names placed upon the electoral roll of the University has been promulgated. It comprises 260 names. The Vice-Chancellor, in pursuance of the provisions of the Cambridge University Act, has given notice that he will attend in the public school on Tuesday, the 29th inst., at ten o'clock, to hear publicly any objections to the said list which any member of the senate may make. The remaining congregations this term will be held on Oct. 15, 29, Nov. 12, 26, and Dec. 10, all at twelve o'clock. The Lord Almoner's reader will lecture on Arabic during the term, at Trinity College, on Tuesdays and Fridays at two o'clock, commencing Oct. 27.

The Manchester New College session for 1863-4 was opened on Monday by an introductory address delivered by the Rev. J. J. Taylor, the Principal of the college, in the presence of a large number of the members and their friends, at the University Hall, Gordon-square.

King's College evening classes were reopened yesterday week by an address from the Rev. J. E. Rogers, M.A., Tooke Professor of Political Economy.

The annual meeting of the council of Trinity College, Glenalmond, was held at the college on Saturday last, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who arrived at Glenalmond on the previous evening, being present. The reports which were laid before the council showed that the college continues to enjoy a steady prosperity.

The Rev. W. Overham, Lower Master of Harrow, died at Reigate on Tues- day, in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

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CHARING-CROSS RAILWAY WORKS: MONSTER IRON GIRDER-BRIDGE AT THE LONDON-BRIDGE RAILWAY STATION.—SEE PAGE 385.

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SCENE FROM "MANFRED," AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE: THE STEINBACH WATERFALL, HAUNT OF THE WITCH OF THE ALPS.—SEE PAGE 384.

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MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

It is quite probable that Newmarket would be as convenient a place as could be selected for one of the aristocratic younger-son members of the House of Commons to meet and confer with his constituents. It does not, however, absolutely follow that that famous racing-town was specially and personally suitable to Lord George Manners, who presided at a gathering of Cambridgeshire agriculturists there some few days ago. It does not consist with any knowledge that we possess to affirm this. We do know that Lord George is in the Life Guards, and therefore must be a good horseman; and he is brother to the Duke of Rutland, who is always ready to do battle in person on any one obstructing a fox-hunt which happens to pass over his fields; it is therefore probable that he is addicted to the chase as it is followed now, with all the getting up, and the rapid, sharp excitability of modern amusements *de luxe!* Nevertheless, it is not impossible that he has no special call at any time to Newmarket, which for the nonce has extended the boundaries of its training system and afforded opportunity for breaking in young members of Parliament; for Lord George has but recently succeeded that worthy gentleman and eminent political anomaly, Mr. Edward Ball, who managed to combine the most liberal Dissenting tenets with the highest principles of Toryism as they are developed in the doctrines of Protection. As Mr. Ball entered Parliament in the fatal year when Mr. Disraeli sacrificed Protection on the altar of his country's opinion, the distinguished farmer's friend was only able to play the part of chief mourner over the departed system at first, and subsequently to raise his lugubrious voice—even his voice seemed as if it was in mourning—occasionally in a tribute to its virtues. In time, allusions to its memory became tedious, having passed beyond the laughing stage; and, Mr. Ball's vocation being entirely gone, he quietly returned the trust which had been committed to him by the electors of Cambridgeshire under circumstances highly honourable to him, and Lord George Manners reigned in their suffrages in his stead. Being in the Household Cavalry, and therefore a thorough Londoner, Lord George is, doubtless, always a safe and attainable vote, and it is most likely that he will be content with the exercise of that function, and leave to his brother Lord John the duty of vindicating the right of the Mannerses to have their somewhat shrill voices heard in the councils of the nation, while the Duke of Rutland performs the same office in the Lords. We would gladly introduce Mr. Adeane to our readers, the other Cambridgeshire member, who held as high talk as was in his power at the Newmarket meeting of agriculturists—not turfites—but we are in the unfortunate position of being unacquainted with his person, and are certain that we never heard the sound of his voice in the house, which is an insurmountable obstacle to our performing the ceremony in question. The chroniclers tell us that, notwithstanding he is a son-in-law of the Earl of Hardwicke, of whose political predilections we know something, Mr. Adeane is a Liberal, and would even abolish church rates: so that in the triumvirate representation of Cambridgeshire he sits "bodkin" between two pronounced Tories, and can only be politically endured by his father-in-law.

The agricultural platform is happily not the only one in which members of different political persuasions are to be got together, for at Portsmouth the other day a "Beneficial Society" caused quite a plump of South Hampshire representatives to meet. Notable, of course, there were the two members for the borough, who have only one thing in common, and that is their rank in life, both being Baronets; for Sir Francis Baring and Sir James Elphinstone are the very antipodes of each other in politics and in every personal characteristic. Sir Francis, always a shrewd though apparently timid and somewhat slow Whig, has now taken his place amongst the licensed advisers of the House and the Liberal party, and speaks prudence and moderation from that fourth bench behind members on which the last lingering relics of the old Whigs sit together and coddle each other—politically, of course—in order to keep up their languid circulation. His seat was close to that of the late Mr. Ellice; and he is, we think, the man on whom the shreds of the mantle of that right honourable gentleman will descend. Sir James Elphinstone, if he could walk and talk naturally in that situation, would make a sensation as a sailor on the stage. It was to this professional twang, so to speak, we believe, that he owed his election at Portsmouth, when he nearly pushed out Sir Francis Baring at the election of 1857; but Lord Monck, being the junior Whig, was forced to go to the wall. Indeed, one cannot help fancying that Sir James did, or might have done if he chose, win many a vote by going about that modest seaport borough dressed in a wonderful uniform coat, in which he appeared in the house on the occasion of his seconding the Address, in 1859, for the Derbyite Ministry then in office, which might easily have been made to pass for a specimen of the garb in which Lord Duncan won Camperdown, but which was, in fact, the livery of the navy of the East India Company, of which Sir James was a distinguished member. At Portsmouth, the other day, the two representative Baronets agreed to differ on such points as the Government policy in reference to American affairs; Sir James being all for direct interference for the South, and Sir Francis going in for Lord Russell's ideas of neutrality. On this occasion there appeared also a member, whose name we like to write, just as Mr. Burchell, in "The Vicar of Wakefield," was fond of enumerating the distinctive appellations of Lady Carolina Wilhelmina Amelia Skeggs—there does seem so much accumulated solidity of the good things of life associated with a Sir Jervoise-Clarke Clarke-Jervoise. A palpable agglomeration of at least two family estates is here involved. We happened to hear the worthy Baronet speak last Session for the first time in our recollection, and are happy to record that a more pleasant-spoken (as the rustics say), genial, or agreeable gentleman we do not desire to meet. Have many people who read debates and canvass public men heard much, if at all, of Mr. Bonham Carter, member for Winchester? Probably not. But ask any working member, and any official of the House, about him, and it will be found what a debtor to him every one is who has to transact what is called Parliamentary private business. It was only last Session, that for the first time, in an experience of many years, we heard Mr. Bonham Carter address the House; he has always been content with the silent honours and influence which belong to those members who work for the House.

The appearance of Mr. Howes, one of the members for Norfolk, at an autumnal gathering of the natives of that county enables one to say that few young members are more assiduous than he in attendance on the House, and he seems always as if he were bent on learning the business of membership, which is in itself a commendation. With him at North Walsham came Mr. Charles Buxton, who made one of those suggestive speeches which originate in the large sympathies which are characteristic of him as a man and a politician, and which in him—perhaps hereditary—are cherished and cultivated till they are all his own. Himself an advanced Liberal, and representing a borough constituency, he argued forcibly that the agricultural body proper—that is, those other than the great landowners—ought to possess a better political position than they do, and that there was no reason why the middle classes in the country should not be equal in political status and influence to the middle classes in towns. Mr. Buxton, as a member of Parliament, gives one the idea that he has a political belief, and that, like other beliefs, it should be motive of conduct; and he seems to try hard to impress this on a House of Commons which is not inclined to much belief in anything, except that it is the finest and freest assembly in the world, and therefore can afford for the most part to blink principles, to legislate in patchwork, and to persuade themselves that veneer, which looks as well as solid mahogany, will last their time. The philosophy and the strict morality of politics they leave to the grave enthusiasm of such members as Mr. Buxton.

In a remote corner of a Journal we found the other day that Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, deputy whipper-in to her Majesty's Government, has been holding a caucus, as the American phrase goes, with his constituents at Sandwich; but all we can discover of his discourse is a dutiful official exhortation to everybody to trust everything to Lord Palmerston. In fact, he was upholding the same political faith which Sir Robert Peel has been so energetically proclaiming at Tamworth again this week, even to the extent of using such an *argumentum ad hominem* as knocking down a dissentient from that creed. It is surprising that the Irish Secretary, after his previous appearance in his native borough, should have been allowed to go electioneering there again.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

The Social Science Congress at Edinburgh, however satisfactory its collective result may prove, seems to have been as yet, and in detail, less productive of discussions promising any tangible amount of public good than its predecessors. The recent meeting of the British Association so near to the north may have had some chilling influence over the usually vigorous debates of the Social Science sections, which, it cannot be denied, have been somewhat jejeune, trite, and barren. Mere "talkee, talkee" has been in the ascendant; and Lord Brougham's opening address—marvellous exercitation as it was—narrowly escaped being marred by the discursive rambling over the field of foreign politics indulged in by the illustrious orator. It is *not* social science to be told of the struggles of nationalities on the Continent of Europe, or of the hateful features of the American civil war.

The most unpleasant features in connection with these and similar intellectual symposia is that you are sure to get the bushel of chaff, and that you are not sure of obtaining the indispensable grain of wheat. A "congress" is simply a card of invitation for all the bores in boredom to come forward and trot out their pet hobbies. The Balaam box is opened to its very widest extent, and articles crude, trite, or prosy, which no newspaper or periodical would vouchsafe insertion to, assume a little factitious authority as "papers read by Mr. Such-a-One before the congress." We enter this little caveat against inveterate gabbling because we are hearty advocates of the cause which the Social Science Association have so commendably and, in the main, so successfully carried out. The British Association was once in quite as great peril of stumbling into the abyss of fruitless wordiness. Its best friends were compelled to be cruel in order to be kind; and, although stung to the quick, its members eventually derived great benefit from the scathing satires on its proceedings penned by Mr. Charles Dickens in his "Mudfog Papers" in *Bentley*, and by the late Mr. G. A. à Beckett in the leader-columns of the *Times*.

In the department of crime and punishment one lady, the admirable Miss Mary Carpenter, has shown herself as able to theorise as all the world knows she is able to do, and one gentleman—a Scottish Judge of Session—Lord Neaves, has positively hit upon a new idea in the rationale of crime and reformation. Miss Carpenter—although she avows a partiality for girls—has offered to organise a penitentiary for discharged adult criminal offenders in North Britain, if the ladies of Scotland will co-operate with her; and Lord Neaves, in a truly humane and philosophic discourse on the criminal classes, has started the novel proposition that a judicial cultivation of the faculty of mirth may be made most advantageous to the morals of the humbler orders. "Make people laugh," argues Lord Neaves, "and they won't want to steal;" "Make them laugh, and they will become good." The experiment is, at all events, worth trying, and most appropriately does it come from a land fertile in wise and kindly humourists, and from a legal dignitary who was foremost among the entertainers of Mr. Thackeray when the great master of English wit and humour visited Scotland. The only drawback to Lord Neaves's theory is that in laughter, as in everything else, there are innumerable degrees. Innocent laughter may be wholesome; but how about venal laughter, horse laughter, the "loud laugh," which, according to Goldsmith, "proclaims the vacant mind," and the *risus sardonicus?* It is something, however, to find a Scottish Judge of the opinion of Democritus—"Heraclitus, the philosopher, out of a serious meditation of men's lives, fell a weeping, and with continual tears bewailed their misery, madness, and folly. Democritus, on the other side, *burst out laughing*, their whole life seemed to him so ridiculous; and he was so far carried by this ironical passion that the citizens of Abdera took him to be mad, and sent, therefore, ambassadors to Hippocrates, the physician, that he would exercise his skill upon him." Thus wrote old Burton, who, in his work on "Melancholy," has made more people laugh than ever Joey Grimaldi did.

It is seldom that the impenetrable veil of mystery with which the "leading journal" shrouds its special correspondents in foreign parts is lifted. This week, however, has seen two very curious announcements in the *Times* on this usually barely-whispered topic. The first is a distinct repudiation of a Mr. Apell, who appears to have been taken prisoner by the Russians in Poland, and is described by some foreign papers as the "*Times'* commissioner;" but whose connection with that journal Printing-house-square indignantly disclaims. "We never heard of the man before," says P. H. S. Next comes a very pathetic paragraph to the effect that a monument has been erected in the church at Bishopwearmouth to the memory of Thomas William Bowlby, who was special correspondent to the *Times* during the last Chinese War, and lost his life in consequence of the barbarous tortures inflicted upon him by the Imperialists. Poor Mr. Bowlby was only forty years of age. The inscription on the monument has been written by Mr. Tom Taylor, the schoolfellow and townsman of the deceased.

The repudiated Mr. Apell appears to have lived somewhat in clover on the strength of his supposititious mission. The Cossacks found him literally "up a tree," but refrained from shooting him; and the Russian General, into whose presence he was conducted, actually asked him to dinner. The real correspondent of the *Times* in the unhappy "kingdom" is, as is pretty well known, Mr. Sutherland Edwards, the author of "The Polish Captivity." Mr. Edwards's lines have, we fear, not been cast in such pleasant places as Mr. Apell's. If, as there is reason to believe, he was an inmate of the Hotel de l'Europe at Warsaw when, in consequence of the assassination of the spy Bertholdy, the whole of the lodgers were turned into the street pell-mell, and the hotel itself converted into a barrack, he must be able to add a very dolorous refrain to the song, "*Ah! quel plaisir d'être en voyage!*" However, it is better to be without a bed at all than to be the occupant of a truss of straw in a casemate of the citadel, with the prospect of being knouted the next day, sent to Siberia the next, or shot or hanged on the day following.

A friend who has just returned from Warsaw tells us that existence in that unfortunate city, to peaceably-disposed persons, is fast becoming intolerable. Spies positively swarm; and you dare not stir out of doors after nightfall without a lantern under the penalty of being arrested by gendarmes or bayoneted by sentries. If you wear a high-crowned hat you are certainly regarded as a "pro-Russian" in favour with General Berg; but, on the other hand, you immediately become an object of suspicion to the National Government, who are at any time likely to send an emissary to assassinate you, or at least three or four agents who will comfortably administer to you the chastisement of the "cantschu" in your bedroom. When things come to the worst, it is said, they will mend. Reigns of Terror are commonly shortlived. The cessation of the daily executions by the guillotine in Paris, in 1793-4, was due not only to the fall of Robespierre, but to the urgent remonstrances of the toy, and glove, and perfumery shopkeepers in the Rue St. Honoré, who said that the continual processions of tumbrils full of victims bound for the Place de la Révolution was ruining their custom.

The "Trois Frères Provençeaux," the world-famous restaurant of the Palais Royal, is to be sold. *Delenda est Carthago!* The tide has turned. The Palais Royal is no longer the centre of fashionable dining, supping, *partie finie* giving Paris. The Palais Royal has been snuffed out by the new boulevards, and occupies now only such a relative rank as our Grosvenor-square holds towards Belgravia and Tyburnia. The three culinary brothers of Provence, who naturalised *bouillabaisse* and *aiouli* in Paris, under the first Empire, were the founders of the fame of this sumptuous eating-house; but Honoré de Balzac used to give the "Trois Frères" even higher credit. A skilful stroke of business on their part enabled them, according to Balzac, to avenge the disasters of the Russian campaign. The Muscovite invaders of France in 1814-5 were constant patrons of the "Trois Frères." The Muscovite appetite for champagne is well known. The wily restaurateurs laid in an enormous stock of questionable Ruinart and Moët, at two francs a bottle, and sold it to their conquerors at from ten to fifteen. Pecuniarily, at least, the humiliations of Krasnoi and the Beresina were wiped out. But *Tempus edax rerum* is about to devour the temple so long devoted to good eating. We trust that Verrey's, as fertile as the "Trois Frères" in historical reminiscences, will be spared. It was in a *cabinet particulier* at Verrey's that the Duke of Wellington persuaded Blucher to abandon his project of blowing up the bridge of Jena.

The death of Mrs. Trollope, at her charming villa near Florence, in competence and honour, and at a ripe old age, is an event which, had it occurred a few years since, would have attracted extended comment but which, in this *seculum insipiens et infandum*, this giddy-headed age, has been allowed to pass almost unnoticed. The clever and amusing novels which Mrs. Trollope poured forth in abundance, only equalled by her prolific son Anthony, have served their turn, have delighted the Upper Ten Thousand, and come at last to the complexion of cheap editions for the enlightenment of the Lower Ten Millions; but it should not be forgotten, even in an epoch which condenses a whole life's labour into a ten-line paragraph, that this was a woman who throughout her long and useful life ever advocated all that was good, and honest, and true; and stigmatised, with a racy, passionate, searching humour entirely her own, all that was mean, and false, and cruel. She "tackled" the atrocious factory system, and in "Michael Armstrong" pleaded the cause of the stunted, sickly, overworked children, who quivered beneath the overseer's strap and the "slubber's" "billy-roller." She grappled with the new poor law in "Jessie Phillips," and held up its cold cruelty and heartlessness to execration. She dilated on the horrors of American slavery in "Jonathan Jefferson Whitlaw" quite as eloquently, quite as pathetically, and much more logically than did Mrs. Beecher Stowe in "Uncle Tom." And she found out sectarian hypocrisy in "The Widow Barnaby," and made it howl under the lash. In many points, and especially in her hearty detestations of shams, she much resembled her contemporary the famous Fräulein Rahel, of Berlin, who afterwards became the wife of Varnhagen von Ense. "*Bei allen höllischen qualen ich hasse es,*" quoth the Fräulein of one particular sham. Frances Trollope was wellnigh as plainspoken, and would have agreed with her Teutonic sister that "she loved nothing better than to be angry, for a little irritation goaded her to speak the truth with more point; and that unless a man speaks the truth he had better not speak at all."

Poor Alphonse de Lamartine is again in difficulties. There is a most painful advertisement in the morning papers of this week, setting forth that unless a large sum of money can be raised for him his estates must be sold. The lottery of St. Point has apparently turned out a failure, and M. de Lamartine is compelled to appeal to the British public for subscriptions to the complete edition of his works—seventeen guineas the set. It is mournful to think of this eminent author and statesman once more tendering the hat and crying *Date obolum Belisario.* Would it not be better to let the estates (which seem to cost more than they are worth) go to the hammer and accept the generosity of the Emperor Napoleon, who, we cannot doubt it, would be proud and eager to confer a pension on Alphonse de Lamartine?

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

Colourless Lilac-flowers were produced for ornamental purposes in winter in Paris above forty years ago by amateur horticulturists by the aid of manure in their greenhouses. More recently, improved methods have been devised for obtaining them by ingenious professional gardeners. Some of these methods are described by M. Duchartre, in the *Répertoire de Chimie*, he having made many experiments with the view of ascertaining the cause of the loss of colour. He concludes by saying that his experiments prove "that the absence of the colouring matter is due neither to the heat, the enfeebling effect of the hot manure, nor to the separation of the branch from the parent stem. Perhaps the rapidity of the development of the flowers may be an efficient cause of the phenomenon; yet I confess that I cannot conceive the possibility of this action. In my last analyses I was led to seek the explanation of the fact in the influence of ozonised oxygen, a decolorising principle, through the oxydation of organic matters, which, in accordance with different observations, especially those of M. Kosmann, must exist in much larger proportion in greenhouses filled with plants than in the free atmosphere." M. Barreswil doubts this supposed action of ozone, and is inclined to attribute the decolorization to chemical action in the colouring matters of the plant. Whatever be the explanation, the facts certainly open up a new field of observation for naturalists and chemists.

The Colour of Salmon has been examined by Dr. John Davy (brother of Sir Humphry) with the view of determining the cause. He arrives at the conclusion that it is unconnected with oil or fatty matter, and that it belongs to the coloured muscles after the analogy of the colouring of the muscles of various other animals, as witnessed in the instances that came under his observation in the way of meats. In beef, mutton, venison, and the hare of proper age, the muscular fibre is very dark. The coloured muscle of the salmon is rendered paler by the action of a strong solution of ammonia (the aqua ammoniæ), the solution itself remaining colourless. By strong nitric acid it is rendered yellow; by strong sulphuric acid, brown; by strong muriatic acid a slight change of colour is produced; whilst rendered paler it acquires a brownish tint. Both the strong acids, the nitric and the sulphuric, it may be remarked, and also the solution of potash, have a disorganising, decomposing effect, to which the change of colour they occasion may principally be attributed. Alcohol and ether render the muscle of a lighter hue, but do not deprive it entirely of colour. Both become very slightly coloured, and on cooling and evaporation deposit and leave a colourless liquid oil. Dr. Davy is of opinion that the formation of the colouring matter is due partially to the nature of the food and a special secreting power.

The Fusion of the Points of Lightning Conductors has been closely examined by M. Ch. Montigny, who has submitted the results to the Royal Academy of Belgium. Referring to the statistics of the subject published by M. Duprez, he states that in fourteen cases of partial or total fusion of the points, seven were of copper, three of iron, and four of platinum, these being the only ones out of 168 struck lightning conductors in which the metal is specified. It is necessary to remark that, of the 168, 55 were made on Sir Snow Harris's principle, without stem or points. Having regard to these and some other considerations, it seems to be proved that copper points are more liable to fusion by lightning than those of iron, although the former is a much better conductor of electricity. We have no space for the theoretical reasons adduced by M. Montigny for the phenomenon, which, he says, should in no way interfere with the use of copper, the efficacy of which has been fully demonstrated by Sir Snow Harris in the lightning conductors employed in the British Navy since 1850.

Bromine in the Water of the Dead Sea.—Analyses of this water by Dr. Roux, of Rochefort, have been reported to the Academy of Sciences, Paris, by M. Pelouze. Gay-Lussac, Boussingault, and other chemists, who have examined the water of this great lake, determined that its composition varies within certain extensive limits—e. g., its density ranges from 1·01 to 1·20—an enormous difference. The quantity of solid matters it contains (22 or 23 grammes per litre or kilogramme) is also very remarkable; but what is still deserving of attention is the considerable proportion of bromine it contains (nearly 3 grammes per litre). If bromine should ever become an industrial agent, an inexhaustible source will be found in these waters, in which it exists almost entirely combined with chloride of magnesium. We may remind our non-chemical readers that bromine (so named from *bromos*, Greek for a stench) is a poisonous volatile liquid element discovered in salt water by Balard in 1826. It has not as yet been found in the free state, but is met with in combination in salt springs, in the ash of seaweed, in sponges, and in many marine animals. As bromide of silver, it is found native in Mexico and Chili, and at Huelgoeth, in Brittany. Very small quantities are found in Silesian zinc ore and in English rock salt.

Weather Prognostics.—A collection of the popular weather prognostics of Scotland, drawn up by Dr. Arthur Mitchell, is published in the new number of the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*. The collection has been submitted to the Marquis of Tweeddale, President of the Scottish Meteorological Society, who has since stated at a general meeting of the society that he considered it would be of use to publish these prognostics, and also very important to have them explained and tested on scientific principles. The general meeting of the society having expressed approval of the views of their president, he then very liberally intimated his readiness to give twenty guineas as a premium for the best scientific explanation of these prognostics, leaving the council to make the necessary arrangements. That body accordingly have announced that the prize will be given in the form of a gold medal, a piece of plate, or otherwise, as the successful competitor may desire. The competing papers are to be sent, before May 1, 1864, to Mr. Buchan, secretary to the society, No. 10, St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh, from whom separate copies of Dr. Mitchell's collection may be obtained. It includes notices of local prognostics; hills or mountains; 2, Mists or fogs; 3, The appearance of the sky; 4, Sun and moon, aurora borealis, falling stars, and thunder; 5, Distant objects seen with clearness; 6, Unusual sounds; 7, Underground prognostics; 8, Plants; 9, Conduct, movements, &c., of animals and man; 10, Unclassified prognostics. Very many of these prognostics are of extreme antiquity.

The annual meeting of the Queen's University in Ireland, to confer the degrees, certificates, and diplomas awarded to the students at the late examinations, took place on Tuesday in Dublin Castle. The attendance was large; but, owing to the death of Archbishop Whately, who was a member of the senate, a great many influential persons were absent who usually honour the occasion with their presence. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant delivered the prizes.

The Italian schooner Guila, of Palermo, on a voyage from Cronstadt to Dundee with flax, while entering the river Tay on Saturday last during a strong wind from the south-east and a heavy sea, was observed to have a signal of distress flying. The life-boat of the National Lifeboat Institution at Buddon Ness was promptly taken in tow by a Dundee steamer, and soon afterwards reached the vessel. With the joint assistance of the lifeboat's crew and the steamer the schooner and her crew of ten men were taken to a place of safety.

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NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE opening day of the Newmarket Second October Meeting was all that could be desired. The attendance of the stanch supporters of the turf was large, the weather fine, and the racing of more than the average quality for a Monday at head-quarters. The usual feature of the day, however, the Handicap Plate, over the Cesarewitch course, did not affect the state of the odds on the great race of the morrow, as although several from the great stables having horses in the Cesarewitch ran, they had not been tried with any of the likely starters for the latter race. Tuesday will long be remembered by the natives of and visitors to Newmarket, for seldom if ever have so many Royal Princes, including one crowned head, delighted to honour the sports of the people of England with their presence. The Prince of Wales has already so familiarised himself with his loyal future subjects on similar occasions that the immense assemblage on the stand and the heath considered his reappearance among them as a tacit renewal of the pledge to patronise and support the national pastime. But the unexpected visit of the youthful King of the Greeks and his illustrious father aroused an amount of interest and curiosity difficult to appreciate to its full extent. It was a Royal tribute to the mass of the English people, and found an earnest re-echo in the loyal and hearty cheers with which the august party were greeted on their arrival and departure.

The dark problem of a great handicap like the Cesarewitch had scarcely ever so easy a solution. Dulcibella, in 1860, affords the best parallel. Her rush at the Ditch gap, full of running, and her magnificent stride up the hill, where Saddler was obliged to take a pull at her, and the style in which she quitted her horses half way up the cords, will not soon be forgotten by those who witnessed the victory of William Day's mare. But Lioness won all the way just as easily, and so charmed the Prince of Wales by her performance that he could not resist the temptation of examining her racing points, all of which he was pleased to pronounce "good." Mr. Merry, too, came in for a share of the Royal condescension, and was especially congratulated by his Royal Highness on the possession of such a good animal. The success of the "yellow, and black cap" gave, except to the losers (who, by-the-by, must have been many), almost universal satisfaction, and a certain feeling about the mare that ran second could scarcely be disguised. Mr. Merry repeated his victory in the Clearwell, the next most important event of the meeting, which Crisis, a son of his favourite Saunterer, landed with odds of 100 to 15 against him. Wednesday, the "off day," was not marked by any incident worthy of special comment. Lord Glasgow won a 25-sov. sweepstakes with Anonyma, giving that St. Leger impostor, Donnybrook, 16lb. for the year. The early turf career of the Duke of St. Albans is made bright by some petty successes; and this day he added one to the number in a sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each, over the T.Y.C., won by Ostentation. The Select Stakes was a walk over for Macaroni, and in the Oatland's Plate Donnybrook slightly redeemed himself by running away from an indifferent field. The meeting of Linda and Alpheus was a medium for some heavy betting. But the filly, giving away 6lb., won easily, although the colt was backed freely at even money.

The illness of the Duke of Athole threw a sad damp over the Caledonian meeting at Perth, and two of the principal houses in the neighbourhood were not open, as usual, for the week. The weather was very bad and the sport wretched, and, in fact, the £610 was so frittered away by "arrangements" among the few owners who brought horses that some of the members of the Hunt seemed to be of opinion that it would be far better to bestow their money upon Highland games in future. The sum is not enough for three days' racing, but ample for two, and the sooner the meeting is reduced to two days the better. Culler Ou won the Queen's Plate, which makes, we believe, her thirteenth this year, but she looked dreadfully stale after all her journeys from one end of Great Britain to the other. Mr. Carruthers, the master of the Dumfriesshire hounds, was elected a member of the club, which was established in 1777, and is confined to seventy members.

A match, made some time back, between Captain Machell and Mr. Chadwick, to run 100 yards for 500 sovs., took place on Thursday morning, over a selected portion of ground on the Bury road, opposite Mr. Dawson's residence. Both gentlemen had undergone a severe preparation for the contest. Captain Machell, who was the favourite at 5 to 2, which odds have been laid to a large amount, won easily.

The lovers of cricket, if not the people of Great Britain generally, will have their mind's-eye fixed on the antipodes for months to come. England's grand twelve cricketers, selected to represent a second time that noble game in Australia, sailed for Melbourne on Wednesday last in the Great Britain—rather appropriate. Their names are—G. Parr, J. Cæsar, R. Carpenter, T. Hayward, W. Caffyn, A. Clarke, T. Lockyer, G. Tarrant, J. Jackson, J. Anderson, R. C. Tinley, and, though last not least, the celebrated player, E. M. Grace.

NEWMARKET SECOND OCTOBER MEETING.—MONDAY.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 sovs.—Walloon, 1. Peignoir, 2. Canace, 3.
Fifty Pounds.—Crytheia, 1. Young Rapid, 2. Caryophylus, 3.
Fifty Pounds.—Tomato, 1. Light, 2. Flutter c., 3.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Attraction, 1. Water Kelpie, 2. Bay Celia f., 3
Sweepstakes of 300 sovs.—Linda, 1. Yamuna, 2.
Handicap Plate of £50.—Bally Edmond, 1. Gibraltar, 2. Dulcibella, 3.
Renewal of the Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Curaçoa walked over.

TUESDAY.

Royal Stakes.—Columba, 1. Bartor, 2.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 15 sovs.—Merry Maid, 1. Gunner, 2. Acteon, 3.
Town Plate.—Equinox, 1. Petersham, 2. Belle of Yorkshire, 3.
Cesarewitch Stakes.—Lioness, 1. Limosina, 2. Jack of Hearts, 3.
Selling Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Norry, 1. Prince Lee Boo, 2. Knave of Trumps, 3.
Clearwell Stakes.—Crisis, 1. Planet, 2. Knight of Snowdon, 3.
Sweepstakes of 5 sovs.—Juliet, 1. Brother to Dreadnought, 2. Folly, 3.

WEDNESDAY.

Beaufort Stakes.—Water Kelpie, 1. Curaçoa, 2.
Sweepstakes of 25 sovs.—Anonyma, 1. Donnybrook, 2.
Maiden Plate.—Voucher c., 1. Eleanor, 2. Lady Milton, 3.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 15 sovs.—Plush c., 1. Signalman, 2. Roodee, 3.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Golden Dust, 1. Rosina, 2. Twilight, 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Ostentation, 1. Flaneur, 2. The Plover, 3.
Select Stakes.—Macaroni walked over.
Bedford Stakes.—Goldylocks, 1. Annington, 2. Antinous, 3.
Oatlands Plate.—Donnybrook, 1. Cheerful, 2. Sledmere, 3.
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Linda, 1. Alpheus, 2. Lady Hawthorn f., 3.

THURSDAY.

Handicap Plate.—Revolver, 1. Birthday f., 2.
Free Handicap.—Newmarket, 1. Lady Louisa, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Ostentation, 1. Norroy, 2.
Sweepstakes of 25 sovs.—Dolphin, 1. Rosebud, 2.
Sweepstakes.—Antoinette, 1. Lord Adolphus, 2.
Bretby Stakes.—Isca, 1. Sister to Mincepie, 2.
£50 Plate.—Miss Armstrong, 1. Senorita, 2.

LATEST BETTING ON THURSDAY.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—11 to 2 agst Limosina (t), 6 to 1 agst Catch-'em-Alive (t), 100 to 6 agst Bathilde (t), 100 to 6 agst Birdhill (t), 25 to 1 agst Borcalis (t), 100 to 3 agst Hubert (t), 40 to 1 agst Roman Bee (t), 40 to 1 agst Carnival (t), 50 to 1 agst Gemma (t), 50 to 1 agst Anfield (t). Only Limosina, Catch-'em-Alive, and Hubert in request.

The Grand Duchess Olga of Russia has arrived at Nice to pass the winter.

The *Gazette des Etrangers* says that the Annamite Ambassadors, struck with admiration of the actresses of the Paris theatres, have ordered of the costume-makers specimens of the principal female costumes worn in the fairy pieces at the Opera and elsewhere. When asked what they intended to do with them, they replied that they meant to adopt them as the ordinary attire of their wives and daughters.

The ship Gipsy Bride (Mr. Paul Murphy, master), on her voyage from Hong-Kong to Singapore, struck upon the north-east point of the Scarborough reef of rocks during obscure weather. The ship settled down upon the rocks, and the ship's crew were under the necessity of leaving her in the boats. One boat arrived at Manilla on the 25th ult. with the mate and carpenter and four lascars, and on the 28th another boat reached Manilla with eight lascars; two more boats have since arrived at Manilla with lascars, but the master's boat and a sixth boat had not since been heard of.

The Peninsula and Oriental Company's steam-ship Delta sailed from Southampton on Monday. She took out on freight 696 boxes of specie, value £278,979, of which about £40,000 in sovereigns is for Alexandria, and the remainder for Bombay, consisting of bar gold, £17,050; gold coin, £7560; bar silver, £178,850; silver coin, £10,400; and gold thread, jewellery, &c., £2978. She also took out a full cargo of general merchandise, principally Manchester goods.

THE MERSEY STEAM-RAMS.

The Government has taken a decisive step in respect to the steam-rams built by Messrs. Laird at Birkenhead. Yesterday week the customs authorities at Liverpool received instructions to seize the vessels, and they at once carried their orders into effect. The "broad arrow," the official seal of detention, has been placed on one of the rams. They will now be dealt with in due course of law.

On Monday the gun-boat Goshawk, tender to her Majesty's ship Majestic, was removed from the Lower Basin into the Great Float, and was moored close to the ram which is being fitted up there.

The *Times* of Tuesday stated that a guard of Marines, from her Majesty's ship Liverpool, was put on board the El Tousson on Monday. This, however, was denied by the *Liverpool Courier* of the following day. "Neither on Monday nor subsequently (says the *Courier*) has a guard of Marines been on board the steam-ram. She is still in charge of the same customs' officer who first went on board; that officer has never been away except at rare intervals, and when absent his post has been taken by another officer of customs. In the mean time the work upon the El Tousson has not been suspended; and yesterday (Monday), while the officer in possession was pacing the deck, Mr. Laird's workmen were busily employed in completing the formidable revolving cupolas with which she is to be armed. No attempt is made to conceal the warlike character of the ship, nor could such an attempt be in any respect successful. She is palpably and undoubtedly a magnificent man-of-war. She still lies at her old moorings in the Great Float, and is the subject of a good deal of public curiosity. The gun-boat Goshawk, tender of the frigate Liverpool, has been drawn closer to the ram, and her moorings are now attached to those of El Tousson. By this arrangement the ram could not leave the dock without displacing the moorings of the Goshawk. Her Majesty's ship Liverpool, which for several days lay off the entrance to the Birkenhead docks, with fires banked up and everything in readiness for quick departure, has returned to her appointed anchorage in the Sloyne, where she now lies."

The Cardinal Archbishop of Cologne has just decided that women shall not any longer be permitted to sing in masses in the cathedral of that city, but that the service shall in future be chanted by men only.

The first synod of the United Presbyterian Churches in England, now in session at Liverpool, was opened on Monday night, when, after a sermon by the Rev. Dr Smith, Dr. Crichton, of Liverpool, was unanimously elected Moderator, and the Rev. R. S. Scott, of Manchester, clerk of the synod. Mr. Samuel Stitt, of Liverpool, was appointed treasurer.

The annual dinner of the North Walsham Agricultural Society took place yesterday week. Lord Suffield occupied the chair. Mr. C. Burton, M.P., in responding to a toast, said he rejoiced to find that the antagonism which at one time prevailed between the tenant-farmer and the clergyman, merely because the latter was a clergyman, was rapidly dying out; and the more educated tenant-farmer could not but perceive that the parish church was deserving of his respect and veneration, and that, not only for the sake of his own family, but for the sake of the people whom he employed, it ought to be of great interest to him to see that the national Church was made to perform its duty as well as it possibly could. Lord Wodehouse, in replying to the toast of his health, advocated a policy of neutrality in regard to both Poland and America.

There is now in course of erection in Bishopwearmouth parish church a monument to the late Mr. Thomas William Bowlby, the *Times'* correspondent in the late Chinese War, designed by Mr. J. Pennethorne, architect, of London, and executed by Mr. Wren, of Pimlico, which will be placed in the south aisle of the church, near the chancel. It is executed in Ashigny stone, the tablet being polished black marble. The design is in the pointed Gothic. Upon the tablet, in gilt letters, is placed the following inscription, written by Mr. Bowlby's schoolfellow and fellow-townsman, Mr. Tom Taylor:—"In memory of Thomas William Bowlby, son of the late Captain Thomas Bowlby, R.A., born at Gibraltar, and educated at the Grange School, in this neighbourhood, who, while fulfilling the duties of correspondent to the *Times* newspaper in the Chinese War of 1860, was captured by the enemy, and, with his fellow-prisoners, died under the barbarous treatment of his captors, on the 25th of September, 1860, in the 43rd year of his age. This tablet is erected by a body of his friends and schoolfellows as a tribute of respect and affection."

The series of religious services—the first in connection with the jubilee of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society—was concluded in Leeds, on Friday night, by the Rev. W. Arthur preaching a sermon before the society in Brunswick Chapel. The subscriptions and collections during the past week amounted to £36,000. This magnificent result was attained by thirteen gentlemen giving £1000 each, another contributor £2000, his sister £1000, and by smaller sums. It is anticipated that from £100,000 to £100,000 will be raised by the jubilee services throughout the country. How this money is to be expended has not yet been determined; but it is expected (says the *Manchester Examiner*) that a theological institution will be erected near Leeds for the exclusive training of students to act as missionaries, to provide a fund for disabled missionaries and for the widows and orphans of missionaries, to create a capital fund, and to extend the missionary work in India, China, Western Africa, and elsewhere.

THE DISTRESS IN THE NORTH.—The weekly meeting of the Central Executive Committee was held in the Townhall, Manchester, on Monday. The Earl of Derby, presided. The hon secretary reported that the subscriptions received during the week amounted to £542; the balance in the bank was now £279,948. One bale of clothing, specially appropriated, had been received and sent away. Mr. Commissioner Parnall read his weekly report, which stated that "on the 3rd inst. there was a decrease in the number of persons receiving parochial relief in twenty-seven unions in the cotton-manufacturing districts, as compared with the number so relieved in the previous week, of 5189; but in the corresponding week of last year I reported an increase of 4533 persons in receipt of parochial relief, as compared with the previous week. The total weekly cost of outdoor relief, on the 3rd inst., was £8348; in the corresponding week of 1861 it was £2371. In the corresponding week of 1862 it was £10,194." The following grants were made from the general relief fund:—Ashton-under-Lyne, £1800; Stalybridge, £400; Dukenfield, £150; Blackburn, £1000; Hyde, £800; Rochdale, £1000; Stockport, £1250. Some minor grants were also made.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE advance in the value of money in Paris to five per cent, and the serious drain upon the stock of bullion—about £80,000 having been withdrawn since the last return was made up—have produced considerable inactivity in the Consol Market, and a further decline in the quotations. The dividend payments having been commenced, rather more stock has been absorbed during the last few days; but it is understood that the £238,915 available for the reduction of the National Debt will be applied in the redemption of deficiency bills. In the value of the Unfunded Debt very little change has taken place.

The demand for accommodation in all quarters has been very extensive, owing, in some measure, to an anticipated advance in the Bank rate to 4½ per cent.

The supply of capital is very large; nevertheless, the lowest quotations in the open market are as follows:—

Thirty days' bills	.. ..	4 per cent.	Four months' bills	.. ..	4½ per cent.
Sixty days' bills	.. ..	4½ "	Six months' bills	.. ..	4½ 5 "
Three months' bills	.. ..	4½ "			

In the Stock Exchange money has been offered at 3 per cent for short periods.

On most parts of the Continent capital is advancing in price. Annexed are the rates in the leading cities:—

	Bank rate, per cent.	Open market, per cent.		Bank rate.	Open market
Paris ..	5 ..	4½	Amsterdam ..	3 ..	3
Vienna ..	5 ..	5	Turin ..	6 ..	6
Berlin ..	4 ..	4	Brussels ..	4 ..	4
Frankfort ..	3½ ..	3½	Hamburg ..	— ..	4½
			St. Petersburg	6 ..	8

The imports of the precious metals have exceeded £700,000, and £189,000 in gold has been sent into the Bank of England. However, £151,000 has been withdrawn for export.

At the weekly meeting of the Directors of the Bank of England no alteration was made in the rates of discount.

New York advices bring a further decline in the stock of bullion held by the banks of £300,000. The amount now in the coffers is rather under £6,000,000. The exchange shows very little profit on shipments to this country. The Continental exchanges are still in our favour.

We understand that small amounts have come to hand to meet the dividends upon the Granada and Venezuela Stock; but that the Government of Equador have directed the suspension of the payment of 25 per cent of the duties of Customs pledged to the foreign creditors.

The steamer for the East has taken out £176,800 in bullion, of which £40,000 is for Alexandria; and the residue of £52,800 in gold, and £184,250 in silver, for Bombay.

On Monday, Home Securities were very dull and drooping. Consols, for Money, were done at 92¾ 93; Ditto for Account, 93¼ ⅜; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91¼ ⅜; India Five per Cents, 106¾ ½; Ditto Four per Cents (new stock), 102½; Ditto, Bonds, 18s to 22s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, par to 3s. prem. The Five-and-a-Half per Cent Rupee Paper was 106¾. The Funds were heavy on Tuesday. Consols left off at 93 to 93¼; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91¼ ⅜; Bank Stock, 235; Long Annuities, 14½; India Five per Cents, 106½; Ditto Four per Cents, 100¾; Ditto Four per Cent Rupee Paper, 98¾; Ditto, Debentures, 25s and 100½; Exchequer Bills, par to 3s prem. There were several fluctuations in prices on the following day. Consols closed at 93 to 93¼ for Money, and 93¼ ⅜ for Account; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91¼ ½; Bank Stock, 235; Red Sea Annuities, 21; India Five per Cents, 106½; Ditto Four per Cents, 100½; Exchequer Bills, par to 3s. prem. On Thursday the market was somewhat firmer. Consols, for Money, sold at 93 to 93¼; for Account, 93¼ to ½; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91¼ ⅜; and Exchequer Bills, par to 3s. prem.

The Foreign House has continued heavy. In Greek, Spanish, and Mexican Securities a further slight fall has taken place; otherwise, the quotations are without material change from last week. The Confederate Loan is firmer, at 62 to 65. Brazilian Five per Cents have marked 92½ ex div.; Egyptian, 101; Greek, 21½; Ditto, Coupons, 16½; Mexican Three per Cents, 42½; Moorish, 95½; New Granada Deferred, 9½ ex div.; Ditto, Land Warrants, 7½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1852, 87½; Portuguese Old Three per Cents, 49½; Ditto, 1862, 46½; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 90½; Ditto, 1862, 83½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 88½; Spanish Three per Cents, 54½; Ditto, Deferred, 44½; Ditto, Passive, 5½; Ditto, Certificates, 13½; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 93½; Ditto, 1858, 70½; Ditto, 1862, 71½; Venezuela Six per Cents, 62; Dutch Four per Cents, 100¾ ex div.; French Rentes Three per Cents, 67f. 75c.; and Italian Five per Cents, 72½. The Scrip of the Columbian Loan has sold at par to ½ premium.

There has been less activity in the demand for Joint-stock Bank Shares, and in several instances prices have declined.—Agra and United Service have sold at 32½; Alliance, 41½; Australasian, 57; Bank of Otago, 11½; Bank of New Zealand, 13½; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 38; Chartered Mercantile of India, London, and China, 70; Consolidated, 10¾; Continental, 10; English and Irish, 6½; Hindustan, China, and Japan, 27½; Imperial, 18½; London and Brazilian, 49½; London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate, 49½; London Chartered of Australia, 20½; London and County, 52½; London Joint-stock, 30½; London and South African, 27½; London and South American, 21½; London and South-Western, 9½; Metropolitan and Provincial, 13½; New South Wales, 5½; New Zealand, 1; Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi 6½; Standard of British South Africa 22½; and Union of London, 39.

A limited business has been transacted in Colonial Government Securities. Canada Six per Cents have sold at 104½; Mauritius Six per Cents, 1878, 103½; New South Wales, Five per Cents, 1867 to 1872, 105; and Victoria Six per Cents, 110½.

The Ceylon Company's shares have been tolerably firm. Ceylon Company's shares have realised 5½; Eastern Commercial and Trading, 3½; General Credit and Finance of London, 4½; International Financial Society, 9½; Indian Irrigation Canal, 4½; Ditto, Six per Cent Bonds, 80; Joint-Stock Discount, 9½; London Financial Association, 1½; National Discount, 9½; Oriental Inland Steam, 3; Royal Mail Steam, 2½; Berlin Waterworks, 4½; Australian Land Orders, 13½; Hudson's Bay shares have been 1½ to 1½ discount; but those of the Imperial Bank of Austria have touched par to ½ premium.

Most American Securities have changed hands slowly. Erie shares have realised 59; and Illinois Central Seven per Cents, 1½ discount.

The Railway Share Market has been very inactive; nevertheless, no change of importance has taken place in the quotations. Annexed are Thursday's official closing prices:—

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Great Eastern, 51½; Ditto, East Anglian Stock, 9½; Great Western, 65; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 111; London and Blackwall, 72½; London, Chatham, and Dover, 44½; London and North-Western, 102½; London and South-Western, 101½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 45½; Metropolitan, 134½; Midland, 124½; North British, 55½; North-Eastern—Berwick, 101½; North London, 123; South-Eastern, 95½; Staines, Wokingham, and Woking, 9½; Victoria Station and Pimlico, 17½.

Preference Shares.—Midland—Leicester and Hitchin, 94; North-Eastern—Stockton and Darlington 34.

British Possessions.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 106½; Cape Town and Dock, 16½; East Indian, 108; Grand Trunk of Canada 22½; Ditto, 1st Preference, 72½; Ditto, 2nd Preference, 71; Ditto, 4th Preference, 31½; Great Indian Peninsular, 103½; Great Western of Canada, 12½; Madras Five per Cent Five; Scinde, 107½.

Foreign.—Recife and San Francisco, 18; Sambre and Meuse, 10½; Ditto, Five-and-a-Half per Cent Preference, 9½; San Paulo, 2½; Turin and Savona, 3½; Ditto, 1st; Western and North Western of France 20½.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending Oct. 14 shows the following results, when compared with the preceding statement:—

An increase of circulation of	£315,280	A decrease of other securities of	£1,151,192
A decrease of public deposits of	4,501,765	A decrease of bullion of	29,435
An increase of other deposits of	3,249,176	A decrease of rest of	61,141
A decrease of Govt. Securities of	196,464	A decrease of reserve of	653,901

The total circulation is £22,860,295. Public deposits amount to £4,616,062, and private deposits to £16,252,818. Securities are £32,382,508, and the stock of bullion is £11,979,514.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Oct. 12.—The quantity of English wheat on offer in to-day's market was only moderate; yet the demand for most kinds was in a sluggish state, at about stationary prices. Foreign wheat—the supply of which was extensive—moved off slowly, at barely late rates. In floating cargoes of grain very little was doing. The show of barley was moderately good, and the trade ruled heavy, on somewhat easier terms. New malt was firm in price; but old qualities were much neglected. Owing to a large influx from abroad, oats changed hands slowly, at 6d. per quarter less money. Beans were very dull, and 1s. per quarter lower. In peas only a limited business was passing, on rather easier terms. Flour sold slowly.

Oct. 14.—Nearly all kinds of produce met a slow inquiry to-day; but, compared with Monday, no quotable change took place in prices.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, new, 40s. to 47s.; ditto, white, 41s. to 47s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s. to 45s.; rye, 32s. to 34s.; grinding barley, 26s. to 28s.; distilling ditto 29s. to 32s.; malting ditto, 28s. to 38s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s. to 64s.; brown ditto, 56s. to 57s.; Kingston and Ware, 60s. to 66s.; Chevalier, 66s. to 68s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s. to 22s.; potato ditto, 22s. to 26s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s. to 21s.; ditto, white, 16s. to 22s.; tick beans, 30s. to 32s.; grey peas, 34s. to 36s.; maple, 38s. to 40s.; white, 37s. to 38s.; boilers, 36s. to 39s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 40s. to 44s.; town household ditto, 34s. to 36s.; country marks, 27s. to 30s. per 280 lb.; French, 36s. to 39s. per sack; American, 19s. to 20s. per barrel.

Seeds.—The business doing in all kinds of seed is very limited, at about previous currencies. Cakes are unaltered in value.

Linseed, English, crushing, 64s. to 69s.; Calcutta, 64s. to 65s.; hempseed, 44s. to 46s. per quarter; coriander, 16s. to 19s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 10s. to 14s.; white ditto, 11s. to 12s.; tares, 5s. 6d. to 6s. per bushel; English rapeseed, 60s. to 64s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £9 10s. to £10 5s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £10 15s.; rape cakes, £6 to £6 12s. per ton; canary, 36s. to 50s. per quarter; red clover seed, 32s. to 48s.; white ditto, 54s. to 58s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d.; of household ditto, 5½d. to 6½d. per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 41s.; barley, 34s. 7d.; oats, 19s 4d.; rye, 31s. 6d.; beans, 37s.; peas, 36s. 4d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 43s. 4d.; barley, 31s.; oats, 20s. 7d.; rye, 31s. 10d.; beans, 38s. 7d.; peas, 36s. 8d.

English Grain Sold last Week.—Wheat, 110,526; barley, 31,643; oats, 14,574; rye 290; beans, 1701; peas, 1971 quarters.

Tea.—There is about an average business doing in all kinds, and prices are supported. The stock in London amounts to 69,583,000 lb., against 51,751,000 lb. at the corresponding period in 1862.

Sugar.—All raw qualities are in request, at full quotations, to, in some instances, a slight advance. Barbadoes has realised 33s. to 40s.; Jamaica, 32s. 6d. to 35s.; and St. Lucia, 31s. 6d. to 35s. per cwt. Refined goods move off steadily, at 45s. 6d. per cwt. for common brown lumps. The stock of sugar is now 106,730 tons, against 86,180 tons last year.

Coffee.—Rather more business is doing in this article, and prices are somewhat firmer. Stock, 10,810 tons against 8415 tons in 1862.

Rice.—The demand is steady, and the quotations rule about stationary. Stock, 39,911 tons, against 60,163 tons.

Provisions.—Irish butters move off slowly, at last week's prices. Foreign qualities continue steady. The bacon market is firm, at fully late rates. Other provisions are inactive.

Tallow.—The demand is firm, at 45s. per cwt. for P.Y.C. on the spot. The stock consists of 48,000 casks, against 40,512 ditto in 1862. Rough fat, 2s. 3½d. per 8lb.

Oils.—Scarcely any change has taken place in the value of oils; but the demand, generally, is somewhat more active. French superfine, 72s. per cwt.

Spirits.—The inquiry for rum is somewhat restrictive, at 1s. 5d. per gallon for proof Host India. Brandy is offering at from 3s. to 11s. 4d.; Hambro' spirit, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.; English ditto, grain, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d.; Ditto, rice, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.; and English gin, for export, proof 2s. 9d. to 3s. per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 to £4 10s.; clover, £4 to £5 15s.; and straw, £1 6s. to £1 14s. per load.

Coals.—Best house coals, 20s. to 21s.; seconds, 18s. 3d. to 19s.; Hartley's, 16s. 6d. to 17s. 2d.; and manufacturers', 15s. 3d. to 15s. 3d. per ton.

Hops.—There is a full average business doing in most kinds of hops, at from 100s. to 160s. per cwt. The show of samples is moderately extensive.

Wool.—The market is steady, and prices are well supported. About 60,000 bales are now on hand for the next public sales.

Potatoes.—The supply is ample, and the demand is steady, at from 50s. to 100s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday).—There was a full average supply of beasts on offer here to-day, as to number; but the general condition of the stock was inferior. Most breeds changed hands slowly, at about Monday's currency. The extreme rate was 5s. per 8lb. The show of sheep was only moderate, and most breeds were in fair request at about a stationary price. The best Downs sold at 5s. 4d. per 8lb. No quotable change took place in the value of calves; but the inquiry for them was inactive. For the time of year pigs met a dull sale, at late rates. Milch cows were almost nominal in value. Per 8lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 10d. to 5s.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; second quality ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s. 8d. to 5s.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 4d. to 4s.; prime small ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; neat small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; sucking calves, 12s. to 20s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 26s. each.

Head of Cattle on Sale.—Total supply:—Beasts, 1100; cows, 130; sheep, 7222; calves, 310; and pigs, 492. Foreign: Beasts, 369; sheep, 2220; and calves, 294.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.—The supplies of meat are good, and a steady business is doing, as follows:—Beef, from 2s. 6d. to 4s.; mutton, 3s. to 4s. 4d.; veal, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.; and pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d. per 8lb. by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9.

BANKRUPTS.

C. J. J. PORSTER, Great Tower-street, City, commission agent.—G. BLYDE, Lebanon-place, Walworth-common, whiting and hearthstone merchant.—J. W. ARKLE, Whitecross-street, hay-factor, flour-factor, and miller.—C. J. PINNELL, Baring-street, Hoxton, chairmaker.—A. A. BIGNELL, Croydon, licensed victualler.—C. WING, Church-street, Greenwich, coal-dealer.—J. S. S. STANTON, Elliott's-street, Hackney-road, glass and china dealer.—W. J. PERRY, Vine-street, John-street, Minories, carman.—J. W. PERROTT, Southampton-street, Pentonville, saddler and harness-maker.—A. HARRIS, Landseer-road, Upper Holloway, commission agent.—A. L. ROBBS, Birmingham, ivory-worker.—J. ALLEN, Tipton, Staffordshire, saddler and harness-maker.—M. PHILLIPS, Bridgend, Glamorganshire, publican and spirit merchant.—J. TEMPEST, Bradford, Yorkshire, woolstapler and topmaker.—C. HART, Murray-street, New North road, tobacco, snuff, and cigar dealer.—S. HALL, Herbert-street, New North-road, watch and clock maker.—S. H. HODGSON, Chichester-road, Kilburn, shorthand writer.—H. PHILLIPS, Norfolk-street, Strand, master mariner.—W. JOYCE, Oxford-street, mantle manufacturer.—E. B. NASH, Sutherland-terrace, Walworth, tailor.—D. CADWELL, Queen's-road, Walworth, farrier.—J. DAISH, jun., Shanklin, Isle of Wight, grocer.—W. GIBBINS, Raglan-place, Kentish-town, painter.—J. LUNDGREN, America-square, City, manager to a merchant and ship-broker.—D. BIRD, Worcester, leatherseller.—P. and G. BASKERVILLE, Bunsloan and Etruria, Staffordshire, flint-grain iare, S. AFFLEYARD and E. PARKIN, Leeds, curriers.—J. MOORE, Pocklington, Yorkshire, draper.—J. BARRACLOUGH, Openshaw, Lancashire, ironfounder.—M. C. RISO, Manchester, merchant.—S. NEWSOME, Coventry, haberdasher.—C. ASKEW, Crawleyside, Durham, licensed victualler.—R. PHILLIPS, Shrewsbury, confectioner.—J. STATHAM, New Holland, Lincolnshire, licensed victualler.—H. MENGEDOHT, Liverpool, licensed victualler.—G. HORNSBY, Gateshead, Durham, commission agent.—J. KNOWLES, Salford innkeeper.—M. COWLING, Harrogate, Yorkshire, mason and sculptor.—R. NELSON, Harrogate, Yorkshire, lodging-house keeper.—H. HARRISON, Birmingham, engraver.—E. T. WILLIAMS, Birmingham, practical brewer.—W. LERRY, Aston, near Birmingham, artist and picture-restorer.—W. BARSTED, Hardwick-next-North Runcton, Norfolk, market-gardener.—J. THOMPSON, Bingham Town, near Gosport, greengrocer.—J. MARSTON, Wolverhampton, butcher and cattle-dealer.—H. BETTANIS, Wolverhampton, grocer and provision-dealer.—T. TAYLOR, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire, coachbuilder.—T. J. TOTTED[illegible], Wellington, Somersetshire, butcher.—W. HARRALD, Norwich, wholesale milliner.—W. WILKINSON, Bradford, Yorkshire, haircutter and perfumer.—J. PARKER, Langley, Derbyshire, colliery agent.—J. CRADDOCK, Kemsley, Worcestershire, miller.—G. J. WOODS, Norwich, currier and leatherseller.—J. BRIGHTMAN, Upper Gravenhurst, Bedfordshire, market-gardener.—C. HAYDON, Alpha-terrace, Kilburn, eating and lodging house keeper.—H. MIDLAND, Barnstaple, tailor.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13.

BANKRUPTS.

SUSANNAH FRAYLING GRIMES, Aston-place, Holloway-road, licensed victualler.—J. D. POUND, Charles-terrace, Hackney, late oil and colour man.—W. BENNS, Woodbridge, Suffolk, miller.—J. LOVELL, B. and W. D. SAUNDERS, New-square, Minories, wine merchants.—H. KNIGHT, Oxford-street, Westminster, late tobacconist.—J. SOUTHEY, Northampton-road, Clerkenwell, cheesemonger.—J. ROBERTS, Penton-street, Walworth, business agent.—C. MIDWINTER, Lucas-place, Commercial-road East, watchmaker.—T. T. BENNETT, Bread-street, St. James's, plumber.—MARY GARSTIN, Upper Norwood, late licensed victualler.—O. H. FOWLER, King-street, Snow-hill, medical student.—R. B. SWANSON, West Ham, Essex, late haberdasher.—E. STRANGE, London-street, Paddington, bootmaker.—W. MOSES, Brighton-place, Brixton-road, china dealer.—R. H. BAILEY, Portland place, Cambridge-road, tailor.—R. J. MADDOCK, Everton, near Liverpool.—SARAH ANN PICKARD, Hatton-garden, dealer in watches.—G. PEARCE, Ower, Romsey, Hants, farmer.—A. ARCHER, High Easter, Essex, tailor.—J. GREENHOUSE, High-street, Shoreditch, outfitter.—B. BREGAZZI, Fashion-street, Spitalfields, looking-glass frame-maker.—W. MEREDITH, Wolverhampton, fishmonger.—W. VEAL, Birmingham, licensed victualler.—R. WOODWARD, Kidderminster, coal merchant.—G. DAWSON, Kirkburton and Highroad-field, skirt manufacturer.—D. SHAW, Huddersfield, hosier.—G. W. RAMSDEN, Bradford, Yorkshire, stuff-dealer.—J. BROWN, Liverpool, late publican.—C. MATHER, Helme, Lancashire, grocer.—T. FROST, Macclesfield, builder.—D. T. LITTLE, Ware, Herts, baker.—E. W. DAVENPORT, Litchurch, Derbyshire, chemist.—R. ROBINSON, Holme Cultram Cumberland, potato dealer.—J. HOBBS, Longhope, Gloucestershire, innkeeper.—W. A. PERRY, Dudley, commission agent.—J. PLANT, Lower Whitley, Cheshire, beerhouse-keeper.—W. JUMP, Stockton-on-Tees, Durham, rope manufacturer.—E. DAY, Bristol, butcher.—G. W. LOCKE, New Brompton, Kent, surgeon.—J. ROWLAND, Chester, carpenter.—G. LEFFIS, Feltwell, Norfolk, veterinary surgeon.—H. SMERDON, Hartford, Devonshire, farmer.—J. HITCHINOR, Walsall, Staffordshire, brassdresser

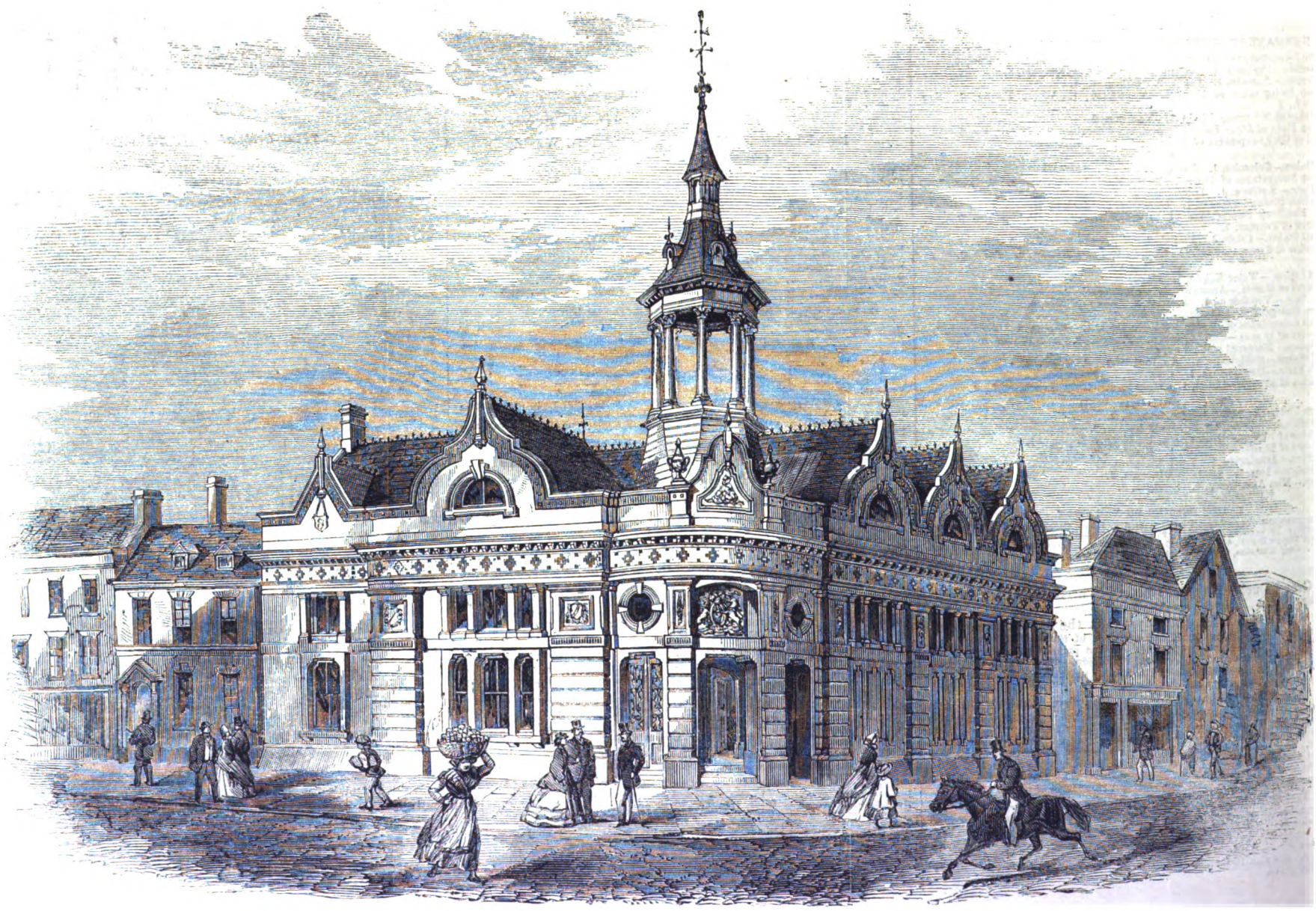
INAUGURATION OF A VOLUNTEER FIRE-BRIGADE AT MACCLESFIELD: THE PROCESSION LEAVING THE MARKET-PLACE.—SEE PAGE 385.

NEW CORN EXCHANGE, ST. NEOTS.

THE annual dinner of the Huntingdonshire Agricultural Society was held on the 30th ult., in the New Corn Exchange at St. Neots. The building is in the Elizabethan style, surmounted by a turret. Its interior dimensions are 60 ft. by 50 ft., and it is supported by open truss-beams, painted blue and lighted with star burners. In addition it has ante and committee rooms and other conveniences. Mr. P. Bellamy, of Lincoln, was the architect, and the building was confided to Mr. Wildman, of St. Neots. The cost of the Exchange is about £2000. It stands in a central spot, at the corner of High-street and South-street.

R. P. COLLIER, ESQ., M.P., SOLICITOR-GENERAL.

THE appointment of Mr. Collier to the office of Solicitor-General has only fulfilled an expectation which has been for some time entertained that he would be selected for that post on the first eligible occasion. Having already received the confidence of the Government so far



NEW CORN-EXCHANGE, ST. NEOTS, HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

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as to have been chosen to hold one of their law offices—that of Counsel to the Admiralty and Judge Advocate of the Fleet, in the year 1859, his promotion to a higher function, considering the position he occupied in Parliament, was only a question of time and opportunity. Mr. Collier has taken part in most if not in all the important Parliamentary proceedings of the last few years; and the speeches made by him on the vexed question of privilege between the Houses of Lords and Commons, on the repeal of the paper duties, and, last Session, on the international law involved in the cases of the Alabama and the Alexandra, were notable and noted. He has always been a professed law reformer, and has pointedly assisted in all legislative projects having a tendency to the improvement of the principles and the administration of our legal system. In reference to the law of Parliament he has been personally active in attempts to settle the question of the payment of travelling expenses of outvoters in boroughs by candidates. In debate Mr. Collier is ready: as a speaker he is argumentative, and at the same time earnest, but does not essay the higher flights of oratory. M. Collier is the eldest son of the late John Collier, Esq., a merchant and shipowner, who was member for Plymouth from 1832 to 1841; and was born at Mount Tamar, near Plymouth, in 1817. He was educated at the Plymouth Grammar School and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1841. In 1843 he was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, and went the Western Circuit. The first occasion on which Mr. Collier attracted public attention as an advocate was by his defence of certain Spanish seamen, who were tried for piracy, on the Western Circuit, the case being one which involved much labour and great nicety in its conduct by their counsel; and it was generally allowed that Mr. Collier was equal to the occasion. In 1854 Mr. Collier's position on his circuit, and at the Bar generally, was thought to entitle him to the usual advancement in professional rank, and he was created a Queen's Counsel. The learned gentleman is the author of works on "The Law of Railways" and "The Law of Mines." So early as 1841 he attempted to enter Parliament, having been in that year an unsuccessful candidate for the borough of Launceston. He was first returned for Plymouth in 1852, having an hereditary as well as a local claim on the sympathies of that constituency, which he has continued to represent ever since. Mr. Collier is a Liberal, is in favour of a large extension of the suffrage, and the exemption of Dissenters from church rates; he is opposed to the grant to Maynooth, and votes in favour of the ballot.

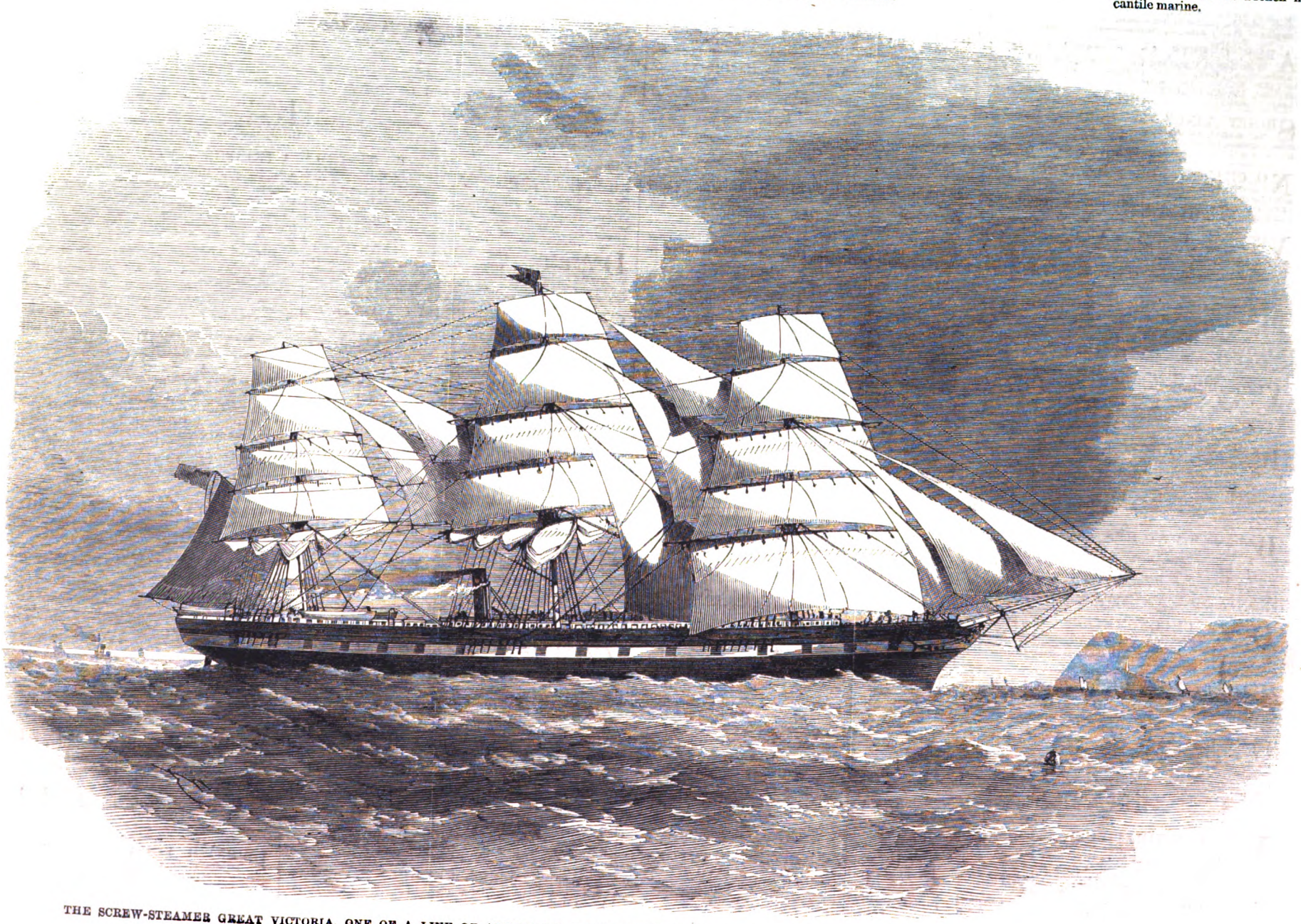
Our Portrait of Mr. Collier is from a photograph by Messrs. J. and C. Watkins, Parliament-street.

ROBERT PORRETT COLLIER, ESQ., M.P., THE NEW SOLICITOR-GENERAL.

THE GREAT VICTORIA.

The new Black Ball auxiliary screw steam-ship Great Victoria, of which we give an Engraving, is an auxiliary in the proper sense of the word, being fully ship-rigged, and intended generally to pursue her voyages under sail, and only to use her steam power when the favourable assistance of the winds cannot be obtained. She is built of iron, and was constructed at Nantes a few years ago, and was employed as troop-ship by the French Government during the Crimean War under the name of the Jacquard. She has been purchased by the owners of the Black Ball line of Australian packets, and, as sister-ship to the Great Britain, will take her place in the fleet of that distinguished firm. To fit her for that purpose she has been lengthened 25 ft., and strengthened by Patterson, the shipbuilder of Bristol. She now, under the name of the Great Victoria, measures 300 ft. in length over all, and is calculated to carry 500 passengers in her saloon and on her saloon deck; in addition to these she will also be able to carry a large number of other passengers. The gross tonnage of the Great Victoria is 5000 tons, her auxiliary engines are of 120-horse power, made by Messrs. Fawcett, Preston, and Co., of Liverpool, but capable of being worked up to 500-horse power, and her fan can be lifted when not required as a motive power. As a carrying ship she is of great capacity, being competent to convey 2000 tons of cargo in addition to her stock of coals, and is under command of Captain Price.

The Black Ball line consists of eighty-six magnificent ships, most of which vary from 1000 to 3000 tons register, and are manned by 300 officers and 3000 seamen. The materials of which these ships are constructed, and the workmanship bestowed upon them, have been pronounced from time to time by competent Government and other officials to be unexceptionable. It is a fact worthy of note that this line sails more ships of 1000 tons and upwards than are to be found in the whole of the French mercantile marine.



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*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 11th inst., the wife of Captain E. M. Shaw, London Fire Brigade, of a daughter.

On the 11th inst., at 7, Randolph Cliff, Edinburgh, Mrs. Thomas Scott, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 29th ult., at the parish church of Eakring, in the county of Nottingham, by the Rev. John Mason, Vicar of Sherburn, in the East Riding of the county of York, assisted by the Rev. J. W. Wardale, Curate of Eakring, Mr. F. B. Darage, of High Holborn, and Queen-street, London, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Ryalls, Esq., of Eakring. No cards.

On the 25th of August, at Cuddalore, East Indies, Hastings, youngest son of George Hicks, Esq., of Oriental-place, Brighton, to Edith, third daughter of George Ellis, Esq., Madras Civil Service.

On the 13th inst., at the parish church, Dudley, by the Rev. J. C. Browne, D.C.L., the Vicar, the Rev. Robert Stafford Edwards, B.A., Curate of Kingswinford, Staffordshire, eldest son of Joseph Holbeach Edwards, Esq., of Solihull, Warwickshire, to Benjamina, eldest daughter of Edward Lowe Cresswell, Esq., of Priory House, Dudley. No cards.

On the 9th inst., at St. Mary's Church, Colchester, by the Rev. R. Leggett, M.A., of Stonham Aspal, James Spalding Gardiner, of Borley Lodge, Sudbury, to Jessie Ann, youngest daughter of William Harris, of Higham, Suffolk.

On the 15th inst., at St. Katherine Colman, by the Rev. W. H. Dickenson, Walter, second son of George Kennell, Esq., Jewry-street, to Annie, third daughter of John Lankin, Esq., Hadlow-place, Tonbridge, Kent. No cards.

On the 13th of August, 1863, at Brisbane, Queensland, by the Rev. G. Wilson, Edward Deshon, late 68th Light Infantry, to Emily Marian, eldest daughter of J. Sawyer, Esq.

DEATH.

On the 10th inst., at his residence, 11, Sussex-gardens, Hyde Park, William Gardner, Esq., of the Red Lion Brewery, St. John-street, and second son of the late Henry Gardner, Esq., of the same firm.

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10,000 YARDS BLACK SILKS, comprising every description and width of Black Glacés, Gros Grains, Moire Antiques, Gros de Suez, &c., the colour and durability of which are guaranteed. Patterns free.
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The New Poplins	.. ..	..	17s. 6d. the Full Dress.
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The most effective Dress of the season.
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Rich Black Silks, 1 guinea Dress of twelve yards.
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CUSTOM-HOUSE SALE. BAKER and CRISP are now selling 15,000 dozen of Ladies' and Gentlemen's slightly soiled Cambric Handkerchiefs, at half the original value. Price 10s. 6d., 12s., and 1 guinea dozen.
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REAL FUR SEALSKIN JACKETS, 10 guineas each, new in style and rich in quality. Rich Genoa Velvet Cloaks, trimmed with Grebe and other rich Furs, 6 to 30 guineas.
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Norwich Camlets,
6s. 11d. 12 yards.
Durable Fancies,
8s. 11d. 12 yards.
Knickerbocker Wincys,
10s. 9d. 12 yards.
The New Dagmar Wolsey,
12s. 9d. 12 yards.
The New Drab d'Athens,
16s. 9d. 12 yards.
Yard-wide Scotch Wincys,
1s. 0½d. per yard.
The best Real Aberdeen Wincys,
yard wide, 1s. 11½d. per yard.
Rich French Fabrics,
1 guinea the extra length.
Popeline à la Reine, yard wide,
£1 5s. 6d. 12 yards.
Rich Drap d'Hiver,
14 guineas.
1000 NEW DRESSES for AUTUMN, made and trimmed complete, 18s. 9d. to 3 guineas. The new Braided Dress and Paletot to match, 2 guineas.
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ESTABLISHED FORTY YEARS.
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ORCHARD and CO.
(late Hodge, Lowman, and Orchard).
SELLING OFF.
THE RICH AND VALUABLE SILK STOCK.
PARIS MANTLES IN VELVET.
Every novelty in design in all the fashionable and useful Materials for this Season.
The great Reduction made for Cash Payments being in consequence of the introduction of an additional Partner into the Firm.

THE LINENS AND CARPETS.
Orchard and Co. have long-established reputation for first-class Damask, Table, and Household Linens, which will all be offered subject to the same alteration in price, and for cash payments.
The Sale will Commence at Ten o'Clock each Morning and Close at Six.
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Argyll House, 256, 258, 260, and 262, Regent-street.
It is requested that all accounts now due to the present firm may be at once paid at the counting-house, 256, Regent-street, W.
Oct. 15.

EVERINGTON AND GRAHAM, having completed their Continental Purchases for the Autumn and Winter, beg to call the attention of the Nobility and Public to their large and beautiful Stock of SHAWLS, SILKS, AND MANTLES.
E. and G. having purchased several large lots of the above, and all Foreign Shawls and Silks being free of duty, they are enabled to offer them at very advantageous terms. The quality of their articles needs no comment, as the house has been celebrated for nearly a century. India, Chinese, French, Paisley, Norwich, and every description of Fashionable Shawl manufactured, from 1 guinea to 300 guineas' value.
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New Checked Glacés, 27s. 6d. for 12 yards.
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PICCADILLY CRINOLINES.—The PATENT ONDINA, or WAVER JUPONS, are creating a great sensation; and so perfect are the wavelike bands, that a lady may ascend a steep stair, lean against a table, throw herself into an arm-chair, pass to her stall at the opera, or occupy a fourth seat in a carriage, without inconvenience to herself or others, or provoking rude remarks of the observers; thus modifying in an important degree all those peculiarities tending to destroy the modesty of English women; and, lastly, it allows the dress to fall into graceful folds."—Queen. Illustrations, with pamphlet, post-free.
E. PHILPOTT, Family Draper and Jupon Manufacturer,
37, Piccadilly, W.

JAMES LOCKE and CO. beg to solicit the attention of their customers to their NEW STOCK of SCOTCH MANUFACTURED GOODS for the present and coming seasons, among which will be found the Newest Styles in Cloaks and Jackets for town or country wear, Shawls and Wraps for travelling, and Linsey Woolseys and other materials for Dresses, Skirts, &c. Patterns forwarded free.
James Locke and Co.,
The Scotch Warehouse, 117, 119, and 127, Regent-street.

LADIES' MANTLE CLOTHS for AUTUMN WEAR, in a variety of materials, from 1s. 11d. per yard and upwards. Also, a very large Stock of Woollen Goods for Gentlemen and Boys' wear, from 2s. per yard to the best qualities. Patterns free.—CHARLES MEEKING and CO., Woollen Warehouse, 111, Holborn-hill (corner of Hatton-garden, London).

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The Oldest Established in London.
Fur Seal Jackets; Velvet and Cloth Cloaks, lined and trimmed with Fur; Carriage Wrappers, &c., at a moderate price.

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FASHIONABLE JACKETS. A splendid variety in the Drap de Velours, Charmeuse, Mont Blanc, Miali, Arequiba, Maori, Bedford Cord, Astrakan, all New Cloths, and other materials.
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Bonjour, Bonsoir, Alexandra, the Eyva (a Registered Jacket, not procurable elsewhere), and a great variety of others, in Cashmere, Cashmerette, Cloth, Velvet, and Silk, all quite new, both in shape, material, and style of trimming; prices ranging from 17s. 9d. upwards, as the material and trimming become richer and more elaborate.
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FUR SEAL PALETOTS, made from the choicest skins, and in sizes to suit the present fashion.
Jacket, to measure at back,

27 inches	..	..	..	8 guineas.
Paletot 33 "	..	..	..	10 "
" 36 "	..	..	..	12 "
" 39 "	..	..	..	15 "
" 42 "	..	..	..	16 "

Seal Paletots, trimmed Grebe Fur, 11 guineas and upwards.
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Black-ground Cashmir Glacés, £1 15s. 6d.
Rich Broché Checks, Stripes, at £1 19s. 6d.
The Gros de Suez, at 2 guineas.
Fancy Gros d'Ecosse, both sides silks, £2 15s. 6d.
Self-coloured Glacés, in 33 new shades, for Promenade or Evening wear, £2 15s. 6d. the Full Dress of 14 yards.
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All the new materials, both Plain and Fancy, including
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The Properline de Soie,
The Popeline Ecossaise, &c.,
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The above are most perfect novelties, and considerably under value.
An immense assortment of patterns for selection sent post-free.
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Among which are several shades of a decided Novelty and most brilliant Effects.
A Choice of 2000 Pieces for Selection.
Also a very useful Quality, at 12s. 6d. and 16s. 6d. the Dress.
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Wedding, Ball, or Evening Dress,
(Pure White), Striped, Figured, or Plain,
from 9s. 6d. to 14s. 9d. the extra Full Dress.
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Fine Welsh Flannels, from 14d. to 4s. 6d.
Stout ditto (for charities), 9½d. to 14d.
Witney and Bath Blankets (2¾ yards long) from 8s. 9d. to 4 gs
Charities and Public Institutions supplied at manufacturers' prices.
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Bajow's Best Paris Kid, 2s. 1½d. per pair (free for 27 stamps), in all sizes and colours, every pair warranted.
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MESSRS. SWAN and EDGAR have just purchased, and will show, on Monday next, the 19th inst., several large lots of the choicest Embroideries and Lace Goods of French and British manufacture, embracing all the newest fashions of shape, style, and texture. They consist of Embroidered Flounced Petticoats, Muslin Trimmings, Collars, Cuffs, Sleeves, and in Sets; Robes and Handkerchiefs, Black and White Laces, Ball Dresses, Flounces, &c.
Piccadilly and Regent-street, 15th October, 1863.

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REGISTERED.
Prints illustrative of the shape and design of this charming Jacket are prepared to send post-free. In general it is semi-fitting, may be worn open or closed with equal grace, and is adapted (according to material and ornament) for morning wear, dinner dress, and evening home parties; it is also specially suited to the occasional requirements of married ladies. Ready, in different sizes, in Lyons Velvet, Superfine Cloth, Cashmere, Silk, &c. Price 21s. and upwards.
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Every shape. Private fitting-rooms, with female attendants.
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Ready in all sizes, beautifully braided and ornamented.
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GRANT and GASK
are selling upwards of 600 pieces of New Fancy Gro' Grain Silks, in eighteen new shades of colour, from 37s. 6d. to 2½ guineas for 14 yards, wide width. And a large purchase of the Richest Moire Antiques, at 4½ guineas for 9 yards, extra wide; or any length cut at 10s. 6d. per yard. Also, much under present value, a quantity of the best Lyons Silk Velvets, from 8s. 6d. to 13s. 9d. per yard. Many of the latter price are worth 20s per yard.
In the extensive New Department for FURS, SEALSKIN MANTLES, JACKETS, &c., the prices will be found fully 30 per cent below what is usually charged by Furriers.
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58, 59, 60, 61, 62, Oxford-street; 3, 4, and 5, Wells-street, London.

THIS SEASON'S FASHIONS in DRESS. Ladies, previous to purchasing, are respectfully invited to inspect our stock, consisting of a large assortment of the latest Novelties in Dress, of British and Foreign manufacture;
Rich, Durable, and Cheap Silks;
all the Newest Materials and Styles in Jackets; Clan and Paisley Shawls; Made-up Dresses in all the New Designs;
Merinoes, Wincys, Ribbons, Gloves, Furs, Drapery, Hosiery, &c.
Drapers, Milliners, and Dressmakers supplied with cut lengths at the lowest trade price.
Matching orders carefully and promptly attended to.
Patterns post-free.
Closed on Saturdays at Four o'Clock.
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BLACK SILKS, Guaranteed to Wear Well. The newest Fancy Silks. The latest Novelties in Dress Materials. Shawls. Mantles, &c. Coloured Glacé Silks, at 3s. 6d. per yard. Checked and Striped Silks, at 3s. 9d. per yard, much under value.—THOMAS SHARLAND, SON, and CO., 39 and 40, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.

JAYS' MANUAL of FASHION.—Messrs. JAY have the honour to announce that their MANUAL of FASHION is being compiled in Paris and will be ready for gratuitous distribution about the middle of October.
The new Mantles, Dresses and Bonnets illustrated in the "Manual" have arrived in Paris, and may be seen at
THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
247, 249, and 251, Regent-street,
JAYS'.

NEW HALF-MOURNING DRESSES for the AUTUMN,
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THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
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Ladies' Riding Trousers, chamois leather with cloth feet, 21s. pair
T. Ford, Habitmaker, 42, Oxford-street (near Newman-street).

FORD'S LADIES' JACKETS.—To the Trade.—Country buyers are solicited to inspect several very stylish and desirable novelties which are now being sold. No. 42, Oxford-street, W.

EIDERDOWN PETTICOATS. — These Petticoats, now for many years honoured by Royal and distinguished patronage, are not to be surpassed for elegance, lightness, and comfort.
List of prices on application. Eiderdown Quilts of every size and colour.
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J. E. and W. PHILLIPS, 37, High-street, Shrewsbury.

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LADIES' WEDDING OUTFITS sent free of carriage.
Descriptive Lists, with prices, sent free by post.
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Sent post-free, Descriptive Lists of
COMPLETE SETS OF BABY-LINEN, which are sent home throughout the kingdom free of carriage.
UNDERCLOTHING, for HOME, INDIA, and the COLONIES, for Ladies and Children of all ages.

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Descriptive Lists, with prices sent free by post.

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SHIRTS.—BOWRING and ARUNDEL, professed Shirtmakers, beg to call attention to their large variety of new Patterns in Dress and Morning Shirts suitable for the present season.
11 and 50, Fenchurch-street, E.C.; and 11, Old Bond-street, W.

BOWRING and ARUNDEL, Outfitters and Manufacturers of Clothing suitable for all climates.
11 and 50, Fenchurch-street, E.C.; 11, Old Bond-street, W.

SHIRTS.—Morning and Evening Shirts of every description, fitting with precision and ease, at moderate prices. Directions for self-measurement and patterns sent on application.—CAPPER and WATERS, 26, Regent-street, London.

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R. Ford and Co., 38, Poultry, London, E.C.

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NAPOLEON PRICE'S GOLDEN OIL for RESTORING the HAIR. The fact of its being in constant use in the Royal Nursery and in the families of the Nobility stamps its superior excellence. 3s. 6d., 5s., 7s., and 10s. per bottle.—Manufactory, 158, New Bond-street.

WHITE and SOUND TEETH are indispensable to personal attraction, and to health and longevity, by the proper mastication of food.
ROWLANDS' ODONTO, OR PEARL DENTIFRICE, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the Teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Sold at 20, Hatton-garden; and by Chemists and Perfumers.
Ask for ROWLANDS' ODONTO.

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TO H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
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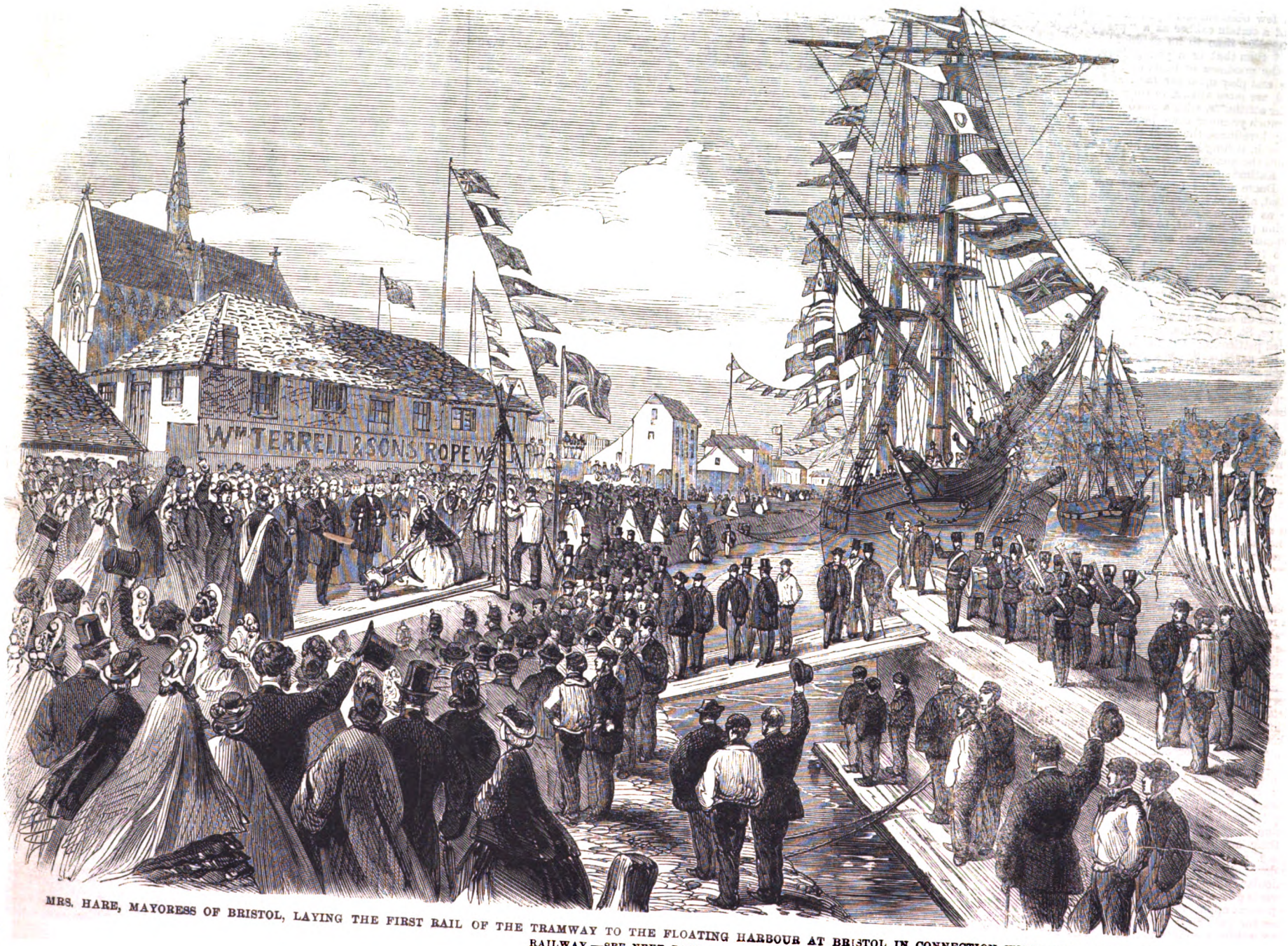
MRS. MILWARD CUTTING THE FIRST TURF AT CLUTTON OF THE BRISTOL AND NORTH SOMERSET RAILWAY.



MRS. HARE, MAYORESS OF BRISTOL, LAYING THE FIRST RAIL OF THE TRAMWAY TO THE FLOATING HARBOUR AT BRISTOL IN CONNECTION WITH THE NORTH SOMERSET RAILWAY.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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CURRENT LITERATURE.

Stronghand; or, the Noble Revenge. By Gustave Aimard. (2 vols. John Maxwell and Co.) Mexico is the land of romance; and the scene of this romantic story is well laid there. The author has omitted to avail himself of scarcely a single incident which promised to excite the reader; and the mass of adventure which he has managed to heap together in two volumes is stupendous. Love, war (civilised and uncivilised), wild-beast fighting, murder, gambling, robbery, an Indian execution, and an Indian funeral, combine their thrilling and interesting influences. The crack of the rifle, the report of the pistol, the flash of the knife, the blaze of fire, the crunch of teeth as they gnaw their prey, and the yells of savages athirst for blood, mingle in horrid contrast with the gentle tones of beauty and the tender accents of love. Stronghand is a caballero and a hunter *sans peur et sans reproche.* He has, moreover, the valuable property of being ubiquitous, whereby he is enabled to succour his friends at all times and in all situations of danger. So soon, therefore, as the reader has advanced far enough into the story to have become aware of this excellent arrangement he is spared beatings of the heart and painful apprehension; he knows that even when the jaguar has taken spring at the unprotected damsel, and is already half way through the parabola, she will be protected by the body and saved by the bullet or the knife of the omnipresent and omnipotent Stronghand. For the plot: El Senor Conde, Don Rodolfo de Tobar y Moguer, the eldest son of the Marquis de Tobar y Moguer, whose family dated back to the first Conquistadors, for having married the daughter of an Indian Cacique and for having joined the Mexican party against the Spanish party, is, chiefly through the misrepresentations and machinations of his younger brother, Don Hernando, disinherited. Nevertheless, Don Hernando, we are naïvely assured "was not a wicked man," and did his best to supplant his brother only because he would otherwise, as younger son, have had "no other hope than the tonsure," which his soul abhorred. So, then, Don Hernando succeeds to the title and estates, and Don Rodolfo becomes the chief of an Indian tribe under the high-sounding title of Thunderbolt. Stronghand is Thunderbolt's son, and Donna Marianna, the queen of Spanish-Mexican beauty, is the daughter of Don Hernando. Is it necessary to say that Donna Marianna is the loadstar which attracts Stronghand wherever danger threatens the maiden; that he saves her from innumerable perils; that, after countless adventures he marries her, and that the behaviour of Stronghand and his father, Thunderbolt, towards the family of Don Hernando, which they save from ruin in many forms, constitutes the "Noble Revenge"? The scenes are for the most part described with astonishing vigour, the surprises are frequent and cleverly managed, the characters are most of them invested with great interest, and, whilst tragedy is of constant occurrence, comedy is by no means to seek. Occasionally, however, there is an unhappy expression which throws an air of absurdity about what is clearly not intended to be ludicrous. Take, for instance, the following example (p. 322, vol. 2):—

Sparrowhawk quitted the ranks, stepped forward, and bowed respectfully to the dying man.

"I thank my father," he said, "for the signal honour he has done me; but I am very young to command chiefs and renowned warriors, and I fear I shall break down in the heavy task imposed on me. My father leaves a son; Stronghand is one of the great braves of our nation, and his wisdom is renowned."

"My son is a paleface; he does not know the wants of the Papazos so well as Sparrowhawk. Sparrowhawk will command."

"I obey my father, since he insists; but Stronghand will ever be one of the great chiefs of my nation."

A flattering murmur greeted these clever (*sic*) remarks.

Now, it is difficult to see the cleverness of the remarks, but not to perceive their ingenuousness; and there is a very close resemblance between the French words *ingénieux* and *ingénu*, whilst the author's name is clearly French. One is inclined to fancy, therefore, that a translator is to blame for this, and perhaps for other singularities of expression which are noticeable; but there is nothing said upon the titlepage about the work being a translation.

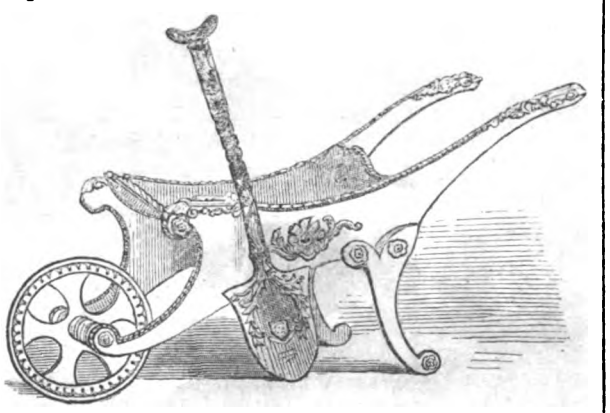
Katherine and her Sisters. By Lady Emily Ponsonby. (1 vol. Chapman and Hall.) Although this is a second edition (in a cheaper form, it may be presumed, than the first), it is not too late, we hope, to make a few observations upon it. It will assuredly strike feminine minds of a certain calibre as a "pretty" book, with reference to its contents rather than to its exterior; for what picture can be more "pretty" than that of a young lady, with no personal attractions beyond the goodness of heart and purity of soul which speak from her eyes and play upon her face, and which, to the thoughtful and the good, are more attractive (to purposely contradict ourselves) than any other attributes, with a morose and miserly father, and with two sisters, much younger than herself—one promising to blossom into womanly loveliness, the other threatening to fade into a womanhood of ill-health, stifling her young hopes and aging her young life that she may fulfil the anxious duties of a mother to the motherless? And this is what Katherine does. Moreover, "her sisters" are but half-sisters; for Mr. Dacre married twice, and the second Mrs. Dacre, upon her death-bed, adjured Katherine, the late-appreciated stepdaughter, to be mother as well as sister to the infants that would soon be motherless. Katherine promises that, to the best of her ability, she will do what her stepmother desires; and she performs her promise scrupulously, even to the refusal of an advantageous offer of marriage, which would not only have made her a happy wife, but also have given her an excellent opportunity of exchanging her motherly for daughterly duties towards her husband's sorrow-stricken mother. Now, to make such a character sublime, she ought to lack reward altogether on earth and wait for it until she is carried away, like her prototype, St. Katherine, in the German print, by four angels in star-spangled petticoats; but in the story her virtue receives an earthly meed, for, as Miss Frances Brandon, the most piquant character in the book observes, "this is the moral of the tale, is it? Take care of your sisters and you shall have a good husband." That is to say, Katherine obtains a husband who has many thousands a year and who has been a good son, and it is presumed, therefore, that he will make a good husband. But, to tell the truth, Mr. Trevethlan, beyond his resemblance to "pious Æneas" (reading "mother" instead of "father" in the Trojan's history) as to the filial part of his character, does not strike one as having many charming qualities; he is a moody, sulky, overbearing lover (as it appeared to us), only saved by religious principle from becoming Byronic. There is little "sensation" in the tale; it is quiet in tone, and in parts gently pathetic; its scenes are principally domestic, some lifelike, some unlifelike (so far as our experience goes); its dialogue is often strikingly natural, and not unfrequently becomes mere chit-chat; and the modicum of prayer which is introduced is sometimes concluded by the utterer with so many "Amens" that the effect is rather ludicrous. That Katherine, notwithstanding her superiority to women in general, does not disdain to employ a little feminine art (not for herself, but for her sister) is evident when Anne Dacre runs the risk of appearing with red eyes and disordered hair before an offended lover, whom it is desirable to appease; and we read, "Katherine desired her to wait while she flew for a brush and some rose-water: with the one she refreshed her sister's tear-stained face, and with the other smoothed and arranged her disordered hair." This was true maternal solicitude: it was exactly what a careful mother would have done when it was so very important to "look nice."

Letters from the Crimea, during the Years 1854 *and* 1855. (Emily Faithful.) It has seemed good to compile, in a small tractiform book, several letters written home from the Crimea by H. B., first a private and then a corporal in the second battalion of the Rifle Brigade. Poor H. B. enlisted, it appears, against the consent of his parents, and his own letters lead one to suppose he regretted the step he took. He "was wounded at the storming of the Redan, and found in Sebastopol naked and covered with bayonet wounds;" and this compilation of his letters is published in the hope the publication may "give to his parents a few pounds to cheer them in their advancing years, when age and consequent infirmities require a little indulgence, which it was the ardent wish of the devoted son to supply." Should curiosity seek to know why this particular time should be chosen for the publication of the letters, the answer is given in the preface, where it is said "The compiler has taken the present opportunity of the work published by Mr. Kinglake (now before the public) to bring the genuine and uncorrected letters of the young soldier also into notice." It is hardly necessary to say that, putting aside altogether the charitable object of the compiler towards the writer's aged parents, the letters are of value as throwing light upon the educational state of the better sort of privates in our Army even if the comments they contain upon persons and events are entitled to but scanty notice. The following extract may tend to open the eyes of those who imagine that Federal and Russian soldiers only (now that the French are our allies) commit barbarities:—"I have often seen some of our men enter a comfortable cottage and actually rob the inmates and turn them out of their own house, and before night the pretty cottage would be in ruins. I saw a daring fellow enter a poor old woman's cottage, and, after turning every rag over the poor old girl had left, he took her workbox from under her arm, despite the poor old lady's bewailing. She looked sorrowful, indeed, when she saw the ruffian depart with her only treasure; and, more than that, in passing through the garden, he took a hive of bees, which probably had been the old lady's only pride." Upon which H. B. observes, "Oh! how I wished I was her son, that I could take revenge. I would have *taken his heart out and burnt it!*" H. B.'s indignation does him credit, but we rather think—well! *de mortuis nil nisi bonum.*

Bradshaw's Illustrated Handbook to the Tyrol. (W. J. Adams.) It is late for a journey to the Tyrol; the long vacation is nearly over; and the wanderer is returning home again. Still useful books, such as this, with its maps, illustrations, and various information with respect to routes, heights of mountains, passes, glaciers, towns, &c., will keep, and retain their usefulness. It is not superfluous, then, to commend it at the eleventh hour to notice.

BRISTOL AND NORTH SOMERSET RAILWAY.

This line of railway, which is to connect the Great Western mineral line from Frome to Radstock with Bristol and its floating harbour, has been begun under circumstances peculiarly favourable to its speedy completion. The first turf was cut on Wednesday, the 7th inst., at Clutton, amid great rejoicings; and on the following day the first rail of the tramway, to connect the line with the floating harbour at Bristol, was laid in the presence of a large and influential company. We give Illustrations of these ceremonies, also of the elegant wheelbarrow and spade used upon both occasions.



WHEELBARROW AND SPADE USED IN TURNING THE FIRST TURF OF THE BRISTOL AND NORTH SOMERSET RAILWAY.

The turning of the first turf at Clutton was performed by Mrs. Milward, wife of the Rev. Prebendary Milward, one of the most active promoters of the undertaking. The event took place in a field in the occupation of Mr. Gibbon, and belonging to the Earl of Warwick, situated a little in the rear of Clutton. Thither repaired the thousands of colliers and school children who were to be honoured with a commemorative entertainment, and a large number of spectators who came from a distance. Just at one o'clock, when the authorities were about to commence the proceedings, the rain descended and continued almost without intermission, so that almost all the business, even the dining, had to be accomplished under umbrellas. After some delay a short break in the rainfall was taken advantage of, and the proceedings commenced. Mrs. Milward took the position of honour that had been assigned to her. She was attended by the chairman of the company, Mr. Colthurst, and near them were Captain Scobell, the High Sheriff of the county, and the Mayoress of Bristol, the Rev. Prebendary Mayne, the Rev. Prebendary Milward; Messrs. Cooke and Sons and Mr. J. Rees Mogg, the solicitors to the company; Mr. Frazer, the engineer; and Mr. Bethel and Mr. Walton, the contractors. The proceedings were commenced by Mr. Bingham, the secretary, reading an address to Mrs. Milward, which treated very ably of the proceedings which had transpired in connection with the undertaking, and congratulated the Rev. Prebendary Milward on the success which had attended his persistent efforts to serve this neighbourhood. Mrs. Milward replied in a suitable address, after which the Old Hundredth Psalm was sung by the children, colliers, and visitors. The united voices of the multitude joined harmoniously, and the singing was very effective. The Rev. Prebendary Ommaney, of Chew Magna, and the Rural Dean (in the absence of the Lord Bishop of the diocese), then read a form of prayer that had been prepared for the occasion. The fine March of the Israelites, from the oratorio of "Eli," was next played by a band of musicians, under Mr. J. O. Brooke. Mrs. Milward then proceeded to turn the first sod. For this purpose she was presented by the contractors with a handsome mahogany wheelbarrow, ornamented with silver, and a silver spade, with a prettily-turned mahogany handle and silver ornamentations. By the assistance of two navvies, rendered with an address and a carefulness that might not have been anticipated, the lady discharged the duty she undertook most satisfactorily, lifting several sods with her handsome spade into her pretty barrow, which she then wheeled across the platform, emptied, and returned with her little vehicle amid the hearty plaudits of the company. Three cheers having been given for Mrs. Milward, three for the Sheriff, three for the directors, and three for Mr. Milward, the National Anthem was sung by the great gathering, and, the prayers having been concluded, the 3000 colliers were marched off to their tents, where each man was supplied with a pound of bread, a pound of beef, and a quart of beer. The school children were also bountifully regaled. The déjeûner given by the directors of the line to the visitors took place in a spacious tent put up in the field.

The first rail of the tramway connecting the North Somerset Railway with the floating harbour at Bristol was laid by the Mayoress, Mrs. Sholto Vere Hare. The ceremony took place on a piece of ground on the towing-path behind St. Raphael's Church, where a platform had been erected for the accommodation of invited guests. The shipping was also well filled with spectators, and from Mr. W. Terrell's ropewalk to the edge of the water, with the exception of a small space reserved by the police, there was one dense mass of human beings. Rows of flags from various buildings, the rigging of vessels in the floating harbour, and, in fact, every salient point, imparted animation to the scene. The company was welcomed to the spot by the cheery strains of the artillery band and the merry peals of the bells of glorious old St. Mary Redcliffe. The work allotted to the Mayoress—which consisted of the filling of a highly ornamental barrow with earth, lifted with a silver spade, and wheeling it along a plank and overturning it—was efficiently performed, and was completed amid the applause of the large assemblage which the event had brought together. A large party afterwards adjourned to Mr. Hyde's sail-loft, which had been decorated for the occasion, and where an elegant déjeûner was served, and several speeches were delivered.

The silver ornamentations on the wheelbarrow and handle of the spade presented to Mrs. Milward, and on the barrow and spade of the Mayoress of Bristol, which are exactly alike, were the work of Messrs. Mappin Brothers, of London Bridge. Upon Mrs. Milward's spade is engraved the arms of the Milward family, with the motto "Vigueur de Dessus," and underneath "Presented to Mrs. Milward, Oct. 7, 1863." Mrs. Hare's spade bears the crest of the Hare family, and underneath "Presented to Mrs. Elizabeth Hare, Mayoress of Bristol, Oct. 8, 1863." To which is to be added, "In commemoration of laying the first rail of the tramway of the Bristol and North Somerset Railway."

MUSIC.

The Royal English Opera, Covent-garden, opened for the season on Monday last, under the management, as heretofore, of Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. Harrison. This is announced as their eighth and last season. If this means that they have resolved to abandon the enterprise which they have carried on so long and with so much satisfaction to the public, this resolution will be much to be regretted; and we hope, therefore, that we may interpret the announcement in a more limited sense, as meaning only that this is the last season of their present lease of Covent Garden Theatre. When we remember the state to which our national opera had fallen at the period when Miss Pyne and Mr. Harrison began their labours, and the energetic efforts they have made to raise it to a position more worthy of a great and musical country, we think that the public owe them a debt of gratitude for what they have already accomplished, and will enable them, by support and encouragement, to accomplish still more.

Monday night's performance consisted of Mr. Vincent Wallace's new opera, "The Desert Flower." As a drama this piece is of French origin, being a version of an opera entitled "Jaguarita," produced at the Théâtre Lyrique, with music by Halévy, some seven or eight years ago. Its success, chiefly owing to the acting and singing of Mdme. Marie Cabel, was but transient, and certainly its merits are not such as to make it worthy of revival on the English stage, for the incidents are confused and improbable, and the story inspires but little interest. It is another instance of the injury done to the musical stage by the want of attention paid to the dramatic character of the pieces brought upon it. Our composers show a carelessness, a lack of judgment, in this respect which is really surprising. They accept anything in the shape of a libretto that is put into their hands; and we constantly find composers of genius and reputation throwing away really fine music upon namby-pamby and nonsense. Such things may please for a time. The public may applaud fine singing, pretty dancing, and showy spectacle; but they soon get tired of such things when they are not combined with something better; and there is not, we believe, an instance to be found of a permanently successful opera not possessed of sterling dramatic as well as musical merit.

We should only weary our readers by detailing the plot and incidents of such a piece as "The Desert Flower." The heroine, who bears this pretty sobriquet, is the queen or chieftainess of a tribe of American Indians at war with the inhabitants of a European settlement. The military commandant of the whites and this Indian Queen, happening to meet, are changed from enemies to lovers, and, after a sufficiency of adventures and perils to liberty and life incurred by each for the other's sake, are married by way of denouement. This tender "desert flower" is a regular savage—a fierce virago, familiar with blood, and accessible to feminine feelings only through the novel influence of love. She is, moreover, an impossible personage; for a chieftainess of an American tribe could not have existed among a people whose women are among the most abject specimens of female humanity. But Miss Louisa Pyne, with her versatile talent, looks and acts this truculent savage so very cleverly, and sings with such remarkable brilliancy, that all this absurdity passes off quite smoothly. As to the lover, Captain Maurice, he, personated by Mr. Harrison, is a good-looking, soldierly fellow, pleasant enough, but possessed of no quality which creates any serious interest. There is another personage—a Major Hector Pumpernickle—the buffo of the piece, whose only vocation is to make the audience laugh; and, lastly (for the dramatis personæ are fewer than usual), there is Cascan, an Indian chief, the rejected lover of the Queen and the villain of the story—a stalwart savage, with a tremendous bass voice. Both these characters are well represented—the former by Mr. Corri, the latter by Mr. Weiss.

Such being the dramatic quality of this opera, it is easy to see that its success must mainly depend upon its music. And in this respect it is entitled to much praise. Mr. Wallace's reputation is well established, and it will be sustained by the music of "The Desert Flower." We are not sure that he has ever risen above the height of his first opera, "Maritana"—a real chef-d'œuvre; but with that exception, we think, he has never written anything so uniformly good as this, his last production. It has the freshness, vigour, grace, and melody which abound in all Wallace's works; and it is written with even more than his usual correctness and purity of style. Like all our English operas, it contains many songs and ballads, introduced less with a view to dramatic appropriateness than to popularity and profit as concert and drawing-room morceaux; and in some of them this object has been successfully gained. Two songs in particular, "Why throbs this heart?" sung by Miss Louisa Pyne, and "Though born in woods," sung by Mr. Harrison, will soon be found on every piano in the kingdom.

The opera, splendidly got up and admirably performed, was received by a densely crowded audience with the warmest applause. We never heard Miss Louisa Pyne sing with greater brilliancy and beauty. Mr. Harrison was eminently successful. His voice was sweet and flexible, and his whole performance was characterised by good taste and good judgment. Mr. Corri's comic singing was lively and agreeable; and Mr. Weiss's magnificent voice and musician-like execution were heard to great advantage. The only remaining part, given to Miss Susan Pyne, is so insignificant as to be quite unworthy of that lady's talents, and, indeed, might be dispensed with altogether. The choruses and *morceaux d'ensemble* were excellently sung; and the orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Mellon, maintained its character for power and efficiency.

The crowded house had an air of brilliancy of fashion seldom seen at this season of the year. The Royal box was occupied by the members of the Royal family of Denmark now in England.

THE THEATRES.

Strand.—A new play in three acts was produced yesterday week. It is entitled "Miriam's Crime," and is written by Mr. H. T. Craven, who has treated an objectionable theme with masterly skill. The heroine is one Miriam West (Miss Kate Saville), in whose favour a will is made by the lady whom she has faithfully served, and with whose nephew, Bernard (Mr. Parselle), she is in love. But Bernard has fixed his affections elsewhere, and Miriam generously destroys the will, thinking that he will then inherit the property. But the testatrix has a brother—a scamp, who had been transported—who is next heir, and Miriam, discovering her mistake, confesses to Bernard what she had done. As Bernard, when proved to be penniless, had been discarded by his mistress, he is all the more disposed to sympathise with her distress of mind and to cherish an affection for her. Hope at last dawns on the disconsolate couple, for there is reason to believe that a prior will exists, leaving the property to the nephew. Miriam takes active measures, and, finding a key, opens the deed-box that contains the will, which she secures, and thus places her lover in a condition of independence. There are some powerful situations and effective acting in this drama. Miss Kate Saville shows much feeling and many artistic resources in her delineation, and to her efforts the success of the piece is fairly attributable. It is not needful for us to point out the radical fault of such a plot: it is too obvious. The extent, however, to which modern audiences are indifferent to the morality of a plot, provided the dialogue be neatly written and the characters respectably sustained by popular favourites, might reasonably provoke a public censor to a severe condemnation, if the public were really amenable, which it is not, to rebuke. We must, we suppose, await a further development of the popular intelligence.

Notices of "Manfred," brought out at Drury-lane last Saturday, and of "Leah," acted at the New Adelphi, will be found at page 384.

The National Shakspeare Committee have resolved that, on the first Monday of next month, they will take into consideration a proposal for calling a public meeting in London of persons interested in the Shakspeare tercentenary movement.

A subscription of £2300 has just been collected in the Mauritius for the purpose of erecting a statue in bronze to the memory of Sir William Stevenson, K.C.B., the late Governor. The Civil service of the colony contributed £700, the planters and general public the remaining £1600. The model from which the bronze figure will be cast is in course of construction at Rome. It is to be erected at Port Louis, the capital of the island.

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NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

2nd Dragoon Guards: Quartermaster-Sergeant S. Dean to be Quartermaster. 5th: Staff Serjt. J. C. Owens to be Surg-on. 7th: Cornet R. A. Smyth to be Lieutenant: Ensign T. H. M. Brown to be Cornet.

7th Hussars: Lieut. H. A. Bushman to be Adjutant.

16th Lancers: Capt. R. Wigham to be Captain.

Royal Artillery: Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. T. Elwyn to be Colonel; Capt. and Brevet Major G. Shaw to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. T. C. Malony to be Captain; Lieut. J. M. Burn to be Second Captain; Cadets R. L. Price, H. A. Denny, and F. F. Ditmas to be Lieutenants.

Military Train: Capt. J. H. Buller to be Major; Lieut. T. Witchell to be Captain; Ensign G. Fenwick to be Lieutenant; C. H. S. Kennedy to be Ensign.

4th Foot: Lieut. A. C. Twentyman to be Captain; Cadet F. R. Carleton to be Ensign. 5th: Capt. J. J. Mathew to be Captain; Ensign M. F. Thrupp to be Lieutenant; E. S. Bruce to be Ensign. 8th: Capt. and Brevet-Major G. E. Barnes to be Major; Lieut. A. Moynihan to be Captain; Ensign H. W. M. Baskerville to be Lieutenant; Ensign M. C. M. Dixon to be Captain; Ensign R. G. Moffat to be Lieutenant; Cadet A. A. L. F. Lewert to be Ensign. 9th: Ensign H. W. M. Baskerville to be Lieutenant; Cadet A. L. F. Lewert to be Ensign. 10th: Lieut. C. J. Barnett to be Captain; Ensigns J. S. Brougham and J. C. Little to be Lieutenants; Cadets C. Horrocks and J. J. Kennedy and R. G. Green to be Ensigns. 16th: A. W. M. Bury to be Ensign. 23rd: Cadet G. C. E. Bowler to be Ensign. 27th: Ensign R. Hamilton to be Lieutenant; Ensign J. W. Green to be Captain; Ensign J. Cooke to be Lieutenant; R. Gumbleton to be Ensign. 29th: Lieut. J. W. Green to be Captain; Ensign C. S. Pinwill to be Ensign. 32nd: W. A. Small to be Ensign. 38th: Lieut. G. W. F. Snell to be Captain; Ensign B. P. Bromhead to be Lieutenant; Cadet J. W. Smith to be Ensign. 39th: Cadet C. J. Myers to be Ensign. 53rd: Cadet M. D. Messiter to be Ensign. 59th: Cadet Frampton to be Instructor of Musketry. 67th: Lieut. E. Coxon to be Captain; Ensign H. W. Pollard to be Lieutenant; Cadet F. J. Tidy to be Ensign. 69th: Capt. and Brevet Major G. H. Mosnier to be Major; Lieut. C. W. Hill to be Captain: Ensign R. L. Thorpe to be Lieutenant; Ensign W. Newman to be Ensign. 75th: Lieut. J. T. H. Butt to be Captain; Ensign G. F. Chambers to be Lieutenant; J. G. Lecky to be Ensign. 76th: Capt. A. S. Hinds to be Captain; Ensign J. Talbot to be Lieutenant; Cadet T. W. Best to be Ensign. 83rd: Ensign J. O. Gage to be Lieutenant; Ensign C. Horrocks to be Ensign. 85th: Lieut. E. M. Bloulon to be Captain; Ensign L. L. A. Cooper to be Lieutenant; G. H. P. Jervis to be Ensign. 91st: Ensign F. S. R. Voyle to be Lieutenant; G. H. P. Jervis to be Ensigns. 95th: Staff Assist.-Surg. J. Watt, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon. 100th: Lieut. H. W. Lawrell to be Captain; Ensign W. Ritchie to be Lieutenant; Cadets F. S. R. Voyle and J. M. Elliot to be Ensigns.

2nd West India Regiment: Lieut. A. Eyre and R. E. D. Nees to be Lieutenants; T. W. Burt to be Ensign. 3rd: Capt. W. Banks to be Captain. 5th: Capt. J. M. Toppin to be Captain.

DEPOT BATTALION.—Surg.-Major J. T. O. Johnston, M.D., to have the honorary rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.

STAFF.—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. R. Carey, C.B., to be Deputy Adjutant-General to the troops serving in New Zealand.

UNATTACHED.—Lieut. I. F. Kennedy to be Captain.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Surgs. W. K. Chalmers, M.D., and W. J. Fyffe, M.D., to be Staff Surgeons: J. W. Hafher and A. A. Stewart, M.D., to be Staff Assistant Surgeons.

BREVET.—Col. C. B. Symons to have the honorary rank of Major-General; Lieut.-Col. G. W. P. Bingham, C.B., to be Colonel; Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. Heatley to have the honorary rank of Colonel; Major W. Bayly to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel: Paymaster J. Sargent and Quartermaster O. Vialls to have the honorary rank of Captains.

Another important addition to the Royal Navy was made on Wednesday at the Admiralty Yard, Isle of Dogs, by the launch of the iron-clad screw ram-vessel, Valiant, of 34 guns and 800-horse power.

Rear-Admiral Barnard died on Monday week at Hipswell Lodge, Richmond, Yorkshire, in his eighty-first year; General William Lindsay Darling died on Thursday week at Strote House, near Cnepstow, at an advanced age; and General Douglas Johnstone, late Colonel of the 33rd Regiment (the Duke of Wellington's), died recently in Dublin, aged fifty-five.

Lieut.-Colonel Crawley has arrived in London, and has reported himself at the Horse Guards. The whole of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men ordered home have arrived in England. The trial will take place as early as possible. No less than sixty soldiers and thirteen officers, who are to be witnesses in the court-martial, arrived in the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-ship Ceylon.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The battalion and battery prize-shooting of the 1st Middlesex Artillery Volunteers took place on Monday week, at the Laboratory-range, Plumstead, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Creed, who was present. The competitors mustered in large force. The first competition was by the effective members of the corps for a rifle presented by Captain Prosser. Corporal Schoberl was the winner. A silver cup, value £5 5s., also presented by Captain Prosser, and shot for by members of No. 1 Battery, was also won by Corporal Schoberl. The members of the 3rd and 4th competed for a rifle presented by Captain Ratley, which was won by Corporal Grove. Captain Nind's prize-cup, value 20 guineas, for battery No. 5, was won by Gunner Gibson. The members afterwards adjourned to the gun-battery, where the shooting was excellent. The first meeting of the members of the School of Arms for instruction, under Corporal-Major Wharte, of the Life Guards, took place on Wednesday week, Colonel Creed being present. The instruction will continue weekly, and will include fencing, sword exercise, and boxing. The quarterly inspection of this corps by Lieutenant-Colonel H. Creed took place on Saturday evening, at the head-quarters, Leicester-square.

The fourth annual meeting of the 2nd (South) Middlesex took place last week, at Caterham ranges, and extended over three days. In the first competition the challenge gold medal of the regiment and £10 added by W. Sich, Esq., were won by Private Stackpoole; second prize, £5, Sergeant Instructor Milner; third prize, £3, Private Crabbe. In the next competition the first prize, the marksman's challenge cup and £10, won by Private F. J. Clarke; second prize, £5, by Sergeant Burman; third prize, £3, by Corporal Jermyn. In No. 3 competition the first prize, the shooting-committee's prize (a purse of sovereigns), was won by Private Harral; second prize, £3, by Private Henry Radcliffe; third prize, £2, by Lieutenant Hawker. Some extra prizes were shot for.

The official inspection of the 1st Tower Hamlets Artillery took place at Blackwall on Saturday last, the inspecting officer being Lieutenant-Colonel Hammond, Royal Artillery. The ranks were inspected, and the men put through manual exercise by Captain Marsh, after which they were marched upon their guns (two 32-pounders), and worked them very creditably: at the close of the gun-drill the line was re-formed and addressed by the inspecting officer, who complimented them upon their soldier-like appearance and the clean state of their arms. He was much pleased at what he had seen.

The London Dock Company have just had erected on a piece of vacant ground at Shadwell, at a cost of about £600, a commodious structure for the especial use, for purposes of drill during the winter months, of the men in their service who have become volunteers.

The members of the Stoke Newington and Kingsland volunteer rifle corps contested, at the Park range, Tottenham, on Friday week, for the possession of a handsome silver challenge vase, presented by the then Captain commandant (now Major) Heales. It was won by Sergeant Cusworth.

Several companies of the London corps have contested for prizes during the past week.

The 1st Surrey Volunteers assembled at the Crystal Palace on Saturday, when twenty-eight prizes, of the aggregate value of £350, were presented to the successful competitors by Lady Pollock, whose husband, Sir George Pollock, is honorary Colonel of the regiment. There was a large company, including many ladies, present to witness the ceremonial.——The annual competition for prizes by the members of the 5th Surrey (Reigate) took place on Monday. The first match was for three prizes of £6, £3, and £1, given by Captain Lord Monson, which were won by Private Worsell, Quarter-master-Sergeant Larmer, and Lance-Corporal Bowring respectively. Amongst the other matches was the ladies' challenge-cup, value £20, given by the single ladies of Reigate, with £2 added by Ensign King. It was won last year by Private Worsell, and he again carries it off. Should he win it a third year it will become his property. The married ladies' challenge-cup, value £25, with a prize of £3 by Ensign King, was next shot for. It was won by Ensign King. He gave the money prize to the next best shot, Private Wilkinson. The consolation prizes were won by Sergeant Crabtree and Privates Overton and Paine. At the close of the shooting the prizes were distributed by Lord Monson.

The competition for the annual prizes by the members of the 19th Kent (City of Rochester) took place yesterday week at the Government rifle-range near Gravesend. The first prize was the challenge-cup, presented in 1861 by the officers, to be shot for annually by effective members of the corps, the successful competitor to receive, in addition, a silver cup. It was taken by Colour-Sergeant Fletcher. The second was a silver cup presented by the Mayor of Rochester, and this was also won by Sergeant Fletcher. The Corporation plate, £5, was carried off by Private Hewitt. A silver cup, given by Mr. Manclark, was taken by Sergeant Wyles. The volunteer plate was won by Private Hewitt. The garrison plate, open to all officers and men of the regulars and volunteers at Chatham Garrison, Rochester, and Gravesend, was won by Private Penn, of the 19th Kent. The consolation prize was won by Sergeant Usherwood.

A competition between ten members of the 3rd and ten of the 21st Essex took place at the rifle-range of the former last Saturday. The scores were:—3rd Essex, total marks, 219; 21st Essex, total marks, 172.

An inspection of the 1st Herts Light Horse Volunteers took place at Bishop Stortford on Saturday last. At the conclusion of the drill, the Acting Inspector-General of Volunteer Cavalry said:—"Captain Fairman and members of the 1st Herts,—I have very great pleasure in meeting you this day, particularly when I find your troop has attained to such a state of efficiency. It is very fortunate that they should possess a Captain and other officers so zealous in the discharge of their duties. You may congratulate yourselves on having so good an example shown you. I consider the 1st Herts Light Horse to be one of the best-equipped troops in the kingdom.

The Carmarthenshire volunteers were reviewed on Tuesday week by Lieutenant-Colonel Dick, the Government inspector, at Dynevor Park, the residence of Lord Dynevor, near Llandilo. The evolutions having been performed, the inspector addressed the men, stating that some of the movements were well executed, but others were not so. He recommended a little more company drill.

On Thursday week, at the distribution of prizes to the Portsmouth Rifles, the corps being drawn up in three sides of a square, the Major-Commandant called upon Private W. G. Chambers (the Mayor of Portsmouth) to distribute the prizes. Obedient to the word of command, his Worship stepped from the ranks, and, having retired for a few minutes, re-appeared in his municipal robes and gold chain of office, and presented the prizes to his successful comrades amidst loud cheers.

The annual rifle prize competition in connection with the 7th Somerset (Keynsham) took place, on Monday week, at the Buslington range. Two long Enfield rifles and a handsome telescope were offered as prizes by Mr. T. Warner, and two pieces of plate, of the value of £5 and £3 respectively, by Mr. J. J. Clayfield-Ireland. The rifles were won by Private Cartwright and Corporal Page, and the telescope by Sergeant Bush. The plate prizes were won by Sergeant Murdock and Private Capel. There were also some contests for minor prizes, in which Sergeant Browning, Lieutenant Bergne, &c., were the successful competitors.

On Monday the different companies (save the 7th Yealmpton Mounted Rifles) comprising the 4th battalion of the Devon Rifle Volunteers had their annual shooting-match for a challenge cup, valued at fifteen guineas, the gift of Lieutenant-Colonel Bastard, and for other prizes. The cup, before it becomes the sole property of any particular corps, has to be won thrice. It was first offered in 1861, when it was won by the Ashburton corps. Last year it was won by the Totnes corps. It was this year competed for, as before, by sections of eight men from each company. The Ashburton company kept the lead throughout and won by nine points. Other prizes were competed for. The shooting, on the whole, was good.

A challenge rifle-match between the St. Columb (Cornwall) corps and the Stonehouse (Devon) corps came off at the St. Columb range on Tuesday week. There were ten companies on each side. At a match held in November the Devon representatives won by 16 points, but this year they have been placed in a minority of 67. Score:—St. Columb, 280; Stonehouse, 223.

The Tenbury volunteers had their shooting for the Beauchamp cup, and a second silver cup given by Lieutenant Barber, on Monday and Tuesday, last week. The Beauchamp cup (given by the late Earl Beauchamp) was won by Corporal Beezer. Lieutenant Barber's cup was won by Private Pope. A prize of £4, given by Lord Northwick for members of the corps resident in the parish of Burford, was won by Private James Weaver. This finishes the shooting of the Tenbury corps for the present season, and the result has been to show a decided improvement in the skill of the various members of the corps.——The Tenbury and Kidderminster corps had a friendly match, which was won by the Tenbury men, who scored 324, the Kidderminsters scoring 308.——An interesting contest between the officers of the 1st Worcestershire battalion of rifle volunteers and the Birmingham battalion came off at Stourport on Tuesday. The number of officers selected from each battalion was ten. The shooting was good on both sides, but the Worcestershire officers were victorious, having scored a total of 483, while their antagonists scored only 458.——On the previous day the annual match between the officers of the two Worcestershire battalions (ten of each) for the county challenge shield took place at Hartlebury. By the conditions, the battalion making the highest aggregate score wins the shield, and the officer of the winning battalion making the highest individual score becomes the possessor of it for twelve months. Last year the 1st battalion made 439 marks, against 301 marks made by the 2nd battalion, and Lieutenant Hancock's (1st battalion) became the holder. This year the 1st battalion were again the winners, scoring 462 against 418. Captain Trobridge, of the 1st battalion, made the highest score (58), and therefore holds the shield for the next year. On the same day a sweepstakes, at 200 and 500 yards, open to all Worcestershire volunteers, came off, when the prizes were awarded as under:—First, Lieutenant Purchas; second, Sergeant Wye; third, Corporal Deval.——The fourteenth company Worcester rifles had their annual competition for prizes at the Worcester butts on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. After three ties, Private Brown won the Beauchamp cup and Sergeant Gubb the second prize. The prizes given by Captain Parker were won—the first by Private E. P. Evans, and the second by Private Busby. Colour-Sergeant Birley won the tankard, and Private W. H Wood the cup given by Ensign Jones.

On Monday week the annual contest of the 4th Shropshire for the challenge cup, also for a silver cup, the gift of A. F. Sparkes, Esq., and £5 in money, offered by W. Jones, Esq., Mayor, took place on the Bridgnorth range. The challenge cup, with £3 added, was won by Colour-Sergeant Jay, and the silver cup by Corporal J. W. M'Michael; the remaining money prizes being gained by Private A. Cooper, Private Childe, Corporal J. W. M'Michael, Private Brown, and Private Grant.——The prizes that were shot for last week by the Wem volunteers were presented by Captain Barker on Monday to the successful competitors at the townhall.

A novel feature in the volunteer movement came off on Wednesday last at Buxton. Captain Hall, of the 6th Manchester, challenged Captain Hallewell, of the 3rd Derbyshire (Chesterfield company) to a competitive drill, before an umpire to be chosen by consent. Captain Costin, of the Liverpool Rifle Brigade, was selected, and, both having gone through the drill, the umpire gave his decision in favour of the Chesterfield company, who he considered evinced greater steadiness and accuracy in drill, and showed greater rapidity in correcting any error into which they might have fallen.

The annual review of the Manchester and other Lancashire volunteer corps was held at Heaton Park, the seat of the Earl of Wilton, on Saturday. Since the commencement of the volunteer movement few reviews on so extended a scale, and in which the evolutions were of so intricate a nature, have passed off more successfully. Colonel M'Murdo was entertained at a banquet in the evening.

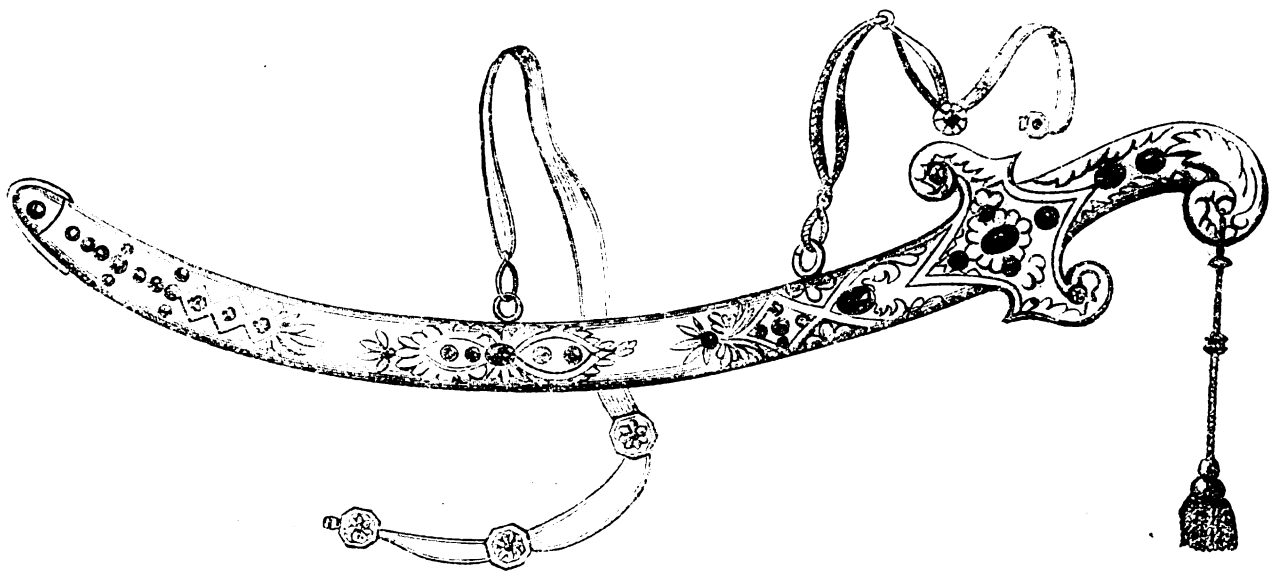
The 10th and 11th Warwickshire Rifle Volunteers held their sixth prize-shooting meeting at Leamington on Thursday week, the shooting being the final practice of the usual series of ranges up to 600 yards. The ladies' challenge cup, value £30, with £10 added, the gift of the ladies of Leamington, for the greatest number of hits taken in both classes together, was won by Colour-Sergeant Walker. The Ebbage challenge cup, value £15, with £5 added, for the greatest score in the second class, was taken by Quarter-master-Sergeant Squires. The officers' prize of £5 was won by Private William Brown. The Captains' challenge cup, with £2 added, was secured by Sergeant Cutting; and a silver cup, value £18, for class-firing and judging-distance drill, went to Sergeant W. Ballard. A number of drill prizes were also given.——The Birmingham rifle battalion was inspected in Calthorpe Park on Saturday last, by Colonel Dick. At the conclusion of the movements Colonel Dick addressed the battalion and said he could only express to them his unqualified approbation of the different manœuvres they had that day executed—their marching past, their advancing in line, their manual and platoon exercise, the officers' sword exercise, and the bayonet exercise.

The annual inspection of the 1st North Riding Artillery took place at Rodcar, on Monday week, by Major Hicks, R.A. At the conclusion of the drill the gallant officer addressed the men in highly complimentary terms.——The members of the 4th West York Administrative Battalion, which embraces Rotherham, Barnsley, Doncaster, Pontefract, and Elscar companies, met at Doncaster (the head-quarters) to compete for prizes offered by the Corporation of Doncaster and Lieutenant-Colonel Stanhope, the Commandant, for the champion badge and other prizes, on Thursday week. The Corporation prize of ten guineas was won by Corporal Houlden; a prize of £7 10s., for recruits who had joined since Jan. 1 of the present year was won by Private Stephenson.——At Gainsborough, on Wednesday week, the £10 prizes offered by Captain Bacon and Major Hutton, and the other money prizes offered by Mr. W. Hutton and Mr. W. B. Heaton, were shot for by first and second class members. The following was the result of the shooting:—First prize, Private Hawksworth; second, Private Patrick; third, Private Teft; fourth, Private Parr; fifth, Private Spalding; sixth Corporal Barton; seventh, Private Selby; and, eighth, Private Calvert.

On Friday week there was a carbine competition among the men of the 1st Northumberland Volunteer Artillery, which took place at the rifle-range, North Shields. The competition was for a silver cup presented by Mr. John Straker, J.P., one of the Deputy-Lieutenants of the county. The cup was won by Gunner C. Bland. In the heavy-gun contest at Tynemouth Castle, with a 68-pounder and 32-pounder, an Enfield rifle, presented by Lieutenant-Colonel A. Potter, was won by No. 1 subdivision of this corps (Wallsend).——The prize-shooting of the Sunderland Volunteer Rifle Corps, which commenced on the beach at Hendon on Wednesday week, concluded on Friday. The corps' prizes of £5, £4, and £3 were won—the first by Ensign Lang. Privates Pickering and Brewis tied with 70 each for the second and third. The challenge cup and £5, given by Lord A. V. Tempest, was won by Private Pickering. The challenge cup and £5, given by Mr. R. L. Pemberton, was won by Ensign Lang. The first marksmen's prize, a cup, was won by Private Pickering. The first corporation prize was won by Lieutenant Dixon.

SWORD OF HONOUR IN KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

A sword of honour from the Maharajah of Indore has recently been placed in the loan-room at the South Kensington Museum for exhibition. This sword, which is profusely ornamented with precious stones—diamonds, rubies, and emeralds—was presented to the youthful son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Hungerford, C.B., of the Bengal Artillery, in memory of the important services rendered by the latter during the mutiny of 1857, when in command of Mhow. Colonel Hungerford by his gallantry and firmness prevented Mhow from becoming a scene of those massacres which took place at other stations during that period, having, with a very small force, withstood the immense masses of the rebel troops which threatened to overwhelm the province. The Maharajah wished to confer a pension on Colonel Hungerford; but, the regulations of the British service forbidding this, his Highness ordered the sword in question to be manufactured, for the purpose of presenting it to the gallant Colonel, who, however, died before it was completed. Colonel Hungerford died at Port Philip, whither he had gone on sick leave, consequent on his exertions during the mutiny. Such, however, is the lasting gratitude felt by his Highness Holkar that at this late period he has presented the sword to Colonel Hungerford's son, in gratitude for his father's distinguished services. The widow of the late Colonel Hungerford is the sister of the two gallant Willoughbys, one of whom blew up the magazine at Delhi, where he was Commissary of Ordnance, and perished form his wounds; and the other died in England from the effects of wounds and illness incurred in India.



SWORD IN KENSINGTON MUSEUM PRESENTED TO THE SON OF COLONEL HUNGERFORD.

BALLOON SURVEY OF LONDON.

Mr. Glaisher, in his sixteenth balloon ascent, which took place on Friday, Oct. 9, passed over London, and as the atmosphere was unusually clear, the balloon was witnessed in its passage by a great many persons in London. On this occasion, besides Mr. Coxwell and Mr. Glaisher, there were in the car the Hon. Robert J. Walker, M.A., Counseller-at-Law in the Supreme Court of the United States, and late Secretary of the Treasury, Governor of Kansas, &c.; Pliny Miles, Esq., of the United States; Count Franz Schaffgotsch of Berlin; and — Rowe, Esq.

While on the voyage, and about the time of passing over London Bridge, the aerial voyagers, at a height of 7000 ft., drank the healths of their respective Sovereigns—the Queen, the Emperor of Austria, and the President of the United States, and a toast given by Mr. Walker, "May England and America always be at peace."

At the height of 7000 ft., as we have said, the balloon passed over London Bridge.

"The scene around (says Mr. Glaisher) was probably one that cannot be equalled in the world with one glance—the homes of 3,000,000 of people were seen, and so distinctly that every large building at every part was easily distinguished; while those almost under us—viz., the Bank and Newgate, the docks and surrounding buildings, &c., in such detail that their inner courts were visible, so that their ground plans could have been drawn. Cannon-street, leading to St. Paul's, was easily traced; it was difficult to believe at first that that small building was St. Paul's. Looking onwards, Oxford-street was visible; the parks, the Houses of Parliament, and Millbank Prison, with its radiating lines from the centre, at once attracted notice. In fact, the whole of London was visible, and some parts of it very clearly so. Then all around there were lines of detached villas, imbedded as it were in abundance of shrubs; and beyond, the country, like a garden, with its fields so well marked, becoming smaller and smaller as the eye wandered further and further away.

"Again, looking down, there was the Thames, without the slightest mist, with all its winding course throughout its whole length, with innumerable ships, apparently very long and narrow, and steam-boats like moving toys. Gravesend was visible, as were the mouth of the Thames and the coast leading on to Norfolk. The southern boundary of the mouth of the Thames was not quite so clear, but the sea beyond was seen for many miles; and when higher up I looked for the coast of France, but I could not see it. On withdrawing the eye it was arrested by the garden-like appearance of the county of Kent, till again London claimed yet more general attention. Smoke, thin and blue, was curling above it and slowly moving away in beautiful curves, from all but that part south of the Thames. Here the smoke was less blue and became apparently more dense, till the cause was evident, it being mixed with mist rising from the ground, the southern limits of which were bounded by an even line, doubtless indicating the meeting of the subsoils of gravel and clay.

"The whole of the scene was surmounted by a canopy of blue, the sky being quite clear and free from cloud everywhere except near the horizon, where a circular band of cumuli and strata clouds, extending all round, formed a fitting boundary for such a scene. The sun was seen setting, but was not itself visible, except a small part seen through a break in a dark stratus cloud, and looked like an eye overseeing all. The sunset, as seen from the earth, is described as fine, the air being clear and shadows sharply defined; but as we rose the golden hues decreased in intensity, and at this time ejaculations escaped from all the occupants of the car. Both Mr. Walker and Mr. Miles have seen the sunsets of the Far West, and they expressed themselves as never having seen anything so rich and picturesque. The richness of these colours decreased in intensity both right and left of the place of the sun; but their effects extended to fully one fourth part of the circle, where rose-colour clouds limited the scene. The remainder of the circle was completed partly by pure white cumulus of very rounded and symmetrical forms. I have seen London from above by night, and I have seen it by day when four miles high, but nothing could exceed the view on this occasion at the height of one mile, varying to one mile and three-quarters, with a clear atmosphere. The roar of London, even at the greatest height, was one unceasing rich and deep sound, and added interest to the general circumstances in which we were placed."

Mr. Glaisher notices that he has received communications from gentlemen who saw the balloon from Hyde Park, Oxford-street, and Deptford, stating that the balloon was in their respective zeniths, a proof, he thinks, of the little reliance to be placed on estimated observations, particularly those made near the zenith. His notes upon his views were hastily made, his attention having been required to his instruments; but Mr. Miles, he says, took notes, and he hopes the public may have the benefit of them.

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INAUGURATION OF THE MEMORIAL STATUE TO THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT AT GUERNSEY.

UNVEILING THE PRINCE CONSORT MEMORIAL STATUE AT GUERNSEY.

ON Thursday week the statue erected by the inhabitants of Guernsey in honour of his late Royal Highness the Prince Consort was uncovered with great ceremony.

The town, the harbour, and the roadstead put on their holiday attire. Nearly all the shops were kept closed, flags were hung across the streets, and on the public buildings, Castle Cornet, and Fort George; and all the vessels in the port were profusely dressed with bunting, while the piers, especially Albert Pier—(the site of the statue and of the intended ceremony)—were fluttering with the flags of all nations. The statue, which necessarily formed the principal feature in the scene, is situated close to the town church, between the old harbour and the wet dock. It stands nine feet high, and represents the Prince Consort dressed in the full robes of the Order of the Bath. This beautiful statue is from the cast of that made by Mr. Durham for the English nation, and is the only one of the kind from the original in her Majesty's dominions—an honour which the inhabitants prize exceedingly. It is an electro casting by Messrs. Elkington of pure copper, which, among its many advantages over bronze-casting, has that of giving the work precisely as it leaves the artist's hand, and requiring no filing or chasing. The statue is fixed upon a pedestal of granite, with a plinth of three or four feet.

On the south side of the statue was erected a substantial gallery of several stages, which accommodated about five hundred ladies and gentlemen, who obtained admission by the purchase of tickets. In front of the statue, and at about thirty feet from it, a platform, covered with green carpeting, was erected for the personages who were to take the chief part in the inauguration, a small dais being raised on one portion of it, on which were placed seats for the Lieutenant-Governor and the Bailiff. Behind this platform was fenced off a large space for the accommodation of the subscribers to the statue fund; and the remainder of the pier was appropriated to the troops and the various bodies who were to assist in the ceremony.

The orders, clubs, and Sunday schools which were to take part in the procession assembled at the Militia Arsenal at half-past ten o'clock, arriving in procession from their several places of rendezvous. Four regiments of Guernsey Light Infantry Militia lined the streets leading to the harbour, the procession passing between the lines and proceeding from the Arsenal along Candie-road, Doyle-road, Grange-road, St. James's-street, Smith-street, High-street, and Quay-street to the Albert Pier. One company of the rifles of the 1st Regiment of Militia, with the band, met at the Assembly Rooms at ten o'clock to act as a guard of honour and escort to the Freemasons to the Arsenal, where the other company was mustered, and the two subsequently acted as advance and rear guard to the procession, which was accompanied by the bands of the 1st Regiment and of the Militia Artillery; and, finally, on the arrival of the procession, the two companies took the position assigned them near the statue.

The procession had a very pleasing appearance. The school children, about two thousand in number, were accompanied by their teachers, male and female, and carried flags, some of which denoted the schools or parishes to which they belonged, while others bore appropriate mottoes and devices. The Freemasons, Oddfellows, and Foresters, who amounted to several hundreds (their strength having been augmented by a considerable number of brethren from Jersey), formed an imposing feature in the pageant by their banners, emblems, paraphernalia, and splendid dresses.

The members of the States of the island, consisting of the Bailiff and Jurats of the Royal Court, the Queen's Procureur, Comptroller, Greffier, and Sheriff, the Rectors, and the Constables and Douzeniers of the several parishes and cantons, numbering altogether about two hundred, accompanied by the Queen's Sergeant and Deputy-Sergeant, and Deputy-Sheriff, proceeded from the Courthouse shortly after eleven o'clock, escorted by the rifle companies of the 2nd Regiment of Militia, and on arriving at the Albert Pier placed themselves on each side of the platform.

At twelve o'clock the Lieutenant-Governor, Major-General Sir Marcus J. Slade, Bart., accompanied by his staff, arrived on the ground, where he was received by the special committee, by whom he was conducted to the platform, when the troops presented arms and the bands played the National Anthem.

There were also on the platform Peter Stafford Carey, Esq., Bailiff, and the Jurats of the Royal Court, the Clergy, the Queen's Procureur and Comptroller, Colonel White, Adjutant-General R.G.M., Captain Bell (Government Secretary), Colonel Priaulx, Q.A.D.C., Colonel Broun, Captain Saumarez Brock, C.B., R.N., and Captain Priaulx, Aides-de-Camp; Colonel Ogle, commanding R.E.; Colonel Paynter, C.B., commanding R.A.; Major Nelson, Fort Major; Mr. Clucas, Judge of Alderney; Captain Philip De Saumarez, R.N.; Mr. Thompson, Barrackmaster; and Joseph Durham, Esq., the author of the statue, together with the members of the two special committees. Lady Slade and daughters and Mrs. Stafford Carey and daughters were on the platform.

After a short delay having been allowed for the whole of the troops to close up and form on the positions appointed for them—two companies of her Majesty's 61st Regiment being posted on the southern side of the statue and platform, and the Militia Artillery, with four fieldpieces on the emplacement on the Castle Pier—Commissary-General Tupper Carey briefly addressed the Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey, Major-General Sir M. J. Slade, Bart. His Excellency then directed the statue to be uncovered, and four seamen hereupon withdrew the linen covering from the statue, amid the cheering of the multitude, a salute being at the same time fired from the guns of Castle Cornet. The Lieutenant-Governor presented the memorial to the chief magistrate (or bailiff), P. S. Carey, Esq., in keeping for the people of the island. A Royal salute was fired by the guns of the Guernsey Militia Artillery, and, the whole assemblage having given hearty cheers for the Lieutenant-Governor and Bailiff, the ceremony of the inauguration was completed.

Lady Slade subsequently presented, in front of the platform, to the officers, non commissioned officers, and privates of the militia (about thirty in number) the prizes they had gained for rifle-shooting during the year.

MISSION-HOUSE AND SOLDIERS' HOME AT ALDERSHOTT.

SOLDIERS' HOME AT ALDERSHOTT.

THIS building, of which we this week give an Illustration, is situated in an elevated part of the town of Aldershott, at a short distance from the High-street. The

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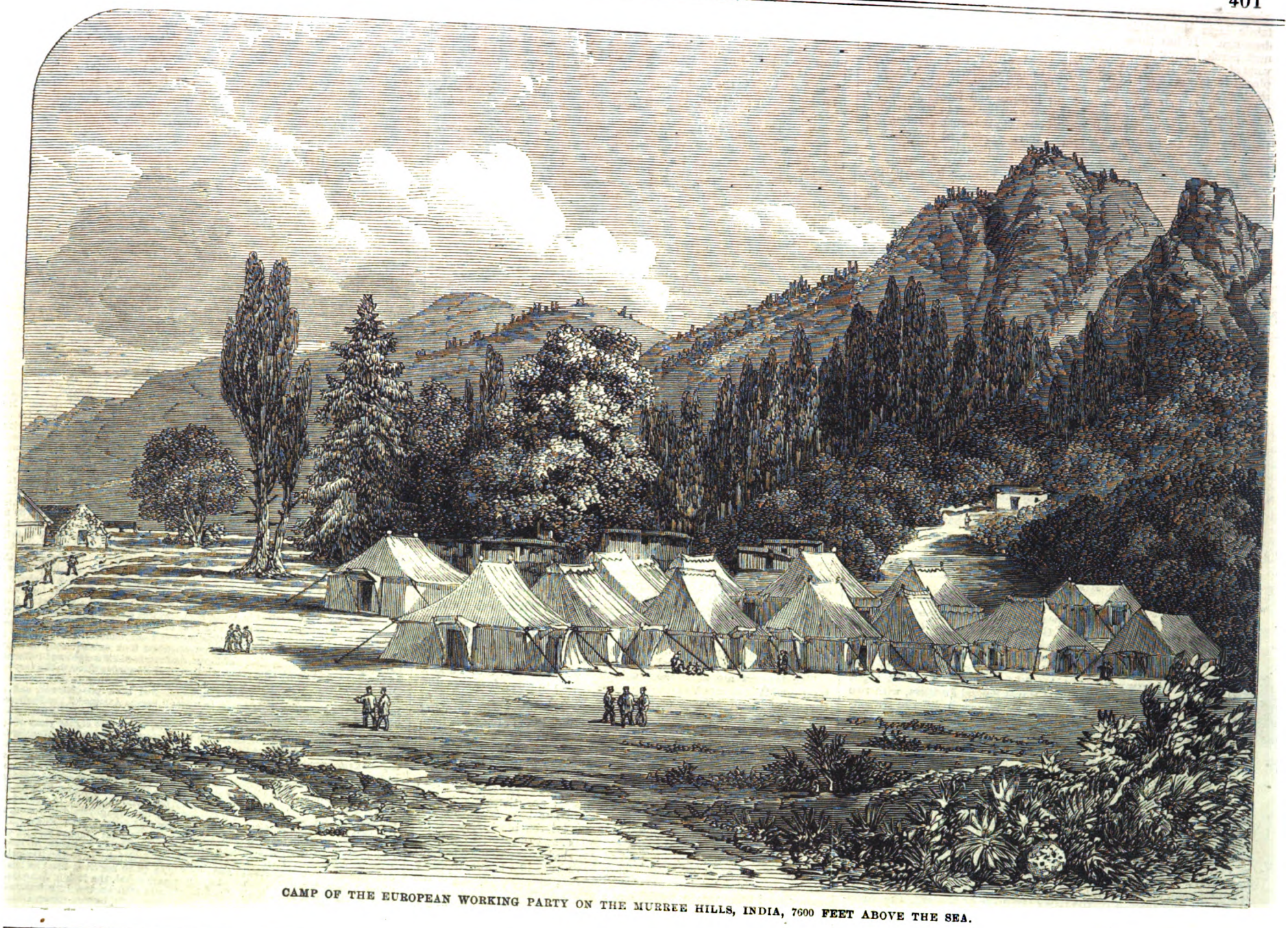

CAMP OF THE EUROPEAN WORKING PARTY ON THE MURREE HILLS, INDIA, 7600 FEET ABOVE THE SEA.

ROAD-MAKING ON THE MURREE HILLS BY THE EUROPEAN PARTY.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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fabric is in the Gothic style, built of Kentish rag, with stone dressings. It has three gables in the front, and is entered by a neat porch, having three steps; each gable has a light ornamental vane at the top; and the roof is covered with red and black tiles, placed in broad bands horizontally. In the centre, at the back of the house, is a spacious hall, capable of containing eight hundred people. This hall is to be used for lectures and meetings, where addresses will be delivered, not only to the soldier but to the civilian. The roof of this hall is of timber, with open timber-work dividing the bays. It is well lighted by a large centre window at the end and good side lights on each side. The house itself contains a library and reading-room, coffee and smoking rooms; also dwelling chambers for a resident missionary and his wife, with other chambers for the parties having the care of the house. For the purpose of drawing off the attendance of the soldier and townspeople from the public-house, the only place at present where amusement is sought, the library will be furnished with draught and chess boards, materials for drawing, writing, &c., and other articles for good and healthy recreation. The ground has been kindly presented by Mr. Egger, a resident of the town of Aldershott, and who, in conjunction with his partner, was the architect. Mrs. L. Daniell is the benefactress through whose agency the work has been carried out. The building has been erected by the liberal donations of many, and has already cost more than three thousand pounds. We believe one thousand more is required to meet the various demands. It is impossible to estimate the value of such an institution to the town, to the soldier in camp as well as out of it. We should mention that the soldier and the civilian will have the advantage of a bar, where he can take a chop or steak and have it cooked, and will be enabled to procure tea or coffee at a reasonable rate. Thus not only mental but bodily wants are to be provided for.

The opening service of the Mission Hall took place on Saturday evening last, when a meeting for prayer was held in the new and handsome edifice in Bank-street. On Sunday, at three o'clock, there was a special service, which was largely attended, when a suitable opening address was delivered by the Rev. W. Pennefather, of Barnet. Special services have taken place during the present week, in which the Earl of Cavan, Lord H. Cholmondeley, Lord Radstock, the Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P., Colonel Travers, Captain Trotter, Captain Fishbourne, the Rev. Dr. Rule, Mr. Robert Baxter, and Mr. Richard Weaver have taken part.

THE EUROPEAN WORKING PARTY ON THE MURREE HILLS, INDIA.

(From a Correspondent.)

The proposal of employing European soldiers in working on the hill roads originated, we believe, with General Sir Sydney Cotton, who lately commanded the Peshawur division, and received the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjaub, the Commander-in-Chief, and the Governor-General. Accordingly, early in May of this year, a full company of one hundred men of the 51st Light Infantry, and another from the 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers, with two officers to each company and one assistant-surgeon for the detachment, were sent up to the Murree Hills from Rawul Pindee, the nearest station on the plains having a European garrison. The officer commanding was instructed to consider himself, for purposes of work, under the direction of the superintending engineer of the division, who would issue orders regarding the nature of the work to be done, and the localities where it was to be carried on. The detachment encamped for work at Burean Gully, a piece of table-land nine miles distant from Murree, on the Abbotabad road, which it was designed to improve. This road is about forty miles in length, and winds along the sides of the lofty hills stretching between Murree and Abbotabad. It was made about a couple of years ago, at great cost and labour, and has had a considerable influence, if not in civilising, at least in bringing more under control, the turbulent population of the Huzara Hills. In consequence of the rocky structure of the soil, the steepness of the slopes, the immense depths of the cuds, or precipices, the scarcity of labour, and other difficulties, and the military necessity for the early completion of the communication, the road was not made wider than an average of 6 ft. throughout its entire extent. It was now proposed to widen it to 13 ft.; and, as the road was originally designed as much, if not mainly, for the convenience of military operations as for general traffic and communication, it was not inappropriate that the soldiery should be employed in rendering it more accessible to artillery and troops, although in so improving it it was rendered better suited for general objects.

The present movement is the more interesting from its being the first experiment in India, since our occupation of the country, in the way of employing European manual outdoor labour. Except in field operations, where the necessities of service rendered it imperative, there has been no instance, we believe, in this country where Europeans have been employed in actual outdoor labour throughout the day.

The detachment having been temporarily placed under the management of the Department of Public Works, a fixed tariff of working pay has been admitted. A soldier capable of skilled work, entitling him to be considered an artificer, is allowed working pay at the rate of ten annas, or 1s. 3d., a day; an ordinary soldier labourer, the pay of six annas, or 9d., per diem; and a non-commissioned officer, whose duty is to supervise the men, eight annas, or 1s. per diem. These wages are in addition to the military pay of the men.

To each company one mile of road was apportioned as the first instalment of work. The rocky nature of the soil, principally limestone and hard shale, the high banks to be cut through, and the necessity for frequent blasting, rendered the work arduous and trying. In six weeks the two miles were nearly completed, when, in consequence of the setting in of the rains, the detachment was moved further on the road to the top of a hill 1700 ft. higher, to hut themselves against the weather. In this occupation they are at present employed.

The scheme has so far proved a success. The European soldiers have worked willingly and well, and have far surpassed in results the native labourers, or coolies, as they are called, who are usually employed in these operations. One European working six hours a day has done as much as two coolies working the whole day of ten or twelve hours. The Department of Public Works has not, we believe, incurred any additional outlay in the employment of European labour while practically carrying out the present experiment. With improved and more abundant tools, and with men more accustomed to hard labour, and in a better condition of health and strength than are the soldiers of Indian garrisons, the results of the scheme would have been even more satisfactory.

The health of the soldiers employed on this work has steadily improved, and is in marked contrast to the present condition of the regiments at Rawul Pindee, from which they have been detached.

The happy progress made by the detachment will probably lead to a greater extension, if not the final adoption, of Sir Sydney Cotton's plan of employing European regiments in economical works on the Indian hills during the hot season. It is more advantageous to the men themselves and to the State to have them so employed in the salubrious climate of the hills during a season when in the plains disease prevails universally, and the heat necessitates a life of idleness to soldiers.

King Leopold of Belgium conferred the Grand Cordon of his Order on the King of the Greeks when at Brussels, and the young Sovereign wore the insignia at the dinner which took place in his honour at the Palace of Laeken.

The Museum of Palermo has purchased two antique marble sarcophagi—one discovered near the capital of Sicily in 1695, and supposed by some to be that of Philistis, wife of King Pyrrhus; and the other discovered in 1715, and supposed to be Phœnician or Carthaginian.

CHICAMAUGA CREEK.—A correspondent gives the following description of this now famous locality:—"I am familiar with the names and localities near Chattanooga, and I beg to correct the spelling of the word by which the battle is generally called. It should be 'Chicamauga,' not 'Chicamauga.' It is a Cherokee compound word. The first syllable signifies 'stream' or 'creek'; the whole signifies 'the Stream of Death.' The village of Rossville, in the vicinity, was for many years the seat of the principal chief of the Cherokees. The valley through which runs the little river Chicamaugn was low, and subject to overflow. The river doubtless derived its name from the unhealthiness of this little valley, through which it passes."

THE FARM.

The Clansman steamer landed us at Portree, that little village capital of the Isle of Skye, just too late for the annual cattle show, whose prizes are supplied partly by the Highland Agricultural and partly by the local society. The cattle were entirely of the Highland breed, and about forty were in the yard. Mr. Stewart, of Duntholme, whose family have long been famed for their herd-blood, was quite the champion of the afternoon, and took two firsts for bulls, a first and second for three-year-old heifers, and three firsts for Cheviot rams and gimmers—in fact, every prize he tried for. Dr. Nichol Martin, of Glendale, was second in the old bull class with a bull (bred by Mr. Campbell of Jura) which was second at Edinburgh as a two-year-old. The silver medal for the best bull "the property of a landlord or factor," was awarded to one belonging to Mr. Kenneth Macleod, of Gresheririch, but it was beaten in the open competition. The spirit of the Skye farmers is best proved by the fact that Mr. Stewart gave £40 at the last Beattock fair to Mr. Thomas Welch, of Ericstane, near Moffatt, for the ram which took the first prize. Mr. McCleod, of Scorebeck, was second to Mr. Stewart in three classes of Cheviots, and first in the other. For the black faces there was very slight competition; and Mr. Macdonald, of Skernich, won as decidedly as Mr. Stewart had done in highlanders and Cheviots. The proceedings went off so well that it was proposed to have a ball next year; and certainly, judging from the slender interest which fowls at present seem to excite in the island, a poultry show is sadly needed to bring dorkings into fashion.

The snow made its appearance about Oct. 3 upon some of the mountains. The meadow hay was not housed; and the smaller tenants (who live principally on meal, potatoes, and fish) were only just beginning to put in the sickle among some sadly green stuff. As many of them take seven or eight white crops in succession, the crops in some places are such that it seems a matter of indifference whether the "keeries" eat them then and there. Such is the apathy, that you often see the reapers working, and the tenant pompously binding up his thin-eared sheaves at one side of the field, and the whole of his herd, two or three strong, working up to their necks in another.

There is no wheat in the island, all comes from Glasgow; but the oats here, and barley (the former of which is more adapted for meal, and the latter for broth) are a very fair crop. The potatoes are very good, and free from blight, and turnips (Aberdeen yellows and Swedes) look well. Such has been the fall of rain since the beginning of the year, that we heard one sixfoot man say to another of equal stature, after studying the weather gauge—"If I had stood on your head, we should both have been drowned." In fact, the moors look saturated, and the sportsmen are fairly "washed out." Horses are cheap, and pigs very scarce. The blood of Mr. Wainman's Battersea Duchess, Happy Link, Heartsease, and Silver Web (which, by-the-by, are all suckling litters for Royal meetings to come) are hardly known here; but we met with a sow from the Windsor Home Farm, and two days after with a Sexton boar in Argyleshire, which is equally guiltless of general bacon tastes.

The farmers are at present shipping off their stock to Falkirk tryst, and it is as much as the steamers can do to carry for them and the other island farmers on the route, who, with the exception of the tenant of Rum, go principally for Cheviots. What with shipping cows, wool, and sheep, we had a weary nineteen hours of it back from Portree to Oban, and were right glad to shirk another voyage round the Mull of Cantyre and find our way to Glasgow by the Caledonian Canal steamer, the Crinan Canal boat, and the glorious Iona, about which Mr. "Epicurus Rotundus" speaks so glowingly in *Punch*.

Some of the Skye farmers have also farms in Harris, and have sold their three-year-old black wedders at 28s.; and the highest price for the best Cheviot-cast ewes from Skye has been 26s. At Mr. Malcolm of Poltalloch's annual sale one of the black-faced tups, which was third at Battersea, made £20 11s., and twenty-two of them averaged £5 16s. 8d. In this part of Argyleshire we found the complaints of wet quite as great. They have only just begun to carry their crop, which has been cut for a month; and the very night the rain ceased there was ice as thick as a pennypiece.

The Poll Angus herd of the late Mr. Robert Scott, of Balwyllo, which has won several prizes and has been maintained in the Scott family for upwards of half a century, has had a sale well worthy of it. Four of the cows averaged 51 gs., two yearling heifers 47 gs., and two bulls 40 gs. The Duke of Buccleuch, Lord Southesk, Mr. Collie, Mr. Walker, Mr. Wemyss, M.P., and Mr. McFairlie gave the highest prices. Mr. McCombie bid hard for Alice Maud, but did not purchase her.

Mr. Lane's sale near Cirencester was a good one, considering the pedigrees of the animals, which were perhaps not in the height of the fashion. They came to the hammer in very fine condition, and sixty-five head averaged £33 10s. 8d. Governess, the winner of six prizes, made the highest price (55 gs.) among the females, and was purchased by Mr. Villar, who bought eight other lots, principally calves. Maid of Athens, which has twice been second at the Royal, made 41 gs., and went to Mr. Hosken, of Cornwall. Mr. Gebhardt bought six lots for Germany; and Cirencester Grand Duke (61 gs.), the winner of four prizes, and Crown Prince (52 gs.) were both bought by M. Salvat, of Blois (one of the oldest shorthorn breeders in France); and two others by Count Renaud. Nine of Mr. Bowley's averaged £33 14s. 4d., and the Forde Abbey sale was very middling indeed. At Mr. Stirling's (of Kier) annual sale four shorthorn bulls were sold at an average of 65 gs., Lord Strathallan giving 92 gs. for one of them, "Allan," by the celebrated prize-bull "Forth."

The Marquis of Exeter's sale averaged £22 18s. for twenty-eight lots. The highest price was £50 8s., for Lot 5, "Thornton," a yearling bull, purchased by Mr. Hutton, of Gate Burton. The sale of part of the late Mr. Baker's shorthorn stock at Cottesmore was not very successful, and thirty lots averaged £20 6s. 8d. Mr. Swingler paid the top price (40 gs.) for Lot 22, "Fairy," a roan heifer, two years old.

The Towneley herd, whose sale by Mr. Strafford will be a great shorthorn feature of the spring, has just had its first taste of the Butterfly and Duke of Wharfedale cross in a white heifer from Royal Butterfly's Duchess. Both the two-year-old heifers, which were third and fourth at Worcester, have now had calves, and Rosedale's entry in "The Black List" will give both of them prizes. The red bull calf at Towneley of Royal Butterfly from Pageant is, unfortunately, dead. The Hereford fair and cattle show take place on Tuesday and Wednesday next, but the entries for the latter are not likely to be so large as usual, in consequence of the adoption of the Smithfield rule, which prevents the exhibition of animals bred by any one who has been debarred from showing in his own name in consequence of malpractices. Sham gifts and transfers of prize cattle made it absolutely necessary for the society to have some such guard. The great Monaughty sale of Herefords takes place on the Thursday of the same week, and the 144 lots include some admirable steers.

An archæological discovery has been made at Ornolac, near Ussat-les-Bains (Ariège), France. On taking down a bell to make repairs in the steeple of the church it was found to bear the date of 1079, and must consequently be one of the oldest bells in Christendom.

Herr A. Schloesser, the distinguished composer and pianist, has just received from the King of Portugal a letter accompanied with the decoration of Chevalier de l'Ordre de Jésus Christ, in acknowledgment of a new trio for the pianoforte, violin, and violoncello, recently composed by Herr Schloesser, and dedicated by permission to his Majesty.

The *New York Herald* says that, in addition to the political parties known as "Copperheads" and "Niggerheads," there is a new faction, with Greeley and Wood for chiefs, known as the "Soreheads." "Greeley is a nigger sorehead, and Ben Wood is a copper sorehead. They ought to be allowed to butt out their brains, if they have any, against each other."

A letter from Coburg, dated the 5th, says:—"News has been received here that Duke Augustus of Saxe-Coburg has met with a serious accident whilst staghunting at his estate of Emmenthal, in Moravia. He was attacked by a stag which had been wounded by a shot, and for several days his life was despaired of. According to recent letters, however, he is out of danger and recovering."

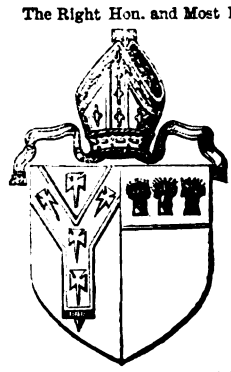
Eighty-three convicts have just arrived at Toulon on board the steam-frigate Amazone, from Cayenne. They are generally men who, from their good conduct or age, merited and obtained the favour of being permitted to return to France. The police authorities received them on landing, and gave them passes to proceed to the residence assigned to them. Forty left by the railway, thirty-six on foot, and seven, who are foreigners, are to be conducted by gendarmes to the frontiers of France and set at liberty.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LORD LYNDHURST.

The Right Hon. Sir John Singleton Copley, S.L., P.C., F.R.S., D.C.L., Baron Lyndhurst, of Lyndhurst, in the county of Hants, High Steward of the University of Cambridge, and one of the Governors of the Charterhouse, a great lawyer, orator, judge, and statesman, was the son of the eminent painter, John Singleton Copley, Esq., R.A., by his wife, Susan, daughter of Richard Clark, Esq., a wealthy merchant in Boston, United States, and agent of the East India Company for their tea trade there, and was grandson of Richard Copley, Esq., of the county of Limerick, by his wife, Sarah, younger daughter of John Singleton, Esq., whose great-grandson is the present John Singleton, Esq., J.P., of Quinville Abbey, in the county of Clare, High Sheriff of that county in 1825. John Singleton Copley, the future Lord Lyndhurst, was born May 21, 1772, at Boston, America, then a town of the British empire, and was, when two years of age, brought to England by his father. He was educated first by a private tutor, and afterwards at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he soon obtained a scholarship. He also won the second Smith's prize (mathematical), and was selected Fellow of his college, and was appointed travelling Bachelor of the University in 1795, and took the opportunity of visiting his birthplace, Boston. On his return to England, in 1797, he proceeded M.A., and shortly afterwards he entered himself of Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the Bar on the 8th of June, 1804. He chose the Midland Circuit, and was made Serjeant-at-Law in 1813. He first became prominently known from the ability he displayed as one of the counsel who defended Watson and Thistlewood, tried for high treason in 1817. He entered Parliament as member for the borough of Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, on the 28th of March, 1818, having the same year become a King's Serjeant and Chief Justice of Chester. He afterwards sat for Ashburton and the University of Cambridge. He was soon looked on as the most rising lawyer of his party (the Tory side) in the House of Commons, and, a convenient opportunity presenting itself by the removal of Sir Samuel Shepherd to the Scotch Bench, Copley was appointed Solicitor-General in July, 1819, and was knighted. He, while holding the office of Solicitor-General in 1820, was engaged for the Crown in two memorable cases—viz., the trial at the Old Bailey of the Cato-street conspirators and their ringleader, his former client, Thistlewood; and at the proceedings against Queen Caroline, in the House of Lords. In both affairs, Sir John Copley displayed remarkable eloquence, judgment, and forbearance. He became Attorney-General in 1824, and Master of the Rolls in 1826. He at first energetically opposed the Catholic claims, but afterwards sided with those who felt the absolute necessity of Catholic Emancipation being carried. He took office in the Cabinet formed by Mr. Canning in 1827. He was appointed Lord Chancellor for the first time April 20, 1827, and was created Lord Lyndhurst on the 25th of the same month and year. While he held the seals, under the premiership of the Duke of Wellington, the Catholic Emancipation Bill was carried. He retired from the chancellorship on the accession of the Whigs to power in 1830, but was appointed Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer early in 1831, and in that office showed himself to be an acute and high-minded common-law Judge. In the House of Lords he opposed the Reform Bill with all his energies and eloquence, and quite led the Tory struggle. He declared the measure to be detrimental to the rights of the people and inconsistent with the prerogative of the Crown. One crisis in the history of the bill he mainly brought about by his motion for the postponement of the disfranchising clauses, his carrying which caused the Ministry to temporarily resign, on the 9th of May, 1832. Lord Lyndhurst, on the formation of Sir Robert Peel's short Administration in 1834, was again appointed Lord Chancellor, but again retired in April, 1835. He was elected High Steward of the University of Cambridge in 1840. In 1841 Sir Robert Peel returned to power, and Lord Lyndhurst for the third time accepted the chancellorship, which he finally resigned in July, 1846. He nevertheless took subsequently an active part in the debates of the House of Lords, and retained his weight and influence, by the force of his high character, wisdom, and eloquence there, to the very last year of his life. It should be observed that, as presiding in the Courts of Exchequer and Chancery, Lord Lyndhurst had been pre-eminent, and his judgments in Baron de Bode's case, in "Small versus Attwood," the Thellusson case, and the Bridgwater case, are looked on as models of lucid reasoning and admirable diction. His speeches in the Lords, when past eighty years of age, on the war with Russia, on Cambridge University Reform, the Wensleydale peerage, and the defences of the country, are no less specimens of brilliant and sagacious eloquence. Lord Lyndhurst, on the death of the venerable Lord Sinclair, just twelve days before his own demise, became the senior Peer of the House of Lords. Lord Lyndhurst married, first, March 13, 1819, Sarah Garay, daughter of Chas. Brunsden, Esq., and widow of Lieut.-Col. Chas. Thomas, 1st Foot Guards, who fell at Waterloo, and his Lordship by her (who died Jan. 15, 1834) had a son and four daughters, of whom the son and two daughters died young, and the two surviving daughters have been married—viz., Sarah Elizabeth, in 1850, to Henry John Selwin, Esq., eldest son of Sir John Thomas Selwin, sixth and present Baronet, of Leeds, Yorkshire; and Sophia Clarence, in 1854, to Hamilton Beckett, Esq. Lord Lyndhurst married, secondly, Georgiana, daughter of Lewis Goldsmith, Esq., by whom (who survives him) he has had another daughter, Georgiana Susan, who was married, the 25th of June last, to Charles Du Cane, Esq., M.P. Lord Lyndhurst died on the 12th inst., at his town house (the house that had been his father's), 25, George-street, Hanover-square, and, as he leaves no male issue, the barony of Lyndhurst becomes extinct.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.



The Right Hon. and Most Rev. Richard Whately, D.D., Lord Archbishop of Dublin, Bishop of Glendalough, and Bishop of Kildare, Prebendary of Cullen in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Visitor of Trinity College, Dublin, Vice President of the Royal Irish Academy, Chancellor of the Order of St. Patrick, and a Privy Councillor, was the fourth son of the Rev. Joseph Whately, D.D., of Nonsuch Park, Surrey, Prebendary of Bristol, by his wife, the daughter of William Plumer, Esq., of Ware Park, Herts, and sister of William Plumer, Esq., many years M.P. for Hertfordshire. He was nephew of Thomas Whately, secretary to the Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, and author of some valuable "Remarks on the Characters of Shakespeare." He was born in Cavendish-square, on Feb. 1, 1787, and was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, where his career was brilliant. He graduated B.A., taking a second class in classics and mathematics in Michaelmas Term, 1808. He, in 1810, obtained a prize for his English essay, "What are the arts in the cultivation of which the ancients were less successful than the moderns?" He was, in 1811, elected Fellow of Oriel, and proceeded M.A. in 1812. In 1822 he was appointed Bampton Lecturer at Oxford, and was nominated to the living of Halesworth with Chediston, in Suffolk. He about this time first became known as a rising religious and logical writer. His three "Sermons on the Christian's Duty to Establish Governments and Laws" met with much favour, and he had great success in the publication of his very curious volume called "Historic Doubts Respecting Napoleon Bonaparte." This was intended to confute the line of argument adopted by Hume in his essay directed against the credibility of miracles; Whately's work showing that it was as easy to construct a similar network of improbabilities and impossibilities respecting the existence of Napoleon Bonaparte. The "Historic Doubts," from its very singularity, is now a standard book. After publishing the Bampton Lectures, and graduating B.D. and D.D., Dr. Whately was chosen Principal of St. Alban's Hall. He produced his celebrated books, "The Elements of Logic" in 1826 and "The Elements of Rhetoric" in 1828. He was for one year (from 1830 to 1831) Professor of Political Economy at Oxford, when the new Whig Government fixed upon him to fill the Primacy of Ireland. He was consecrated Archbishop of Dublin and Bishop of Glendalough in St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Sunday, Oct. 23, 1831. As Primate, Dr. Whately led a most active and influential life, taking interest as a liberal Churchman in all questions of social and ecclesiastical importance, and more especially in the question of Irish education. He also aided the endeavours to procure a repeal of the law which prohibits marriage with a sister-in-law. Dr. Whately, by the conciliatory course which he adopted, may be said to have stemmed the formidable attack made by O'Connell and the Catholic party against the Established Church in Ireland, the actual political supremacy of which would have been probably annulled, but for the compromise relative to the tithes and the decrease (by amalgamation of Sees) of the Irish bishoprics. Pursuant to the latter statutable arrangement, Dr. Whately became also Bishop of Kildare in 1846. He was a Commissioner of National Education in Ireland from the institution of the system until 1853, when he resigned from his feeling that the religious question had not been fairly treated, specially with reference to the scriptural books which were on the Education Board's list. Of Dr. Whately's numerous publications while Archbishop, the names may be given here of "Thoughts on Secondary Punishments," "Lectures on Political Economy," "Transportation," "The Kingdom of Christ," "Introductory Lectures on St. Paul's Epistles," "Cautions for the Times" (edited and in the main inspired by him), &c. He was a contributor to the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly Reviews*, and to almost every periodical of a learned or instructive nature. His very latest contributions are to be found in a popular magazine, printed by women, entitled *The Rose, Shamrock, and Thistle*. He also brought out an emended and improved edition of the "Tales of the Genii," and he edited "Scripture Lessons" and a "Book of Sacred Poetry," for schools. Dr. Whately married, in 1821, Miss E. Pope, daughter of W. Pope, Esq., by whom (who died, April 25, 1860) he leaves issue. One of his sons, the Ven. Edward Whately, is Archdeacon of Glendalough and Chancellor of St. Patrick's Cathedral. The able and Most Rev. Archbishop died at Roebuck, near Dublin, on the 8th inst.

JOHN SHEEPSHANKS, ESQ.

John Sheepshanks, Esq., of 24, Rutland-gate, Hyde Park, the accomplished owner of the famous collection of pictures known as the Sheepshanks Gallery, was born in 1787, and was the son of a wealthy cloth manufacturer at Leeds, whom he succeeded in the business, and was the brother of the Rev. Richard Sheepshanks, F.R.S., F.R.A.S., formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, a distinguished astronomer. Mr. John Sheepshanks has for a long time been known as a collector of choice pictures, and as leading a quiet and unobtrusive life, liberal to artists and happy in their society. He in December, 1856, presented to the nation the whole of his splendid collection of drawings and

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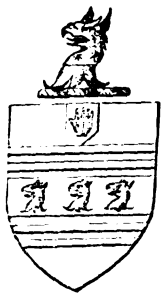
paintings, for the purposes of public instruction in art. In this munificent donation, he made it a condition that the responsibility of taking care of his collection should rest with an individual Minister—the Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education; and he stipulated that his collection should be removed to South Kensington, giving also a liberal permission to provincial towns to have the pictures on loan, if the authorities provided suitable places to exhibit them. Lord Palmerston accepted the gift on behalf of the Government, and the collection was removed from Rutland-gate to South Kensington early in 1857. The collection is worth about £60,000. It is especially rich in the best works of Mulready, Leslie, and Landseer, and contains fine examples of the principal modern British oil-painters. There are 233 oil-paintings, 103 sketches and drawings by Turner, Stanfield, Chalon, &c. Mr. Sheepshanks died at his town house, at Rutland-gate, on the 5th inst.

SIR J. R. DASHWOOD, BART.



Sir John Richard Dashwood, sixth Baronet, of West Wycombe, Bucks, was the third son of Sir John Dashwood, the fourth Baronet, by his wife, Mary Anne, daughter of Theodore Henry Broadhead, Esq. He was born in 1792, and succeeded his brother, Sir George Henry Dashwood, M.P. for Bucks, as sixth Baronet, March 4, 1862. He died at Halton, on the 24th ult., and is succeeded by his nephew—viz., his brother Edwin's, of the Royal Horse Guards, eldest son, now Sir Edwin Hare Dashwood, the seventh Baronet, who was born in 1825, and was formerly in the 10th Regiment, and distinguished himself at the battle of Sobraon; and who married, in 1853, Roberta Henrietta, daughter of Sir Robert Abercromby, Bart., of Birkenbog, and sister of Lady Forbes and of Robert Abercromby, a gallant officer in the British service, who fell at the battle of the Alma. By this union Sir Edwin Hare Dashwood has four sons and a daughter. This family of Dashwood is of old Dorsetshire and Somersetshire origin. The first Baronet, Sir Francis Dashwood, was so created in 1707; and his son, Sir Francis, the second Baronet, became, in right of his mother, Baron Le Despencer, which title fell into abeyance at his death, while the baronetcy passed to his half brother, Sir John Dashwood King, grandfather of the Baronet just deceased.

MRS. TROLLOPE.

Frances Anne Trollope, one of the cleverest and most amusing novelists of her day, was the daughter of the Rev. William Milton, Vicar of Heckfield, Hants, a gentleman well known as an accomplished man of science, and particularly as the designer of the West Dock at Bristol. She was born at the vicarage, Heckfield, in 1779, and was married, in 1809, to Thomas Anthony Trollope, Esq., B.C.L., of Oxford, and Barrister-at-Law, son of the Rev. Anthony Trollope, and grandson of Sir Thomas Trollope, fourth Baronet, of Casewick, in the county of Lincoln. Mrs. Trollope's husband died at Bruges, on Oct. 23, 1835. Mrs. Trollope's first appearance as a writer was in giving vent to a bitterness of feeling on account of the many désagrémens she had experienced in a journey she took to America. Her "America and the Americans," with its companion novel of the "Refugee in America," at once made her reputation, and she continued a long career of authorship, which has been as prolific as it has been prosperous. In succession appeared "Belgium and Western Germany;" "Paris and the Parisians," descriptive of the early period of the reign of the citizen King, Louis Phillipe; "Jonathan Jefferson Whitlaw," a novel bringing out the peculiarities of the black and coloured races of the Southern States; "Vienna and the Austrians," with a novel, "The Romance of Vienna;" and "The Vicar of Wrexhill," a chef d'œuvre in its way. Mrs. Trollope then published a most diverting novel, "The Widow Barnaby," being the history and adventures of a crafty husband-hunter, without principle or money. This was followed by "Michael Armstrong, the Factory Boy," exposing the evils of the manufacturing system; and "One Fault," a domestic story, showing the sad consequences of ill temper, the result of pride and over-sensitiveness. In 1840 she gave "The Widow Married," "Chesterfield," "Hargrave," "Jessie Phillips," and "Lauriston." These were followed by numerous others, of the principal of which space allows only the enumeration here of the titles—viz., "Tremordyn Cliff," "The Robertses on their Travels," "The Blue Belles of England," "The Ward of Thorpe Combe," "The Attractive Man," "Petticoat Government," "Father Eustace," "Uncle Walter," "The Clever Woman," "The Three Cousins," "Mrs. Mathews, or Family Mysteries," "Gertrude, or Family Friends," and "Fashionable Life in Paris and London." Mrs. Trollope died at Florence on the 6th inst.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Sir Frederic William Slade, Bart, Q.C., of Maunsell Grange, North Petherton, Somerset, a Bencher of the Middle Temple, was proved in the London Court on the 6th inst., by the executors, Lord Vaux of Harrowden (the testator's brother-in-law), and Lucius Henry Fitzgerald, Esq., barrister-at-law, the personalty being sworn under £16,000. The will was executed in 1852. The testator was the son of the late General Sir John Slade, Bart., G.C.H., and succeeded to the baronetcy in 1859, and attained the age of sixty. Sir Frederic, after making provision for his wife (who is the sister of Baron Vaux), and securing to her Ladyship an annuity for her life, has directed his property to be divided amongst all his children not otherwise provided for. Sir Frederic was a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Somerset, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the West Somerset Yeomanry.

The will of Richard Owen, Esq., formerly of Wakefield Lodge, Northamptonshire, but late of Leamington Priors, Warwickshire, was proved in the London Court, on the 17th ult., by Thomas Samuel Wright, Esq., solicitor, Leamington Priors, the sole executor. The personal property was sworn under £14,000. The testator died in July last, having executed his will in 1856, and a codicil in March, 1861. He has disposed of his property almost entirely to charitable objects. After leaving to a sister a life-interest arising from £1000, and to each of the children and grandchildren of the brothers and sisters of his mother a legacy of £100, and to his executor £200, and a few other legacies, he bequeaths the remainder as follows:—To the London Society for Propagating the Gospel, £4000; Church Missionary Society, £3500; Pastoral Aid Society, £500; London Orphan Asylum, £1500; London Fever Hospital, £500; Welsh Charity School, £100; the District Schools at Leamington, £100; and to the Brompton Consumption Hospital, £1000, this latter legacy being a reversion falling due on the death of his sister. The residue of his property he directs to be divided into two equal parts, leaving one moiety to the Leamington Hospital and the other moiety for the relief of the poor of Leamington Priors.

The will of Alfred Ricketts, Esq., of Lansdowne-place, Bath, was proved in the London Probate Court under £60,000 personalty, the executors nominated being his relict, together with Alfred Hudson Rickette, Esq., the son; Heberden Finden Emery, Esq., of Banwell; and Captain W. Stocker, R.N. The will bears date April, 1862. To his wife he bequeaths a life interest over £12,000, in addition to her marriage settlement, and other bequests. To his son Loftus he devises his freehold estate at Banwell, Somerset. To each of his three sons and daughter he leaves a legacy of £5000 beyond any other provision or settlement, appointing his sons Alfred and Charles residuary legatees of the real and personal estate. There are legacies left to some personal friends, to his executors, and to his servants.

The negotiations respecting the marriage of the Prince of Orange with Princess Frederica of Hanover have been concluded. The Prince was born in 1840 and the Princess in 1848.

The English Government has addressed, through the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, her Majesty's thanks to the civil, maritime, and military authorities of Havre, for the care with which the funeral honours were rendered to Admiral Washington, who lately died in that town.

"A part of the property of King Otho and of Queen Amélie of Greece has," says the *Ost-Deutsche Post*, "arrived at Venice from Athens. The most valuable articles, particularly the Queen's jewels and the King's private library, still remain in the palace at Athens."

The inquiry into the loss of the Norwegian steamer has terminated. The master's certificate is suspended for twelve months, the chief point urged against him being that he was going at full speed in a dense fog, and exposed to the varying influence of strong currents.

The State apartments of Windsor Castle are closed until further notice. During the absence of her Majesty the presence chamber, or grand reception-room, one of the finest of the State apartments of Windsor Castle, has been undergoing a complete re-decoration and gilding by Mr. J. V. Cooper, of Windsor.

There has been a serious collision in the Channel between the French ship Zaide Celine, Roussel, from Cardiff to Rochefort, and the James, of Fowey. The latter vessel foundered almost immediately, and the captain and two men are reported to have perished. The Zaide Celine succeeded in putting into Falmouth.

The Deep Sea Commission met again on Saturday, this time at Brixham, on the Devonshire coast. The evidence there was as conflicting as in Northumberland—the advocates of line-fishing declaring that the trawlers were ruining the trade; the trawlers insisting that the fishing grounds were benefited rather than injured by their operations.

The Government emigration ship Ariadne, 770 tons, Captain G. Barnes, belonging to Messrs. T. M. Mackay and Co., London, sailed on the 6th inst. from Liverpool for Brisbane, Queensland, having on board 275 Government emigrants, comprising 25 married couples, 95 single men, 62 single women, 33 boys, and 31 girls between the ages of one and twelve, and four infants, under the care of Dr. Alexander Camming, surgeon superintendent.—The Emigration Commissioners have chartered the Vernon, 891 tons, Captain Boyd A. Johnstone, belonging to Mr. Litchfield Green, London, for the conveyance of emigrants to Brisbane, Queensland, at the rate of £15 17s. 6d. per statute adult. The Vernon is appointed to sail from Southampton about the 30th of November.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ARGUS.—The monstrous innovation of the "Dummy Pawn" is scouted, of course, by every player of common sense; but in one of our lunatic asylums it is said to be coming into operation, and there, when a player advances a Pawn to the eighth square, he expresses the movement by saying, "I pawn my Pawn!"

C. W., of Sunbury.—No. 2 has been turned to account; but No. 1 appears to us defective: for suppose, 1. B takes Q (ch), 2. Q to K B 3rd (ch), how can mate next move be prevented?

T. SMITH.—It would facilitate reference if you numbered your problems. The one last amended is still incorrect, and admits of an easy solution in *four* moves by 1. Q to K 1q, 2. B to K 7th, &c. Is it not so?

PRIMOGENITUS.—It is allowable for a player to have as many Queens or other pieces on the board *at one time* as he can get by advancing Pawns to their eighth square.

I. W. B.—Such a claim, after ten years' silence on the subject, and from a player whose inventive genius never soared beyond the notion of a "dummy Pawn," is, as you say, too absurd for serious notice. The object of it, like the fulsome parade of great folks' names in the same quarter, is only a desperate effort to attain a little reflected celebrity.

F. JOHNSTON.—They are at the moment under examination.

IOTA.—If you will be at the trouble to inform us in what year the problem was published, we will endeavour to let you have the position.

A CHESSPLAYER.—We have heard four-handed chess extolled by many persons who practise it, as a very entertaining game, and are pleased to find that it is becoming popular.

R. R.—Mr. Mackenzie, who recently played with so much success against the chief players of the Grand Cigar Divan, is at present in New York, and we await with some interest the report of his encounters with the leading players of America.

NEREUS.—No; you have yet to find the solution of the beautiful two-move mentioned. Try it once more.

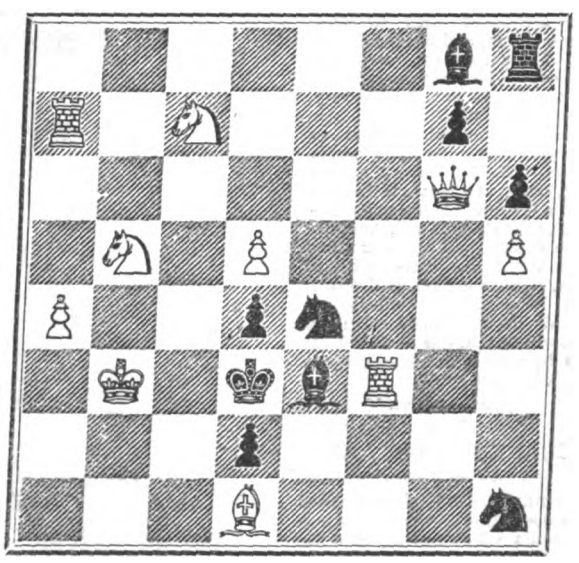
ALTON, Hants.—There are fifty solutions of the problem of the Knight's march over the chessboard. Some years since Dr. Roget published a very elegant key to this puzzle, which we have no doubt you could obtain by an application to him. You will find several articles on the subject in recent numbers of *La Nouvelle Régence*, and an exhaustive summary of it in M. De Jaenisch's great work, "Traité des Applications de Mathématique au Jeu des Echecs."

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1023, by Margaret, E. F. P., Dover, I. S. G., Primogenitus, A Bath Archer, D. D., F. R. S., Ernest, P. H. D., Simple Simon, J. Guthrie, Delta, F. R. S., Quidnunc; I. G., Wandsworth: Alton, Hants; Johnston Mills, Sergius, Stella, R. M., Pussled, Felix, Vicar, A Learner, T. V. B., Little Dorrit, Lional, F. C. S., Nemo, Typo, Œdipus, Manfred, The Ghost, Presis, H. W., Conrad, I. H., Clericus, F. C. S., Tom Noddy, W. M., Stanley; B., of Ghent; G. M., Philo-S., Boston Stump, Tomaso, F. N., T. Rudge, Carfax, Gamma, A German, C. B., United Service Club, Box and Cox, Bookworm, R. B. W., A Bohemian, Romola, Gil Blas, L. S. D., 1863, Bumble, Omicron, Try-again, I. H. S.; B. B., Bradford; I. H., of Sheffield; D. V. D.; R., of Clapham; F. C. S., Volunteer, A Templar, Victoria, Bentham, S. W. H., G. W. B., Charley, I. B., Caroline, Athos, Clifden, Henricus, Rodolph, Sigma; D., of Barnstable; Peregrine, Travellers' Club, Antony, A Lady, Sisa, Vernon, are correct. All others are wrong.

PROBLEM NO. 1025.

By Mr. T. SMITH.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CONTINUATION OF MR. BUCKLE'S GAMES.

A Game in which Mr. BUCKLE gave the odds of the King's Kt.

(*Remove Black's K Kt from the Board.—Queen's Gambit.*)

BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. C. K.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th
2. P to Q B 4th	P takes P
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to K B 4th
4. P to K 3rd	

(It must have been difficult to resist the temptation to play this Pawn a square further, and we are not sure that this resistance was wise. P to K 4th would have gained a move and given Black a good free game.)

4.	P to K 3rd
5. B takes P	P to Q B 3rd
6. P to K R 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd
7. Castles	B to Q 3rd
8. P to K B 4th	Q Kt to Q 2nd
9. P to K 4th	B takes K B P

(Why not have taken the King's Pawn, instead of throwing away a piece? There no doubt was valid reason why, but we do not see any at the moment.)

10. P takes B	B to K 2nd
11. P to K 5th	Kt to Q 4th
12. B takes Kt	P takes B
13. P to K B 5th	Kt to Q Kt 3rd
14. P to Q B 4th	

(This was not played with Mr. Buckle's customary acumen. He should rather have moved his Queen to K Kt 4th, and then it would have been next to impossible for White to avoid defeat.)

BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. C. K.)
14.	P to Q B 4th
15. P to K B 6th	P takes K B P
16. P takes K B P	B takes P
17. R to K sq (ch)	K to B sq
18. Q to Q Kt 3rd	R to K Kt sq (ch)
19. K to K R sq	Kt to Q B 5th
20. P takes Q B P	P to Q 5th
21. Kt to K 4th	Q to Q 4th
22. B to K R 6th (ch)	B to K Kt 2nd
23. B to K B 4th	B to K B 3rd
24. K to R 2nd	B to K 4th
25. B to K Kt 3rd	B takes B (ch)
26. Kt takes B	Q to K Kt 4th
27. P to Q B 6th	

(Here, also, Black appears to lose time. He should have played R to K B sq, or R to K Kt sq, instead of the useless move in the text.)

27.	P takes P
28. R to K Kt sq	Kt to Q 7th
29. Q to Q R 3rd (ch)	P to Q B 4th
30. Kt to K 4th	

(By playing Q R to Q sq he might still have given White a good deal of trouble; but the move made threw away the game at once.)

30.	Q to K B 5th (ch)
31. R to K Kt 3rd	Kt takes Kt

And White wins.

CHESS IN GERMANY.

An elegant little Game, played at Breslau between M. ANDERSSEN, the famous German player, and Mr. S. HAMEL, a skilful Amateur of the Nottingham Chess Club.

(*Evans' Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q B 4th
6. Castles	B to Q Kt 3rd

(It is immaterial whether this Bishop retreats now or after the advance of the enemy's Q Pawn.)

7. P to Q 4th	P takes P
8. P takes P	P to Q 3rd
9. P to Q 5th	Q Kt to K 2nd
10. P to K 5th	B to K Kt 5th
11. Q to Q R 4th (ch)	Q to Q 2nd

(His best plan was to interpose the Q Bishop, though that move would have deprived us of some pretty play on the part of Mr. Andersen.)

12. B to Q Kt 5th	P to Q B 3rd
13. P to K 6th	

(Clever and decisive.)

13.	B takes K P

(He might have prolonged the game by taking with his K B Pawn.)

14. P takes B	P takes P
15. B to Q 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd
16. Q Kt to Q 2nd	P to K 4th
17. B to Q R 3rd	Kt to K Kt 3rd
18. Kt to Q B 4th	B to Q B 2nd
19. R to Q Kt sq	P to Q Kt 4th
20. R takes Q Kt P	P takes R
21. Kt takes Q P (ch)	K to Q sq
22. B takes Q Kt P,	

and Black resigns.

A NEW MOVE.

In some lines of much sweetness, by a living American poet, we meet with an amusing solecism in the technical language of the game.

The Game of Chess.

We played at chess, Bianca and myself,
One afternoon, but neither won the game.
Both absent-minded, thinking of our hearts;
Moving the ivory pawns from black to white,
Shifted to little purpose round the board.
Sometimes we quite forgot them in a sigh,
And then remembered it and moved again;
Looking the while along the slopes beyond,
Barred by blue peaks, the fountain and the grove,
Where lovers sat in shadow, back again,
With sideway glances in each other's eyes.
Unknowingly I made a lucky move,
Whereby I *checked my mate*, and gained a queen;
My couch drew nearer here, I took her hand—
A soft white hand that gave itself away—
Told o'er the simple story of my love,
In simplest phrases, which are always best,
And prayed her if she loved me in return,—
A fabled doubt,—to give her heart to me;
And then and there, above that game of chess,
Not finished yet, in maiden trustfulness—
I'm coming, Sweet!—she gave her heart to me

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

BEFORE the George and Blue Boar Inn, Holborn, has entirely disappeared, we have a few words to say on "the intercepted letter." While Cromwell was meditating how he could best "come in" with Charles, one of his spies—of the King's bedchamber—informed him that his final doom was decreed; and that what it was might be found out by intercepting a letter sent from the King to the Queen, wherein he declared what he would do. The letter, he said, was sewed up in the skirt of a saddle, and the bearer of it would come with the saddle upon his head that night to the Blue Boar Inn, in Holborn; for there he was to take horse and go to Dover with it. This messenger knew nothing of the letter in the saddle; but some persons at Dover did. Cromwell and Ireton, disguised as troopers, taking with them a trusty fellow, went to the inn in Holborn; and this man watched at the wicket, while the troopers continued drinking beer till about ten o'clock, when the sentinel at the gate gave notice that the man with the saddle was come in. Up they got, and, as the man was leading out his horse saddled, they, with drawn swords, declared they were to search all who went in and out there; but, as he looked like an honest man, they would only search his saddle. Upon this they ungirt the saddle and carried it into the stall where they had been drinking, and left the horseman with the sentinel; then, ripping up one of the skirts of the saddle, they found the letter, and gave back the saddle to the man, who, not knowing what he had done, went away to Dover. They then opened the letter, in which the King told the Queen that he thought he should close with the Scots. Cromwell and Ireton then took horse and went to Windsor; and, finding they were not likely to have any tolerable terms from the King, they immediately from that time forward *resolved his ruin.—Earl of Orrery's State Letters.*

Among the earthquake retrospections called up by the reality of Tuesday week we do not find the absurd rumour which gained credence in the spring of 1842, that London would be destroyed by earthquake on the 17th of March in that year. This report was founded upon certain doggrel prophecies: one pretending to be pronounced in the year 1203, and contained in the Harleian Collection (British Museum), 800 b., folio 319; the other by Dr. Dee, the astrologer (1598, MS., British Museum). The rhymes, with their "authorities," inserted in the newspapers, actually excited some alarm, and a great number of timid persons left the metropolis before the 17th. Upon reference at the British Museum no such "prophecies" were to be found, and their forger subsequently confessed them to have been an experiment upon public credulity—which must be considered a very reprehensible piece of mischief.

In connection with a claim for "ancient rights" tried in the Sheriffs' Court last week, it may be useful to quote, from the London Corporation Inquiry, in 1834, the ancient custom of the City with respect to the taking away of a light (a window), as stated by Mr. Woodthorpe, the Town Clerk:—"If a man had a window in his house looking into an open space in which there had been any building within his memory, and that another erected a wall which obstructed the light from that window, the person so erecting it would be justified if he could show that a building had, at any time within the memory of man, stood there. All that the party erecting had to do was to get the Recorder to appear in the Court of King's Bench, and (on proof of the fact of the previous building) to plead the custom of the city of London, and the right of the party erecting the building would be admitted; or, in other words, the action of the party opposing the obstruction would be barred."

The British Archæological Association commenced their Congress at Leeds, on Monday last, with a programme of "an extraordinary amount of objects of archæological research and of the greatest interest." We shall notice a few of the most curious objects next week. The Congress will terminate on Monday.

We return to the subject of the "Crannoges" of the Irish lakes, noticed in our Journal of Oct. 3, for the sake of reference to a very interesting paper "On Lake-dwellings of the Early Periods," by Mr. William M. Wylie, M.A., in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxxviii.:—

The earliest account we have of any people betaking themselves permanently to dwellings on sites of artificial construction among waters is that given by Herodotus of a Thracian tribe who thus dwelt in Prasias, a small mountain lake of Pœonia, now part of modern Roumelia. Their habitations, we learn, were constructed on platforms raised above the lake on piles, and connected with the shore by a narrow causeway of similar formation. These platforms must have been of considerable extent, for the Pœonians lived there in a state of polygamy, with their families and horses, their chief food being the fish which the lake produced in great abundance.

Mr. Wylie then refers to the discoveries of very ancient remains in the lakes of Switzerland, sometime previously reported to the Society of Antiquaries, and first discovered in the dry winter of 1853-4, on the Lake of Zurich. Here were found remains of piles driven deeply into the bed of the lake, formed of the stems of oak, beech, birch, and fir trees. Among these piles lay relics, with one exception, of the Stone Period. They consisted of hammers, corn-crushers, &c.; axes and celts of various kinds of stone, peculiar, in some instances, to the East, many fitted into hafts of staghorn. Implements of flint were numerous, although flint is rarely found in that country. Mixed with slabs (hearthstones) were implements in bone, the teeth of bears, boars' tusks, and skeletons of deer and wild boar; one amber bead; and an armlet of thin brass wire, the sole instance of any metal whatever. There also occurred fragments of coarse pottery and masses of charred wood. It was evident that not only this settlement, but the great majority of those subsequently found, perished by fire. Not a trace of a saw was perceptible in the woodwork; the piles had all been pointed with stone axes, or by fire, and split by means of wedges. "In fact," says Mr. Wylie, "these remains belong to a very early period, though others since discovered claim a yet more remote antiquity. Probably they belonged to a race preceding the Kelta, whose very name is lost to us." A minute account of the Swiss lake-dwellings has been published by M. Troyon, of Lausanne. Mr. Wylie then turns to the analogous remains of our own land, the Irish *crannoges*, long well known, though not examined till 1839; since which period, in the drainage and inland navigation works of Ireland, "no less than forty-six *crannoges* have been discovered in the lakes of Leitrim, Roscommon, Cavan, Down, Monaghan, Limerick, Meath, King's County, and Tyrone;" to which may be added the *crannoge* described by our Correspondent.

Returning to the Swiss discoveries, we find that the Society of Antiquaries of Zurich hoped from the first to verify their discoveries with the descriptions of Herodotus, which Mr. Rawlinson, in his edition of "The Father of History," has seized upon. Having quoted from him the peculiar mode of life of the inhabitants of Prasias, Mr. Rawlinson notes:—

Recent discoveries in the lakes of Central Europe, particularly those of Switzerland, have confirmed in the most remarkable way this whole description of Herodotus. It appears that at an ancient date, probably anterior to that of the immigration of the Celts, there lived on most of these lakes a race or races who formed for themselves habitations almost exactly like those which Herodotus here describes. At a short distance from the shore, rows of wooden piles were driven into the muddy bottom, generally disposed in lines parallel to the bank, but not at regular intervals, upon which there can be no doubt that platforms were placed and habitations raised. Within the area occupied by the piles, and over the space immediately adjoining, are found at the bottom, often occupying a depth of several feet, objects of human industry, consisting of rude pottery and various implements in stone, bone, and bronze. Everything marks the high antiquity of these remains. The pottery is coarse in character, and shaped by the hand; it has scarcely a trace of ornament. The implements in stone and bone indicate a nation in the most primitive condition. The complete, or almost complete, absence of iron is most significant. Also, it must be observed that there is in most places a deposit of mud, the growth of centuries, covering the remains, in the whole of which there are no implements. Bones of animals, which had apparently been killed for food, appear throughout the whole stratum of mud in which the implements were found.

Antiquaries seem fully agreed that these are among the most primitive remains in Europe, belonging either to the early Celtic, or, perhaps, more probably to a pre-Celtic, period. It is a reasonable conjecture that they come down to us from that Finnish (Turanian) race, which (as has been observed, Vol. I., p. 645, note) seems to have peopled the whole of Europe in primeval times. We may suspect that this people occupied the lakes for security at the time when the Celts began to press upon them; but that they failed to maintain themselves and gradually yielded and were absorbed in the immigrants. In some places it is evident from the deposits that the platforms were finally destroyed by fire (Lettre de M. Troyon, p. 7), abundance of charred wood being found above all the rest of the remains. A similar mode of life to that here described by Herodotus, and apparently practised by the early inhabitants of Switzerland, is found among the Papous of New Guinea (see the *Histoire* of Dumont d'Urville, tom. iv., p. 607).

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TESTIMONIAL TO THE LATE SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE.

Mr. Dobson has recently retired from the secretaryship of the excise branch of the Inland Revenue Department, which office he had filled for more than forty years with signal advantage to the State. The Commissioners of Inland Revenue, announcing to the Lords of the Treasury the fact of Mr. Dobson's contemplated retirement from public service, state that they would but inadequately acknowledge the services of one of the most valuable public servants that has ever been employed in the Revenue of Excise if they confined their observations

TESTIMONIAL TO THOMAS DOBSON, ESQ., LATE SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE.

to the ordinary form of certificate. The commissioners then proceed to enumerate some of the most important services which Mr. Dobson has rendered; amongst which are the discovery, in conjunction with Mr. Phillips, of the method of testing the original gravities of beer, and the substitution of duty-free malt in distilleries in the room of the partial and dangerous system of malt drawback—a measure which has proved equally beneficial to the trade and the revenue—and state that for the last ten or twelve years all the material improvements (and they have been many and important) in the regulations for levying the duty on spirits have been chiefly due to his advocacy or invention. The commissioners conclude by stating that for the existing harmony between themselves and the representatives of the principal trades, subject to the excise laws they are very largely indebted to Mr. Dobson, and they feel that they cannot too strongly recommend to the consideration of the board one who, during his long career, has laboured so constantly and so efficiently in the service of the public. We learn by a Treasury minute that their Lordships, having reference to Mr. Dobson's special services as brought under their notice by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, and within their Lordships' own cognizance, have awarded him a special retiring pension of £1010 a year, and intend submitting his case to Parliament for the grant of a special retiring allowance.

Nor was the appreciation of Mr. Dobson's services confined to the heads of the departments. An address and a testimonial have recently been presented to him by 2489 officers of all grades in the Excise Surveying Department, as a mark of respect and in recognition of the services he has rendered to their body. The subscriptions to this testimonial were accompanied with cordial expressions of the respect and esteem felt for Mr. Dobson.

The testimonial consists of a candelabrum, or épergne, in Renaissance style, with a group of three boy figures surrounding the shaft and supporting branches for seven lights; a large engraved salver; and a tea and coffee service of the same style, consisting of tea-kettle, lamp, and stand, coffee and tea pots, sugar-basin, cream-ewer, and bread-basket. These articles are of massive silver, of exquisite design and workmanship, and were manufactured, at a cost of £610, by Garrard and Co.

MEMORIAL CHURCH AT COLD HANWORTH.

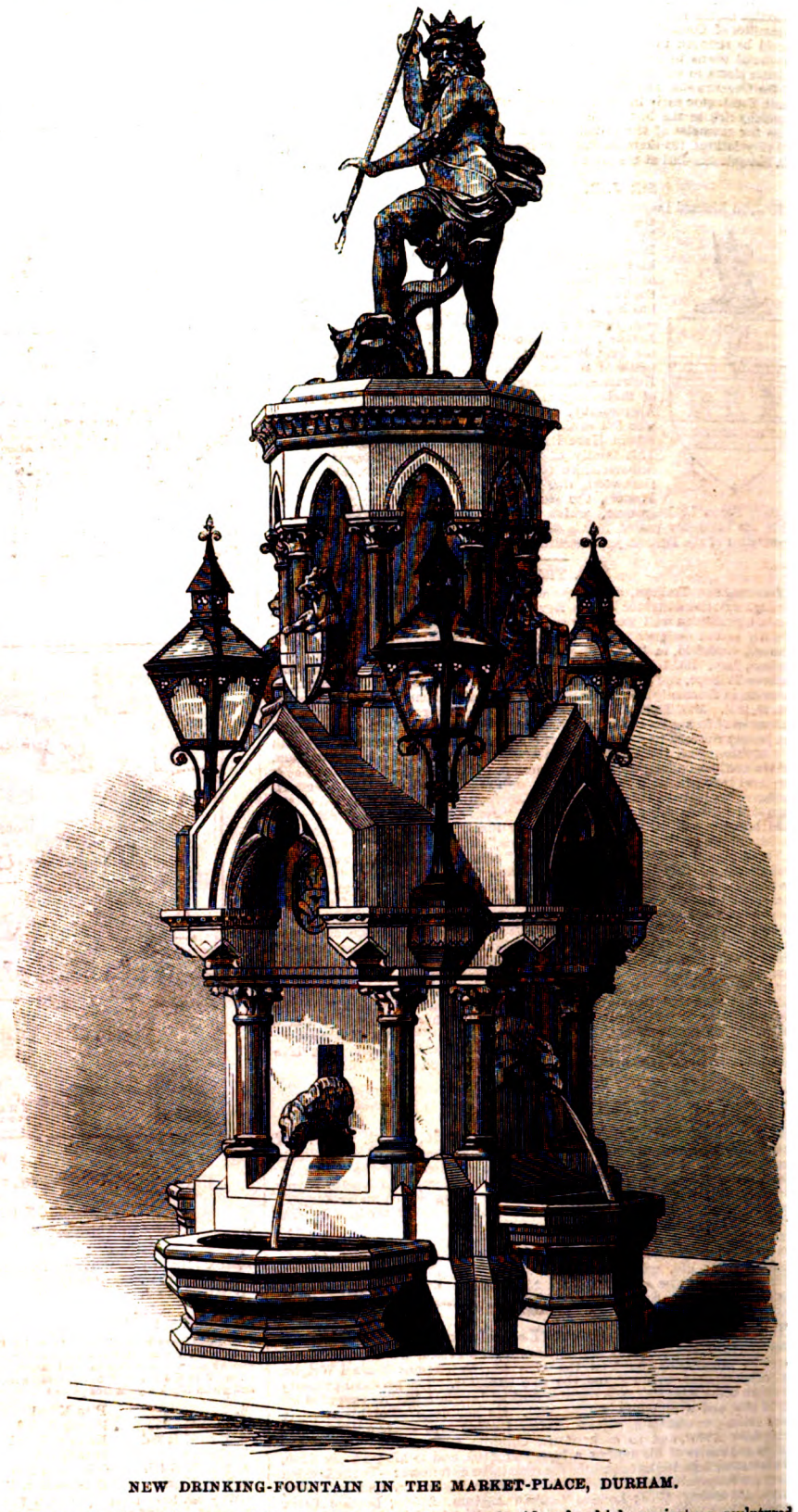
Thursday, Sept. 3, was a great day at Cold Hanworth, near Lincoln, in consequence of the opening of the newly-erected church at that place. The new church is dedicated to All Saints, and has been built at the expense of Commodore P. Cracroft, C.B., and his wife, to the memory of the late Colonel Cracroft. We copy from the *Lincoln Standard* some details of the edifice:—It consists of nave, chancel, vestry, tower, and spire. The style is Decorated, and is treated very freely. The whole of the walling is rough-faced, from the Hackthorn quarry, The exterior and interior dressings are of Ancaster stone, except the reredos and font, which are partly of Caen stone, red Mansfield, and green polished marble shafts. The inside of the church is partly of red brick and partly plastered. The whole of the roofs are Memel timber, stained and varnished, the covering being of Broseley brindled tiles, with a crested ridge. The height of tower and spire is about 60 ft., and the top of the spire terminates with a beautiful weather-vane. The whole of the benches (which are open) are of deal, stained and varnished. The pulpit, reading-desk, communion rail, and font top are of oak. The terminations, capitals, springers, &c., are richly carved, both interiorly and exteriorly. The windows are glazed in cathedral glass, the tracery of which is in geometrical patterns. The nave and porch floors are paved with Minton's plain red, buff, and black six-inch tiles. The chancel, sanctuary, and baptistry (which is formed under the tower) are paved with very rich encaustic tiles. The church is seated to accommodate about eighty, enough for the whole parish. The churchyard, on the west, south, and north, is inclosed with a low wall of the same materials as the church, with Ancaster stone coping, and Ancaster stone piers at intervals, forming it into bays. The architect is J. Croft, Esq., Islington, and the builder is Mr. W. Huddleston, Lincoln; the cost will be upwards of £2000. It has been built in the short space of six months.

MEMORIAL CHURCH AT HANWORTH, LINCOLNSHIRE.

NEW DRINKING-FOUNTAIN AT DURHAM.

Monday, the 21st ult., witnessed the opening of the new drinking-fountain which has replaced the unsightly yet venerable structure, called the pant, which for many years had been a prominent object in Durham Market-place.

The fountain, which has been erected out of the public rates, is a graceful and beautiful ornament to the city. The architect (Mr. E. R. Robson) has won general approval and admiration. Annexed are a few particulars of the fountain, taken from the *Durham County Advertiser*:—It is at once a drinking-fountain, a public reservoir, and a well for cattle; and these three distinct functions are severally referred to in three sculptured discs on its walls. The first represents Hagar athirst in the wilderness; another depicts the well-known subject, Moses striking the rock; while the third, which is placed immediately over the cattle-trough, shows the meeting of Jacob at the well, and quotes, on its rim, the passage, "Drink, and I will give thy camels drink also." The fountain is a quadrangular block of masonry, from each side of which projects a sculptured animal, or gurgoyle, spouting water into a semi-octagonal basin beneath; while above, a steep, projecting pediment, surmounted by an animal holding a shield bearing the arms of the city, is, on each face, carried by shafts of polished Aberdeen granite and boldly-sculptured corbels. This forms the fountain proper, and, while three of the ducts are provided with drinking-cups, and their basins with iron bars for pail-rests, the fourth has simply a larger basin placed at a lower level, and so arranged as to stand always full of water for the use of cattle. Into all the four basins the water constantly flows, but an increased volume can at any moment be obtained from the cistern inside by pressing a button. After escaping from the basins the water runs into a shallow trench, which surrounds the fountain and is sloped to a drain; before reaching which, however, it passes through and continually replenishes two dog-troughs. In its upper portion the structure has four lamps (made by Mr. Skidmore), placed at the base of the pediment, and immediately afterwards it develops into an octagonal podium, or pedestal, ornamented with moulded arches and shafts of polished Peterhead granite, and terminating in a sculptured cornice. Upon this pedestal has been placed, neatly painted and gilded, the old lead figure of Neptune, which for so many years occupied a corresponding position on the old punt, or pant, now replaced by the fountain. The height of the fountain is 14 ft., irrespective of the full-size figure which surmounts it. The masonry was executed by Messrs. Henry Thornton and Son, of Durham, and the sculpture by Mr. Beall, of Newcastle. The stone used is from the Prudham Quarries.



NEW DRINKING-FOUNTAIN IN THE MARKET-PLACE, DURHAM.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by George C. Leighton, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, October 17, 1863.

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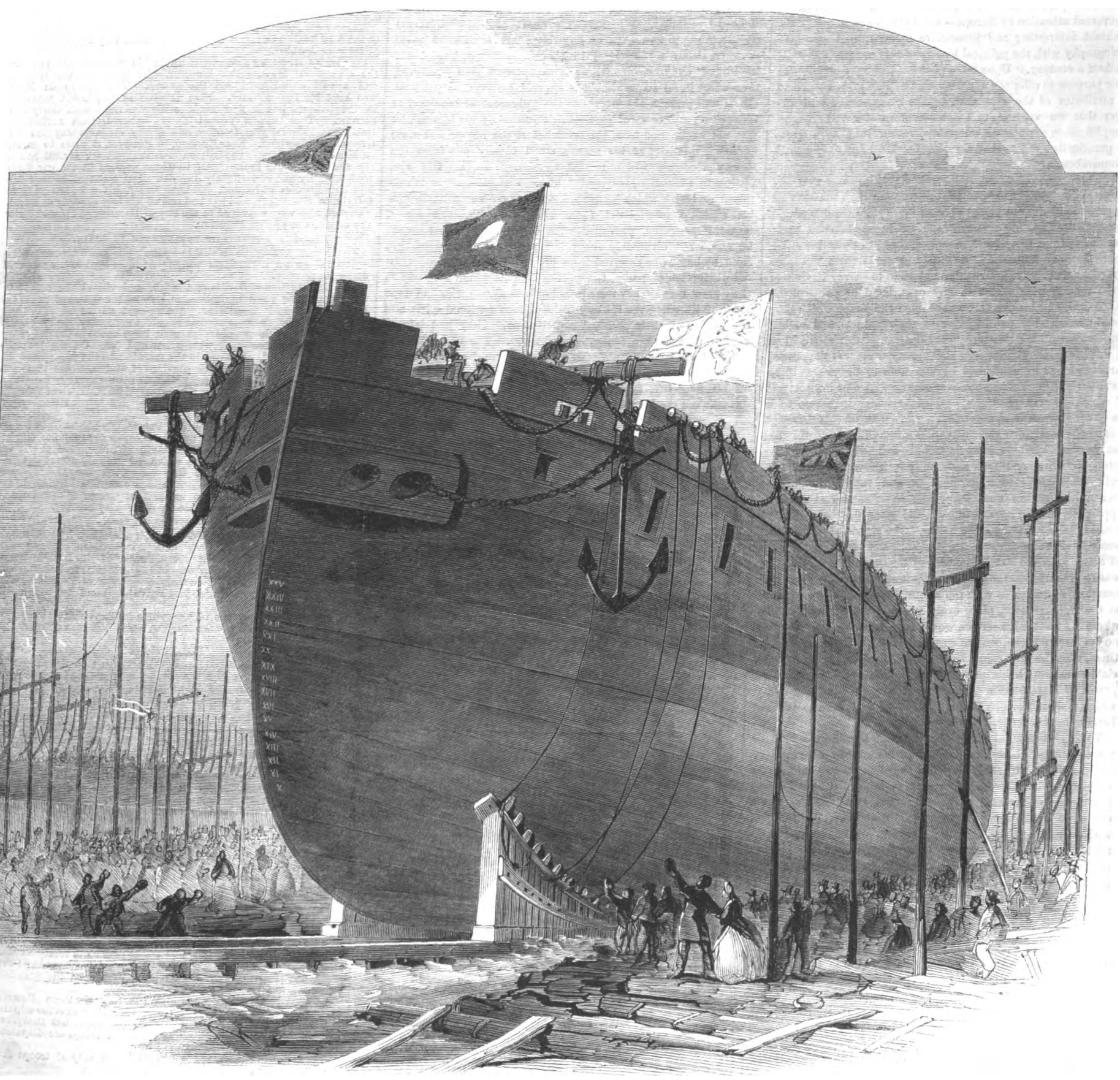
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 1228.—VOL. XLIII. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1863. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

LORD LYNDHURST.

IT has been the felicitous lot of but few of our statesmen to have so far outlived the storms of political life as to occupy, for a considerable interval before making their final exit from this earthly stage of being, that loftiest summit within reach of an Englishman's ambition, from which, lifted above both the claims and the limitations of party ties, he is at once the object of veneration and the dispenser of counsel to the whole country. Such, for many years, was the position of the Duke of Wellington; such, for a few months only, was that of Sir Robert Peel; and such, through the last decade, was the distinguished place assigned by his admiring countrymen to Lord Lyndhurst. Once the ablest and the most daring of the party leaders of his day, he had long ceased to be remembered as such. The luminary across whose disc, sometimes brilliant



THE NEW IRON-CLAD FLEET: LAUNCH OF HER MAJESTY'S FRIGATE VALIANT, 31 GUNS, AT MILLWALL.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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sometimes obscured, the storm-clouds of political passion drove at midday, shone with a mild and uninterrupted lustre through a long evening, and sank at last beneath the horizon, followed by the respect and regret of all classes, quite irrespectively of their political opinions. The character and fame of Lord Lyndhurst belong, not to a section, but to the entire people of the United Kingdom; and the interest attaching to his name is of sufficient breadth to admit of being shared by all who are able to appreciate intellectual vigour.

It is not our intention in the following observations to sketch the career of this remarkable man. Its most salient features will be familiar to most of our readers. His birth at Boston, United States, when America had not as yet ceased to be a colony of Great Britain—the removal of his Royalist father to this country when his son John was but a child—his early education under the parental roof—the academical distinctions he won for himself at Cambridge—his subsequent visit to the land of his birth, during which he became acquainted with George Washington, the patriotic founder and earliest guide of American independence—his course of legal study at Lincoln's Inn—his forensic labours and moderate success on the Midland Circuit—his introduction to the House of Commons, at the mature age of forty-five, through the now-extinct borough of Yarmouth, Isle of Wight—his serviceable but not very dazzling efforts as Solicitor-General to Lord Liverpool's Administration—his memorable speech against the Catholic claims, followed so speedily by his elevation to the woolsack by Canning, who so trenchantly replied to it—the part he took in opposing the Reform Bill, and the subtlety, the oratorical force and skill, and the unshrinking fearlessness he displayed as a party leader—his judicial ability as Chief Baron of the Exchequer, marvellously displayed in his judgment in the case of "Small *v.* Attwood"—his differences with Sir Robert Peel, under whom, however, he was subsequently prevailed upon to take office—his celebrated Sessional summaries—and, finally, his occasional speeches in his advanced old age, in which he assumed the part of counsel for the nation and commanded the reverent attention of Europe—will furnish ample materials for a most interesting and instructive memoir, and associate his biography with the political history of this country for well-nigh half a century. Upon none of these passages of his life do we purpose to offer the slightest comment. It is rather to the attributes of the man than to the circumstances of his career that we venture to point attention—for it is as an exemplification of intellectual power, rather than as a great and practically successful statesman, that Lord Lyndhurst will be remembered.

The backbone of his intellectual structure was that intuitive sagacity by which, above any public man that can be compared with him, he seized upon the unity of meaning which belonged to any mere assemblage of facts, detected their relationship one to another, arranged them in their due order of sequence and mutual dependence, and made them tell their own consistent story. Give him but time to survey the whole of the details with which in any case, legal or political, he had to deal, and his eye detected at once the shape which they would assume when put together in their natural and logical connection. In the classification and arrangement of his ideas he was peerless. He not only saw clearly what was the precise purpose he had in hand, but he was able to discern as if by instinct the true relationship to it of every item of information of which he was possessed, and could instantly assign to it its proper place and function. The bent of his intellect was constructive. He was not imaginative. He did not invent. But he saw just how and where one thing fitted in with another, and he put them together, and built them up into a harmonious and intelligible whole. Hence his skill in unravelling the most entangled mass of apparently contradictory evidence, and hence also his unrivalled mastery in the art of stating a case. The glance of his intellect was like that of a consummate General; and he not only caught at a first view the strategic points of the ground upon which he was to operate, and the opportunities it offered him, but he could handle his own forces with the utmost nicety of judgment, and, at the right moment, place every arm and every battalion just where its distinctive service would be most available. He had no confused notions, vast as was their store. He recognised in them, when he first came across them, something which associated them with his pre-existing knowledge; and the same power of classification which moved him to select the place which it should occupy in his memory enabled him to lay his hand upon it whenever it was wanting.

To this intellectual characteristic Lord Lyndhurst added all the advantage which can be derived from a complete mastery of language. Probably, the latter acquisition was immensely assisted by the natural structure of his mind. His diction was as simple as the order of his ideas was lucid. There was a colourless transparency in his style. He showed his thoughts without tinging them. In the structure of his sentences his aim seemed to be to transmit light rather than music; yet so perfectly did his words adjust themselves to his meaning that music was the result. He seems to have regarded figure as superfluous; possibly, he wanted the fancy and the sentiment which alone could furnish it; at any rate, his greatest efforts were singularly destitute of ornamentation. But the sword of his logic had the keenest edge, and the bite of his sarcasm left a rankling smart. It was not, however, as a combatant that his supreme power made itself manifest. It was when speaking from the bench of judgment, and laying down the law in its application to a complicated case, that his style of oratory most commended itself. His cold, passionless, inflexible manner detracted nothing from the force of his matter in his judicial deliverances. His object in these cases was not to engage the sympathies, nor persuade the will, nor stir the indignation; but, light in hand, to thread his way through intricate perplexities, and lead the mind, with or without its own assent, up to his conclusions. His sole business then was with the intellect, and to the intellect he exclusively addressed himself. Had he pursued a legal career without mixing himself up with the turmoil of politics, he would probably have left his own image and superscription deeply impressed upon the jurisprudence of his country.

Lord Lyndhurst, although at one stage of his lengthened career an audacious party politician, was unusually free from personal bitterness of feeling. He had a keen zest for the pleasures of social life, which probably obtained the homage of his sympathies to a far greater extent than his political convictions. He was angrily denounced as a trader in his principles, of which there is no incontestable proof. But it may be inferred from the general tenour of his life that his politics never struck their roots deeply into the soil of his will. They do not seem to have been an outgrowth of his moral nature. To him they were more in the nature of means than ends, and, although unquestionably he had his preferences and his prejudices, they did but slightly sway his heart. Certainly they did not alter, nor interfere with, his personal friendships. He lived on terms of intimacy with his most formidable antagonist—Lord Brougham. He seldom hesitated to serve with those who had been his most eager assailants. He forgave political affronts without any visible severity of intestine struggle. He refused none of the courtesies of his high position on account of either past or present party antagonisms. In this respect he was a true British nobleman, never carrying with him into the banquet-hall the feelings which belonged only to the tilting-yard or the tournament.

Although the name of Baron Lyndhurst will be conspicuous in the history of England, our children's children will probably be at some loss to discover the secret of that high reputation in which he was held by his contemporaries. He has left behind him no monument of his power which will be regarded as commensurate with his fame. A few relics only will descend to posterity to justify the judgment of their predecessors as to the intellectual pre-eminence of Lord Lyndhurst. Whether he was ambitious of posthumous renown we have no means of knowing; but, from some cause or other, either in himself or in his circumstances, he did not lay himself out to ensure it. His vast powers have enshrined themselves in no imperishable work, and his greatest political efforts will present themselves to the judgment of mankind as those of an unsuccessful partisan. Fortunately for himself, he was not summoned from the stage before the higher and more enduring qualities of his nature stood clearly out from the stormy elements which tended to obscure them. Old age, pitiless to some men, befriended him. The passions which he raised, and with which he sported, died away. The policy which his gigantic intellectual force grappled with, and for a moment staggered, prevailed. He discreetly bowed to what he could not ultimately resist. Long before his departure from among us he received from his fellow-countrymen, without distinction of party, the willing homage which they pay to their great men. They were proud of him as one who had done much to illustrate the leading traits of their national spirit and the genius of their political constitution. They had left off criticising, and were contented to admire. The use which he made of his splendid abilities will, of course, be tested by the impartiality of history. We, who have just witnessed the close of his long life, find it more in unison with our feelings to breathe out the prayer, "Peace to his memory!"

LAUNCH OF THE VALIANT.

This important addition to our ironclad fleet was launched on Wednesday week from the Admiralty yard, Millwall. A very numerous company, including several distinguished guests, had assembled to witness the launch, among those present being Admiral Boutakoff and Captain Kolokoltzoff, of the Russian navy; Captain Blanca, of the Spanish navy; Mr. Peter Rolt, chairman, and Captain Ford, managing director, of the Thames Ironworks and Shipbuilding Company; Mr. Reed, Chief Constructor of her Majesty's Navy; Mr. Samuda, Mr. Wigram, Mr. Green, and many shipbuilders and engineers.

The ceremony of naming her was performed by Mrs. Thomas Rolt, daughter-in-law of the chairman of the Thames Shipbuilding Company, by whom the vessel has been completed; and at half past two the noble ship, with little if any assistance from the hydraulic rams beneath her bow, glided with majestic ease into the stream. A more brilliant and successful launch has never in our experience been witnessed.

The Valiant is one of quite a new class of iron frigates—a connecting link, so to speak, between the Warrior and the vessels of the Defence and Resistance class. Her length over all is 280 ft., her extreme breadth 56 ft., and her depth, from her spar-deck, 39 ft. Her armament of 34 guns will be distributed as follows:—On the main deck twenty-four 68-pounders, 95 cwt. smooth-bore guns, and six 110-pounder Armstrong guns; and on the upper deck four 110-pounder Armstrong guns, which will be furnished from the Royal Arsenal.

Her bows, without having a regular beak to be used as a ram, are still sufficiently projecting beneath the water-line to enable her, if she got a chance of striking an enemy, to inflict fearful mischief, without in the least risking the safety of her own hull. She is a sister ship to the Hector, which was launched from the Clyde at the close of last year. In the construction of the hull the principle is the same as that of all the iron frigates—that is to say, the Valiant, within her armour of teak and iron, is a perfect web of wrought-iron ribs and longitudinal girders. Like the new frigates, however, she is to be plated from stem to stern in armour, the stern being almost as fine as her bows, and with an additional plating of iron over her outer sternpost and rudder-head. About eighty feet from the bows inboard she is fitted with a semicircular shield, which extends from one side of the vessel to the other, and rises from the main deck to the level of her bulwarks on the spar-deck. This is coated with 4½ in. armour plates, and lined with teak as with the broadside. On the main deck it is closed; but on the upper deck it is pierced for two of the heaviest guns, for use in chasing an enemy, or when bearing down on one to strike her as a ram. About 400 tons of her armour-plates are already bolted on, and the others, manufactured at Messrs. Brown's works, Sheffield, are ready for fastening.

The Valiant will be fitted with horizontal engines, of 800-horse power, by Messrs. Maudslay, Sons, and Field. The two-bladed screw propeller is 20 ft. in diameter, and is constructed with a variable pitch. When in full power, it is anticipated that the engines will work about sixty revolutions in the minute. There are six boilers, three on each side, the stoking-room being between them; and the ship is also fitted with a pair of auxiliary engines, of the aggregate power of forty horses. These engines are applied to several purposes. They will be available in case of fire, as they work with two double-acting force-pumps, there being a system of pipes throughout the ship to meet any such emergency; they will drive two fans for ventilating the cabin; and they will also work a blast-fan for a cupola furnace placed at the end of the stoke-hole.

The Valiant will be completely fitted early next summer. She is a fine addition to the Royal Navy and an honour to the company by whom she has been built, who are now far advanced with their important work the Minotaur, which floating fortress, rumour says, is to be launched by the Prince of Wales.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Emperor held a review of the Imperial Guard in the Bois de Boulogne on Wednesday. Great crowds were present, and the Emperor and the King of the Greeks, who accompanied him, were received with continued cheering.

M. Billault was buried on Saturday. The funeral service took place in the Church of St. Germain d'Auxerrois. The ceremony was very splendid, and large crowds assembled to witness the pageant. The interment took place at the cemetery of Mont Parnasse, where M. Billault's wife, who died two years ago, lies buried. M. Baroche made a speech over the grave. The Emperor has written to the daughters of the deceased Minister, expressing his sympathy in the calamity which has fallen on them and his deep regret for the loss of their father.

The vacancies created by the death of M. Billault are filled up. M. Rouher, President of the Council of State, becomes Minister of State in the room of M. Billault, and M. Rouland takes the place of M. Rouher.

M. Delangle has been appointed First Vice-President of the Senate.

A decree has been issued fixing three as the number of the Vice-Presidents of the Council of State. The Vice-Presidents will exercise, in regard to the Senate and Corps Législatif, the powers determined by Article 51 of the Constitution. MM. Forcade-Laroquette and Chaix d'Estange have been appointed Vice-Presidents, and M. Vimey, Governor of the Bank, Vice-President.

M. Baroche has been raised to the rank of Senator.

A dinner was given on Tuesday evening by M. Drouyn de Lhuys in honour of the King of the Greeks. Lord Cowley and Baron Budberg were present.

The funeral service of Marshal Count d'Ornano was celebrated on Monday in the Church of the Invalides. After the ceremony the coffin was carried into the courtyard of the Invalides, and deposited in the vaults appropriated to Marshals of France. Two salutes were fired by the artillery—one at the commencement and the other at the conclusion of the ceremony.

The Bishop of Nimes has published a mandate ordering prayers to be offered in favour of Poland for three consecutive Sundays.

The squadron of iron-clad ships of war has again sailed from Brest, under the command of Admiral Penaud, to resume the experiments commanded by the Minister of Marine.

Mr. Charles Mathews took his farewell benefit on Saturday night at the Variétés. The house was crowded to the very top, though the prices were doubled.

On Sunday M. Nadar again went up in his monster balloon from the Champ de Mars. The Emperor, the King of the Greeks, and a vast crowd witnessed the ascent. The Champ de Mars was kept by the military. Nine ladies and gentlemen ascended in the balloon, but it first made a short ascent with thirty-two persons. The balloon floated away eastward, then northward, then crossed the Belgian frontier, and finally made its way into the Germans' Fatherland. Near Eystrup, in Hanover, it came to earth on Monday afternoon. The balloon was dragged for several hours, the anchors having broken. Of the nine persons in the car three were seriously and two slightly injured. The aeronaut himself has had both his legs dislocated. Mdme. Nadar, his wife, has suffered injuries in the thorax, and has had one of her legs severely contused. The sufferers were conveyed to the city of Hanover and placed under the care of the French Legation.

THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH IN SPAIN.

The Empress Eugenie is still in Spain. She has been everywhere received with an enthusiasm which paid little heed to her supposed desire for privacy.

Her Majesty was at Seville on the 9th, and visited the cathedral, the Alcazar, the ruins of Italica, and several quarters of the town, both Moorish and Andalusian. She refused all official escort, and wore the Spanish costume of that part of the country, the long black veil, high comb, long gold pins with large knobs at the end of the hair, embroidered corsage, wide skirt, and fan. On the 10th the Empress proceeded, at seven in the morning, to the property of the Marquis de Villafranca in the province of Hulva, where there was a hunting party. Her Majesty departed on the 11th for Cadiz, whence, after a short detention, she embarked for Malaga and Valencia. On Saturday last she reached Valencia, and left on Sunday for Madrid.

The Empress arrived at the Royal Palace, Madrid, at eight o'clock on Sunday evening. The King and the Marquis de Miraflores met her at the railway terminus. An immense crowd assembled at the terminus and in the streets through which her Majesty passed and gave her a cordial reception. The Queen received her Majesty very affectionately. The Empress has held a reception in Madrid, and the Queen has given a state banquet in honour of her Imperial guest. A grand soirée took place on Wednesday evening.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

The Paris papers of Wednesday publish a telegram from St. Nazaire with intelligence from Vera Cruz to Sept. 18, stating that, according to news recived from the interior of Mexico, a numerous party exists favourable to the annexation of Mexico to France.

Advices received from Vera Cruz to the 18th of September state that the Archbishop of Mexico had arrived, and had met with a magnificent reception.

The national fête of the 16th was of a brilliant character.

The blockade of all hostile Mexican ports has been effective since the 8th of the month.

PORTUGAL.

The baptism of the Royal infant, Dom Carlos, took place on Monday in the Church of St. Domingo, after a grand procession. King Ferdinand and Princess Clotilde officiated as sponsors. The Portuguese and Italian squadrons were illuminated.

PRUSSIA.

The preliminary elections came off on Tuesday, and, as far as known, have resulted in favour of the Liberals. In Berlin the old Liberal majority had even increased.

The refusal to pay taxes is becoming more common. M. de Bermuth, a wealthy mine-owner in Westphalia, has lately allowed his goods to be seized by the taxgatherer, and they are to be sold by auction. It is also said that M. Waldkhausen, member of the Chamber of Deputies, and several other leaders of the Liberal party, have refused to pay their taxes.

DENMARK.

The King arrived at Copenhagen on Thursday week, unexpectedly, from Schleswig. The *Dagbladet* states that the importance of the political situation is the cause of his Majesty's arrival. Important notes are said to have been received from England and France. The Ministry were prepared to hold a Privy Council immediately upon the King's arrival.

The King has given a magnificent fête at his Castle of Lyksborg, in Schleswig, to celebrate his fifty-fifth birthday. Prince Oscar of Sweden, brother of King Charles XV., who was present, drank to the health of his illustrious host, and stated that "the treaty Sweden had contracted with Denmark for their common defence rendered the two countries invincible, and secured the safety of all the Scandinavian States."

As regards the treaty between the two Northern Powers, the Swedish papers are almost unanimous in stating that the stipulations of an alliance with Denmark are agreed upon, but that the ratification will not take place until German troops are dispatched to Holstein.

The Government has ordered that a larger body of troops shall be massed upon the southern frontier of Schleswig.

THE INSURRECTION IN POLAND.

If possible, the condition of Warsaw grows worse and worse. On

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Sunday morning the Hôtel de Ville was discovered to be on fire in three places simultaneously. No doubt is entertained of this fire being the work of incendiaries. All the treasure-chests, securities, account-books, and valuable objects have been saved. Letters from the unfortunate city state that the Government had ordered civilians to give up all arms; that all officials of Polish descent in the city are to be dismissed and replaced by Russians; and that the Russian language is to be employed in future in the acts of administration in Poland.

The National Government has issued a circular justifying the political executions which have taken place under its order, and which it declares to have been very few, and imperatively necessary to prevent espionage.

The Russian Consuls in Italy have published a circular requesting all Poles residing in Italy to return to their country as soon as the term for which their passports are granted expires, under penalty of their property being confiscated.

Several telegrams from different places promulgate or allude to the extraordinary statement that an alliance is contemplated between the Poles and the Turks.

AMERICA.

We have news from New York, by way of Cape Race, to the evening of Oct. 12. By the information received, which is not very definite, dealing largely in rumours, we learn that the relative positions of the belligerents are practically unchanged.

The progress in the siege of Charleston is far from encouraging to the assailants. General Gilmore had been obliged to remove his head-quarters from Morris Island to Folly Island, in consequence of the height of the tides and "other causes," and had to begin *de novo* the destruction of Fort Sumter, which the Confederates had restored to a state of defence. The Confederates had made an attack on the Federal fleet, in which the Ironsides was much damaged and the other vessels greatly alarmed for their safety. A combined land and naval attack upon the place was to take place on the 11th.

The Confederate army in Virginia was making movements which seemed to indicate a recommencement of offensive operations. Near Robertson's River the Federals attacked Stuart's cavalry, and were repulsed.

Rosecranz is "in safety" at Chattanooga, and Bragg is still concentrating his forces in preparation for the final attack. Burnside remains at Knoxville. General Johnston has taken possession of the passes leading from Mississippi into Tennessee, with the view of intercepting the reinforcements which General Rosecranz expects from that quarter; whilst Bragg has equally cut off all hope of supplies from the north-east. A telegram to the *Richmond Inquirer* from General Bragg's army announces that the Confederates, on Missionary Ridge, shelled the position of General Rosecranz for several hours on the 6th inst. Federal accounts viâ Nashville, on the 7th and 8th, state that skirmishing was of constant occurrence, and that another general engagement was considered imminent. Reports had been received at Nashville that Shelbyville, with all the Federal troops there, had been captured by the Confederates. This rumour, however, has not been corroborated. On the contrary, we are told that the Confederate cavalry had been overtaken below Shelbyville and routed, with a loss of 100 killed. General Bragg is said to have been heavily reinforced from Richmond and elsewhere, and that his forces now number at least 175,000 men. It is also represented that 55,000 troops, under the command of General Joe Johnston, are held as reserves. General Rosecranz has also received reinforcements.

In Kentucky the Confederate General Wheeler had been defeated.

There are rumours of Confederate movements in Kansas.

From the Mississippi reports have reached Washington of a serious defeat having been sustained by the Federal army, with the loss of fifteen hundred prisoners. Which was the particular army that sustained this crushing defeat, or which the army that achieved the victory, are not mentioned.

General Banks had ordered the conscription in Louisiana, and negroes on the plantations were to be detailed for service.

Twelve merchant steamers had been burnt on the Mississippi, it was supposed by Confederate emissaries.

At New Orleans a malignant fever had broken out in the Federal fleet.

President Lincoln has issued a proclamation desiring all Americans, whether at home or abroad, to observe the last Thursday in November as a day of thanksgiving. Mr. Lincoln's reasons are said to be:—"That, although in the midst of a stupendous civil war, the industrial resources of the country are more than ever flourishing; that its population, notwithstanding the waste in the camp and on the battle-field, is steadily increasing; and that its peaceful relations with foreign Powers have been preserved, even though the severity of its domestic conflict seemed to invite and provoke the aggression of foreign States."

JAPAN.

Admiral Kuper, with the British squadron, has besieged and levelled Kagosima, and burned the three steamers which the Prince of Satzuma had purchased from Europeans.

The following particulars are supplied by the Foreign Office:—"All attempts at negotiation being exhausted, the English fleet, on Saturday, the 15th of August, took up position opposite Kagosima, the city of Prince Satzuma, and prepared for action. Two of the Japanese shore batteries opened fire on our ships, which returned it. By dusk the town was in flames in several places, and three forts were silenced. Our loss was eleven killed and thirty-nine wounded. Captains Josling and Wilmot were killed by the same shot. On Sunday, the 16th, the fleet stood out, engaging the whole of the batteries. The city is reported to be one mass of ruins—palace, factories, arsenal, &c. Three steamers of the Prince of Satzuma are completely destroyed. The shore batteries are reported to have been well served by the Japanese."

Kagosima is in Kinsiu, the most southern of the four Japanese islands.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Metropolitan Board of Works have decided to accept Mr. Furness's tender of £520,000 for the northern embankment of the Thames between Westminster and Waterloo Bridges.

Lord Lyndhurst's remains were interred at Highgate Cemetery on Saturday. The funeral, in accordance with an injunction left by the deceased Peer, was of the most simple character.

Another porpoise has been obtained for the Zoological Gardens. He was caught off Boston, in Lincolnshire, and was conveyed up by train in a wet blanket and enveloped in wet grass. It is no wonder that, after such treatment, his respirations or blowings are described as "something between a cough and a sneeze, when an unfortunate patient has, as the cabman expresses it, 'caught one cold on top of t'other.'" He has been placed in the pond with the sturgeon, who seems very jealous of him.

Sir Richard Mayne has refused to allow street stalls to be reinstated in Westminster. A deputation from the committee appointed by the inhabitants of the district and the stallholders waited upon him, asking him to rescind his orders to the police on the subject, as the district Board of Works had rescinded their resolution calling upon him to make the orders. Sir Richard declined to comply with the request.

The Metropolitan Board of Works have assented to an appli- cation from Mr. J. N. Mays, the secretary of the Improved Industrial Dwellings Company, asking for leave to erect on a piece of land close to the Great Northern Railway Station, King's-cross, several large blocks of dwellings after the model of those recently built for Alderman Waterlow in Finsbury. The dwellings (the construction of which is about to be immediately commenced) will comprise distinct houses for about 100 families.

The Court of Aldermen met on Tuesday, when a vote of condolence with the family of the late Alderman Humphery was passed unanimously. After this his successor, Mr. Lusk, who lately filled the office of Sheriff, was introduced to the Court, and cordially welcomed by the members present. The by-laws for the regulation of the City traffic, framed under the City Police Act of last Session, were read, and ordered to be transmitted to the Home Secretary for his approval.

The Home Secretary has required the Bethnal-green authori- ties to inform him what they are doing to remedy the evils brought to light in the inquests on children who had died in Thorold-square. The vestry reply, in effect, that Bethnal-green is not worse as to its sanitary state than other parishes. Thorold-square is, they admit, very bad, but it is being cleansed, and the nuisances complained of in it abated. Then, for the rest, they inform Sir George Grey that they have a very intelligent medical officer of health, an inspector of nuisances, and a committee of six members to carry the Nuisances Removal Act into execution.

THE COURT.

The Queen continues at Balmoral, in good health.

On Wednesday week her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louisa and Princess Beatrice and attended by Lady Churchill, drove round by Glen Beg. The Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia and Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse drove to the Caill.

On Thursday week the Queen, accompanied by Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse and Princess Louisa, drove to Loch Builg. On the same day Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, attended by Baroness von Schenck and Captain Westerweller, dined with the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia at Abergeldie.

On Friday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, walked out; later in the day her Majesty, accompanied by the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia and Prince Arthur and attended by Lady Churchill, went up Aberarder and returned by Invercauld. Princess Louisa and Prince Arthur, attended by Lady A. Bruce and Major Elphinstone, dined with the Crown Prince and Princess at Abergeldie.

On Saturday last Mr. Theed's statue of the Prince Consort, which has been placed in the principal corridor at Balmoral, was uncovered. The Queen, the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Princess Beatrice, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold assembled in the corridor at half-past ten o'clock. The ladies and gentlemen of the household in waiting were, by her Majesty's permission, present, as well as the servants and gillies who had been particularly attached to the Prince Consort's service. At the Queen's command, the covering was removed from the statue by Mr. Theed, and her Majesty was pleased to express her entire approval and admiration of it. Subsequently the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena and Princess Louisa and attended by Lady Churchill, drove to Alt-na-Guithasach and returned in the evening.

On Sunday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena and attended by Lady A. Bruce and Lord C. Fitzroy, attended Divine service in the parish church of Crathie. The Rev. A. Anderson officiated.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louis of Hesse, walked out. Subsequently her Majesty, accompanied by the Crown Princess of Prussia and Princess Louis of Hesse, drove by Castleton, round the Lion's Face. Princess Helena and Princess Louisa, attended by Lady Churchill, rode to Invercauld. The Crown Prince and Princess dined with her Majesty at Balmoral.

The Queen has been pleased to present a handsome watch to the gillie who so promptly set forth to discover the cause of her Majesty's delay on the day of the accident to the Queen and the Princesses, while driving from Alt-na-Guithasach.

Prince Arthur, attended by Major Elphinstone, left the castle on Monday for Edinburgh, on a visit to Prince Alfred. His Royal Highness proceeded on Tuesday to Blackheath.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales continue at Sandringham Hall.

On Saturday last the Prince, Prince Christian, and Prince Frederick, with their gentlemen in waiting, went out shooting, and met with abundant sport. The Princess, Princess Christian, and Princess Dagmar walked and drove.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess, Prince and Princess Christian, Prince Frederick, and Princess Dagmar, with the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, attended Divine service in the church of Sandringham. The Rev. G. Moxon, Rector, officiated.

On Monday the Prince walked over the estate and inspected the Hall Farm, of which his Royal Highness has recently taken possession. Subsequently the Prince, attended by Captain Grey, drove to Wolterton station to meet the Duke of Cambridge, who arrived by the 3.45 train from London, attended by Colonel Clifton. The Prince accompanied his Royal Highness to Sandringham. The Princess and Princess Dagmar walked in the ground adjacent to the Hall. Prince Frederick of Denmark, attended by Captain Lund and Mr. Fisher, left Sandringham at half-past ten on this day, and proceeded to London en route for Oxford, where his Royal Highness will pursue his studies.

On Tuesday the Prince, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Christian of Denmark, with the gentlemen in waiting, went out shooting. The Princess, Princess Christian, and Princess Dagmar, walked in the grounds. Later in the day their Royal Highnesses drove to King's Lynn.

On Wednesday the Prince, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Christian went out partridge-shooting. The Princess, Princess Christian, and Princess Dagmar walked in the vicinity of the hall.

The Countess of Morton arrived at Sandringham on Tuesday, to attend upon the Princess as Lady in Waiting.

PRINCE ALFRED.

Prince Alfred continues at Holyrood.

On Wednesday week his Royal Highness, accompanied by Prince William of Hesse and attended by Major Cowell and Captain Zengler, was present at the meeting of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science in the Free Church Assembly Hall. Subsequently their Royal Highnesses visited the National Gallery. Later in the day the Prince and Prince William of Hesse attended the concluding and general meeting of the Social Science Congress in the Free Church Assembly Hall.

On Thursday week the Prince entertained at dinner at Holyrood Lord Brougham, the Lord Justice General, the Lord Provost, the Lord Advocate, Major-General Walker, Sir J. M'Neill, and Principal Sir David Brewster.

On Friday week the Prince and Prince William of Hesse rode in the Queen's Park, attended by Major Cowell and Captain Zengler. During their ride Major Cowell's horse stumbled and threw the Major over its head into the road. Fortunately, he received no serious injury. In the evening the Prince and Prince William were present at the entertainment of the Christy's Minstrels.

On Tuesday the Prince and Prince William of Hesse, attended by Major Cowell, Captain Zengler, and Dr. Lyon Playfair, C.B., proceeded to Glasgow. Their Royal Highnesses were received at the railway station by the Hon. the Lord Provost and several of the municipal authorities. Their Royal Highnesses visited the cathedral, Miss Grant's weaving and spinning factory, the Govan Bar Ironworks, and the printing and bleaching works belonging to Walter Crum, Esq., F.R.S. The Royal party partook of luncheon at Mr. Crum's residence, The Rouken. The Princes next visited Mr. Napier's shipbuilding yard, and inspected the fine iron frigates which are in process of building for the Turkish Government. Their Royal Highnesses next visited the Exchange; from thence they drove to the residence of the Lord Provost, where they dined. The Princes and their suite took their departure from Glasgow by the 8.20 train. Their Royal Highnesses, during their visit, were everywhere greeted with marked enthusiasm. The Prince and Prince William of Hesse proceeded to Kelso on Thursday and honoured the Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe with a visit at Floors Castle. Their Royal Highnesses attended the grand ball given at the castle, and took their departure yesterday (Friday) for Holyrood.

M. Furby, B.A., LL.D., is appointed French tutor to the Prince and Prince William of Hesse during their stay in Edinburgh.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge returned to Gloucester House yesterday (Friday) from visiting the Prince and Princess of Wales at Sandringham.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary arrived at the Cottage, Kew, on Tuesday, from Germany.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale returned on Saturday last to Orleans House, Twickenham, from a tour of visits.

His Excellency the Prussian Ambassador and Countess Bernstorff and family returned on Tuesday to Prussia House, from Brighton.

His Excellency the Austrian Ambassador and Countess Appony will return to Chandos House the end of next week, from a tour on the Continent.

His Excellency the Bavarian Minister and Baroness de Cetto arrived at their residence, in Hill-street, a few days since, from Brighton.

His Excellency M. Balcarce, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Argentine Republic to the Court of St. James, has arrived at Mivart's Hotel from Paris.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Alas for M. Nadar! Alas for the boast *sic itur ad astra!* Once more has the dauntless aeronaut tempted the fate of Icarus, and once more has he tumbled earthward; this time not without serious dislocations, almost warranting the assumption that he will be maimed for life. The "Géant" has ascended from the Champ de Mars, has drifted due north, has passed over the Belgian frontier at Erquelines—its conductors deriding the commands of the custom-house officers to descend and have their luggage examined—and has reached the Hanoverian territory; but there the chronicle of its successful progress ends. The big balloon became unmanageable, the anchors parted, the machine was dragged along the ground with frightful violence, and the aerial travellers were at last pitched out pell-mell. Mdme. Nadar and M. H. Felix are, as well as the projector of the scheme, among the injured; and the whole party are said to have owed their lives to the courage and presence of mind of M. Jules Godard.

M. Nadar had better give up ballooning as a bad job. We have already aeronauts enough and to spare: but the Parisian public cannot afford to spare a very worthy, witty man, and a photographer who divides with Disdéri the palm of supremacy in vigorous and graceful portraiture. The "Panthéon Nadar" is a well-known work; surely M. Nadar is not ambitious to have a niche there in the character of Prometheus.

The unusual size and unwieldiness of the two-storied car seem to us to be literally at the bottom of the Géant's disasters. Mr. Coxwell, or any other really experienced aeronaut, will tell us that the conductor, to have his balloon fully under his command, should have it completely in view, and that, with the exception, perhaps, of a scientific associate or two, all amateur companionship is *de trop*. M. Nadar chose to be hampered by ladies and legs of mutton, camera-obscuras and printing-presses, and the result has been confusion, narrowly missing catastrophe. It is true that M. Nadar's object was to revolutionise the economy of aerostatics, and to convert a scientific toy into an engine of public utility; but he has failed twice; and surely his "two warnings" should be sufficient to make him dread the "third." The Eumenides are not to be trifled with.

The breakdown of the "Géant" will be a sad blow to Mr. Bowley and the Crystal Palace Company. The hoardings of the metropolis were already covered with gigantic placards inscribed "Nadar is coming;" and the photographic aeronaut had asked, we believe, the moderate sum of *five thousand pounds and half the receipts* as remuneration for an ascent from the gardens of Sydenham. The chief drawback to granting a large sum for a balloon ascent is in the inevitable eventuality that, if fifty thousand people can be persuaded to pay a certain sum for the privilege of seeing the balloon leave the earth, five hundred thousand will be able to see it when it is in the air for nothing. This argument was sensibly brought to bear upon M. Blondin when he proposed to go through his astonishing high-rope performances on a cable stretched between the two water towers. With the aid of a good telescope one might have followed from Waterloo Bridge the movements of the illustrious funambulist. However, there is an end, we suppose, of M. Nadar and his balloon, so far as the Crystal Palace is concerned. The Géant, with its double-storied car, at Sydenham would come under the head of those "dangerous exhibitions" towards which the repugnance of society has been of late so commendably manifested.

Talking of M. Nadar and his five thousand pounds demand, it is said that Mr. Charles Reade has appraised the right of republishing his novel of "Very Hard Cash," now approaching termination in "All the Year Round," at the modest price of three thousand pounds! No publishers have as yet, so far as we can learn, become inmates of lunatic asylums through the terror excited by this colossal *mise à prix*; nay, although some of the bibliopoles are said to wince at such an abnormal investment, Mr. Reade will probably get a couple of thousand pounds for the reprint of a book which twenty years since an English author of the highest standing would have been glad to part with, *de fond en comble*, for five hundred. Who would not be a popular novelist in the year of grace 1863? Let it not be thought that we wish to disparage Mr. Charles Reade's merit or to censure his desire for gain. We should like to hear of his receiving 10,000 guineas for a novel as exciting as the graphic commentary on the Laws of Lunacy, with which he is now favouring the public. "You should write dramas, many dramas," said Balzac to Champfleury, "in order to gain money. It is necessary that an author should live magnificently. Then you may write novels as an amusement." In England the reverse of this dictum prevails. If an author wishes to gain money and "live magnificently" he should write novels; after that, *pour se distraire*, he may devote himself to the drama.

The town has been just startled by the apparition of a new Jack Sheppard. A middle-aged convict, a surgeon by profession and under sentence for forgery, has managed to escape from the apparently-impregnable and unscalable Penitentiary at Millbank. The story of this man's evasion is perfectly marvellous. We are told how he twisted a rope out of the coir he was set to pick, how he fashioned a hook from the wire which served as a rim to his drinking-mug, how he weighted it with a bag of sand from the allowance periodically served out for cleaning the cells. Then he contrived to detach some bricks from a corner of his cell, to reach a gutter, to drop into a garden, and to climb over a wall into the open. "*Evasit, Erupit!* He has bolted," as Leigh Hunt said of the pig in Long-lane. Now, the disappearance of this convict (one of whose hands was crippled, by-the-way) is suggestive of two very serious reflections. It seems to us that the system of separate confinement (unless in the thickness of a wall, ten feet underground, or in a bombproof casemate, neither of which society would tolerate in these days) is a mistake. The old misogynist tells us that *mulier soli, male cogitat*; but a man who is in hold and alone is even more prone, we think, to evil thoughts, and in the silence of the night-season to brood over means of escape, and to exercise an ingenuity sharpened by solitude to almost diabolical subtlety. In association one warder can keep a strict guard over a hundred recumbent villains; but among twenty prisoners locked up in twenty separate cells there may be ten revolving night after night for months and even years plans, not unfrequently successful, for obtaining their freedom. This new Jack Sheppard had made at least a dozen attempts to abscond from Millbank and from Pentonville; and, after his penultimate endeavour, which was abortive, a knife was found upon him, how procured of course nobody in the prison could tell.

The refugee will be probably re-captured; but his success, even so far as it goes, brings us to another consideration. There is an inner night guard of armed warders, we presume, in the sexagons and pentagons of every prison; but why, may we ask, is not a strong military guard kept up *outside the walls of prisons* by night as well as by day? The manner in which military sentinels are at present employed is simply absurd. At the portals of Royal palaces their presence is, of course, ornamental, symbolic, and honorific; but where, on earth, is the use of posting two tall grenadiers in front of a collection of curiosities in Great Russell-street, of a picture-gallery in Pall-mall, and of a couple of playhouses in Bow-street and the Haymarket? Is it apprehended that the mummies will ever run away with the Nineveh bulls? that the old masters will fall to fisticuffs with the modern painters? or that the opera ballet-girls and supernumeraries will revolt? We don't wish to see soldiers employed in the internal management of civil prisons, but they might, without any danger to the Constitution, keep guard outside, as they do at the Mint. It would be better for a few hundred men to be so detailed for guard duty every day than that they should be idlers about the streets.

A poultry show at the Crystal Palace was opened on Monday, and continued for three days. The collection was especially rich in ducks, geese, pigeons, and ornamental water fowl.

A great meeting was held in Exeter Hall on Tuesday evening, under the auspices of the Emancipation Society, to hear an address from the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher on the subject of the American war. The hall was densely thronged, and immense numbers were unable to obtain admission. The chair was occupied by Benjamin Scott, Esq., Chamberlain of London. Mr. Beecher, at considerable length and in a speech of much eloquence, reviewed the causes of the American struggle, and claimed the sympathy of Englishmen for the North. There were some few expressions of dissent, but they were scarcely audible amid the general plaudits. A resolution thanking the speaker, reprobating the "slaveholders' rebellion," and approving of the emancipation policy of the Federals, was carried all but unanimously.

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SKETCHES FROM JAPAN, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

SULPHUR ISLAND, OPPOSITE SATZUMA'S DOMINIONS.

OUR Special Artist and Correspondent in China writes as follows from Yokohama, on Aug. 9:—"The fleet sailed the day before yesterday for Kagosima, the Prince of Satzuma's capital. Seven men-of-war went, and seven remain here. Nothing further has been attempted at Semonoseki, where the vessels were fired upon. The Coquette returned, having anchored under the fort that was taken by the French, and a Japanese officer came on board and drank wine with the captain; but it appears that no one on board understood much of what he said, there being a paucity of interpreters on both sides. A Japanese soldier was shot in the arm a few days ago by some Europeans. They state that he drew his sword upon them, and they naturally fired. A complaint was brought against them, and they have been bound over to keep the peace for five weeks, and appear when called upon by the Japanese. This affair happened at Kanasawa, a picnic place much in favour and near Yokohama. The Dutch Consul-General has gone up to Jeddo, where he intends remaining ten or fifteen days. All the environs of this place are studded with guardhouses and numerous Japanese troops. At the principal bridge leading into Yokohama they have a brass field-piece and sentry and barracks; so that if they are here for our protection we are well guarded. The Tycoon has returned from Osaca, and is now in Jeddo; he came back in a steamer, the Lyemoon. I send you a sketch of Japanese soldiers going to relieve sentry at one of the guardhouses in Yokohama; they keep step, as you see, and have discarded flowing robes. They are armed with muskets and wear two swords. The sentry in the corner belongs to the guardhouse protecting the bridge. Sulphur Island is opposite Satzuma's dominions, and is a conspicuous landmark for vessels passing through Van Diemen's Straits; it is an active volcano, and produces much sulphur. The fleet is, or ought to be, nearly there now."

As will be seen by later news from Japan, in another column, Admiral Kuper has returned to Yokohama, having besieged and levelled Kagosima, and fired Prince Satzuma's three steamers.

"THE DEATH OF NELSON." PAINTED BY TURNER.

IN THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

THIS picture is a work of Turner's early time: his "period of studentship" as Mr. Ruskin terms it—i.e., from 1800 to 1820. Exhibited at the British Institution in 1808, it was painted while Turner was under the influence of the Dutch masters. Before this date he had made his most elaborate efforts in rivalry with Vandevelde. Turner had a strong love of the sea and everything seagoing, especially in the early part of his career; and although there are many mistakes in his pictures of such subjects, he had considerable knowledge of naval matters. He has, besides innumerable marine pieces, painted all the chief varieties of fishery round our coast; and before this work he had executed the large companion-picture to the Earl of Ellesmere's Vandevelde, the "Calais Pier;" "The Shipwreck," for Sir John Leicester, afterwards exchanged for "The Sun Rising in a Mist" (painted also before the present work), and, if not before, probably the same year, the famous "Wreck of the Minotaur."

The great painter's strong sense of patriotism, as well as his sailor-like love of ships, are both indicated by the fact that he is known to have gone to Portsmouth in 1805 to see the fleet returned from the great battle, the anniversary of which took place on the 21st inst. Turner has evidently on this occasion taken unusual pains to be accurate, and his "Death of Nelson" is unquestionably a very noble realisation of that most terrific of all the forms of human strife—a great sea-fight. The particular incident commemorated is, to our mind, the most touching and heroic in modern warfare. How pathetic to read of that presentiment Nelson for the first time had, that he was about to lay down his life. Yet he would not consent—indeed, no one dared to ask him—to remove those stars which made his heroic breast such an attractive mark for the enemy's riflemen. "In honour I gained them," he had said when such a thing had been hinted to him, "and in honour I will die with them." To read in Southey's "Life" of how he took his ship, the rightly named Victory, into action, is quite Homeric. The shout with which his for-ever-memorable signal—"England expects every man will do his duty"—was received throughout the British fleet, was infinitely more sublime than the roar and crash of three thousand cannon. Not a shot did the Victory return, although fifty of her men had been killed or wounded, till she was alongside the Redoubtable, the ship represented on the right of Nelson's in our Engraving. Beyond the Redoubtable is the Téméraire—the

RELIEVING GUARD AT YOKOHAMA.

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"THE DEATH OF NELSON," BY J. M. W. TURNER, IN THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

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"Fighting Téméraire" which had been taken from the French, and which, "tugged to her last berth," was afterwards the subject of perhaps the most glorious picture Turner ever painted. On the larboard is the Bucentaure, and the huge four-decked Spanish Santissima Trinidada. The spectator is placed on the mizen starboard shrouds of the Victory, and thus obtains, as well as may be through the smoke, a partially "birdseye" view of the whole slippery, bloody deck, with the sailors struggling at the gun carriages, the group, including Captain Hardy, surrounding the wounded Nelson, and some brawny fellows hauling on board the flag of the enemy's ship, which has struck on the larboard, one of whom is calling the dying hero's attention to the prize. Nelson was struck down about half-past one, in the very heat of the action. He was taken below, and died about three hours later. The fatal bullet which ended the marvellous career of our greatest hero and pierced a nation's heart was fired by a rifleman in the Redoubtable's mizen-top. (Mr. Thornbury, in his "Life of Turner," after praising the painter for his sailor-like knowledge, says the bullet was fired from her mizen fore-jib!) One cannot even now help feeling a grim satisfaction that every man in the top was afterwards killed. The midshipmen on the poop of the Victory, that hit the rifleman who shot Nelson, is seen in our picture preparing to fire. The French ship received the Victory when she came alongside with a broadside, and then instantly let down her lower-deck ports, for fear of being boarded through them (Turner represents them still up); and Nelson, seeing she carried no flag—for, although Turner has painted it flying, the enemy did not run up flags till he perceived the necessity of lowering them—twice gave orders to cease firing upon the Redoubtable, supposing she had struck, because her great guns were silent. Yet from this ship, which he had twice spared, he received his death. The Victory's guns are, however, now blazing away beneath us in fierce unanimity. Turner has not given the flash or its reflected light on the smoke successfully; but he has very admirably represented the ever-swelling thundrous clouds and rolling piles of battle-fog beyond, through which the hulls of the great ships loom with their apparent elevation and gigantic bulk greatly increased, partly from this cause and partly from the very effective point of view chosen. Around and overhead the splintered masts and yardarms, the torn and flapping sails, and the cloven cordage, form a mass of inextricable confusion, which, notwithstanding technical and historical inaccuracies, and notwithstanding the weak painting of the figures below, completes an effect of terror, of life-or-death pertinacity, which has perhaps never before or since been realised on canvas, and which entitles this picture to rank as one of the grandest possible representations of a scene surpassing all ordinary powers of imagination.

Probably about the same year Turner painted another view of the great battle for George IV. This "Battle of Trafalgar" the King presented in 1829 to Greenwich Hospital, and it still adorns the Painted Hall.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 31.

SUNDAY, Oct. 25.—Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity. St. Crispin, martyr (about 303). Death of Chaucer, 1400. Victory of Henry V. over the French at Agincourt, 1415. Formation of the French National Institute by the union of the five academies, 1795.

MONDAY, 26.—The North-West Passage discovered by M'Clure, 1850. Garibaldi meets Victor Emmanuel and salutes him as "King of Italy," 1860. Full Moon, 5h. 55m. p.m.

TUESDAY, 27.—Constantine, having taken the cross as his standard, defeats Maxentius at Rome, 312. Servetus, one of the discoverers of the circulation of the blood, burnt for heresy at Geneva, 1553. Charge of the Six Hundred at Balaklava, 1854. Death of Ida Pfeiffer, the female traveller, 1858.

WEDNESDAY, 28.—St. Simon and St. Jude. Inauguration of the New Royal Exchange, London, by the Queen, 1844.

THURSDAY, 29.—Death of the great mathematician, D'Alembert, 1783. The poet Keats born, 1796.

FRIDAY, 30.—Fruitless Insurrectionary Attempt of Louis Napoleon (now Emperor), aided by two officers and a few privates, at Strasburg, 1836.

SATURDAY, 31.—General Submission to the Provisional Government in Greece, 1862.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1863.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m
0 27	0 52	1 15	1 28	1 58	2 19	2 58	2 57	3 15	3 34	3 52	4 11	4 29	4 46

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above sea, 24 feet.

DAY	DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOMETER Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	RAIN in 24 hours Read at 10A.M.
	Inches.	°	°		0-10				Miles.	Inches
Oct. 14	29·630	55·9	50·4	·83	5	50·0	61·1	S.	310	·130
15	29·576	55·2	53·5	·95	10	49·0	57·8	CALM.	128	·026
16	29·859	53·0	49·7	·87	4	48·6	58·1	SW. SSW.	281	·124
17	30·005	53·8	46·5	·78	5	48·2	58·7	W. WSW.	190	·009
18	...	...	...	...	...	43·0	59·0	...	321	·004
19	30·065	55·5	54·3	·96	10	54·7	59·7	SW.	402	·000
20	30·064	55·7	53·4	·93	10	53·2	58·2	SSW. NNW.	193	·008

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29·575	29·606	29·628	29·962	30·042	30·072	30·051
Temperature of Air	57·4°	53·6°	54·1°	55·3°	55·3°	55·9°	56·4°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	54·2°	53·1°	51·3°	53·3°	54·2°	55·5°	54·6°
Direction of Wind	S.	CALM.	SW.	W.	SW.	SW.	SW.

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THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Managers, Messrs. Edmund Falconer and F. B. Chatterton. Great and continued success of the production of Lord Byron's MANFRED, generally acknowledged by the Press and the Public to be one of the most complete and legitimate triumphs of a combination of artistic capabilities achieved on the stage for many years.

On MONDAY, OCT. 26, and during the Week, the performances will commence with the comedietta, by John Oxenford, Esq., of GONE TO TEXAS. Principal characters by Mr. Walter Lacy, Mr. Neville, Mr. Spencer, and Miss Murray. After which, commencing at a quarter before Eight o'clock, and concluding about ten o'clock, Lord Byron's Choral Tragedy of MANFRED Mortals:—Manfred, Mr. Phelps; Abbot of St. Maurice, Mr. Ryder; a Chamois Hunter, Mr. A. Rayner; Manuel (an aged Retainer), Mr. Neville; Herman (a young Domestic in the Castle of Manfred), Mr. G. Weston; Retainers, Messrs. Bedford, Weever, Kirk, Wilson, Smith, and Edwards. Immortals:—Arimanes (Ruler of the Evil Agencies), Mr. Warde; Ariel (Spirit of the Ether), Miss Emma Heywood; Hesper (Spirit of the Stars), Miss Louisa Ritzer; Undine (Spirit of the Waters), Miss Poole; Miserima (Spirit of Memory), Miss Cicely Nott; Auster (Spirit of the Storm), Mr. Swift; Astaroth (Spirit of the Earth), Mr. Meagerson; Nubes (Spirit of the Shadow of Night), Mr. Ryde; Titanos (Spirit of the Mountains), Mr. G. Spencer; Nemesis (Goddess of Vengeance), Mrs. Edmund Falconer; Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos (the Three Destinies), Miss Emma Atkinson, Miss C. Weston, and Miss Murray; The Phantom of Astarte, Miss Rose Leclercq; the Witch of the Alps, Miss Heath; Evil Agencies and Spirit Spectres of the Weird World, Messrs. T. Matthews, J. Morris, and J. Cormack; Miss Seymour, Miss Harfleur, Miss Green, Mrs. Melville, Mrs. Warlow, and the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Choir and the Ballet. Order and character of the Scenery:—Act I.—Scene 1. Studio and Gothic Gallery in Manfred's Castle. Scene 2. A Precipice and Glaciers nigh the summit of the Jungfrau. Act II.—Scene 1. The Chalet of the Chamois Hunter and Alpine Pass. Scene 2. The Staubach, a Waterfall, in one of the Lower Valleys among the Alps and overhanging Cliffs, the Haunt of the Witch of the Alps.

The sunbow's rays still arch the torrent with the many hues of Heaven,
And roll the sheeted silver's waving column o'er the crag's perpendicular.

Scene 3. The Snow-capped Summit of the Jungfrau, by Moonlight. Scene 4. The Hall of Arimanes in the Nether World, painted by Mr. Danson and Son. Act III.—Scene 1. Terrace and Exterior of Castle. Scene 2. The Turret Studio, the Magian's Midnight Haunt, Shook and Illumined by a Thunderstorm, and finally Destroyed by Fiendish Bolt and Crashing Avalanche. (Last Scene. A Snowy Alpine Waste or Wilderness. Programme of the Songs and Choruses:—Act I.—Scene 1. Mystical Responses of Viewless Spirits to the Magian's Invocation. First solo, "Mortal to thy bidding bow'd," Miss Emma Heywood. Second solo, "In the blue depth of the waters," Miss Poole. Third solo, "I am the rider of the wind," Mr. Swift. Septet, Misses Poole, Heywood, Cicely Nott; and Mr. Swift and chorus. The imprecation solo, "When the moon is on the wave," Miss Cicely Nott. Solo, "Though thy slumber may be deep," Miss Poole. Chorus by the whole choir. Act II.—Scene 3. Solo and chorus, "The Captive Usurper," Miss Cicely Nott and chorus. Song, "The ship sailed on, the ship sailed fast," Miss Emma Heywood. Scene 4. Grand Choral Hymn of the Evil Agencies, "Hail to our master, Prince of Earth and Air!" solo verses by Mr. Swift. Chorus by full choir. Jubilant chorus and accompanying Dance, by full choir and the ballet. Act III.—Last Scene. Grand dual chorus of Good and Evil Spirits by the principal singers and full choir. The general action of the tragedy arranged by Mr. Phelps. The incidental dances designed and directed by Mr. Cormack. Costumes from designs by R. W. Keene, Esq., and from Flaxman's Illustrations of Classical and Mythological Conceptions. Machinery by Mr. J. Tucker and assistants. Gas illuminations by Mr. J. Hinckley. Spectral illusions by Mr. Cox, under the direction of Mr. Telbin. The whole of the entirely new scenery designed and principally painted by Mr. W. Telbin, assisted by his son, Mr. M. Telbin. The Hall of Arimanes painted by Mr Danson and Sons. The increased orchestra and present arrangement of the music (originally composed by Sir Henry Bishop) under the direction of Mr. Harrrad. The choir under the direction of Mr. Charles Beale. To conclude with the Musical Farce of A ROLAND FOR AN OLIVER. Principal characters by Messrs. Walter Lacy, Addison, G. Belmore; Misses Heath, R. Leclercq, and Murray. Stage Manager, Mr. Phelps.

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MR HAROLD THOMAS, Professor of the Piano at the Royal Academy of Music, begs to announce that he VISITS BRIGHTON once a week.—40, Maddox-street, Bond-street, London, W.

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Heal and Son's ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing Designs and Prices of 100 Bedsteads, as well as of 150 different articles of Bedroom Furniture, sent free by post.—Heal and Son, Bedstead, Bedding, and Bedroom Furniture Manufacturers, 196, Tottenham-court-road, W.

ANTIQUE FURNITURE, for Dining-room and Library, old oak, in good preservation, of a very choice character, suitable for mediæval decorations; the carvings are unique, chaste, and elaborate. The dining-room set consists of ten high-backed chairs, a pair of elbow chairs to match, large set of telescope dining-tables, with extra leaves, dumb waiter, &c., truly beautiful sideboard fitted with plate-glass back. Price of the foregoing, 68 guineas—half its value. The library set comprises an ample Cabinet, six Gothic chairs, and a library table same style. On view at the BELGRAVIA FURNISHING COMPANY, 12, Sloane-street, Belgrave-square.

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Committee Room, 120, Pall-mall, S.W. W. HEPWORTH DIXON, J. O. HALLIWELL, } Hon. Secretaries.

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Secretary's Office, 167, Piccadilly. By order, W. J. CockBURN, Sec.

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It contains also Lists of the Royal Family of Great Britain; the Queen's Household; her Majesty's Ministers; and Public Offices and Officers; Law and University Terms; Fixed and Movable Festivals; Anniversaries and Remarkable Events; Times of High Water at London and Liverpool; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Government Duties; the Christian, Jewish, and Mohammedan Calendars; Astronomical Symbols and Abbreviations; and a considerable amount of useful and interesting information, rendering the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK an acceptable and elegant companion to the library, boudoir, or drawing-room; whilst, as regards price, it is the cheapest Almanack published.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1863.

PRINCE SATZUMA discovered, about the middle of August last, that he had something to learn. He is a great grandee, and is said to have £600,000 a year; and his soldiers are armed with rifles, thoroughly understand discipline, and are not enemies to be despised. He reads European works on military matters, and may possibly have pirated Sir William Armstrong's inventions. Moreover, he is a haughty aristocrat and a confirmed Protectionist, and is violently opposed to the admitting the middle class to power, and to the admitting foreigners into Japan under any circumstances whatever. He supposed himself "cased in complete steel," and to be the strong man armed who could keep his house against all comers. But just at the time when we in England were packing our boxes and procuring our passports, and devoting the Bradshaw Sphinx to every kind of evil fate, a British fleet was giving Prince Satzuma a terrible lesson. He seems to have had it in two instalments: the first on Saturday, Aug. 15, and the second lesson having been appointed for Sunday, the 16th. The result was that his town, Kagosima, was set on fire and speedily reduced to ruin; that three of his steamers were destroyed, as were his palace, factories, arsenal, and whatever else of his was destructible. He, or his men, fought well. They killed eleven of ours, including a Captain and a Commander, and wounded thirty-nine men; but the language of the telegram and our knowledge of the way in which British seamen do their work leave no doubt as to the completeness of the vengeance.

We are, of course, anxious to receive details, and still more anxious to know what has followed the affair. The fleet may have gone to another Prince's port and favoured him with similar proofs that when England demands the fulfilment of treaties and compensation for the murder of her children she is in thorough earnest. Or submission may have followed, and we may be upon the best terms with the Japanese. But, in any case, it will be a long time before the power of the aristocracy is broken down and the "blessings of commerce" (the French call it "glory" when they go civilising, but the meaning is the same) are freely accepted by the extraordinary people to whom we have accredited our militant missionaries. But, having committed ourselves to the struggle, we must go through with it, for concessions to an Oriental are suicidal to Occidental reputation.

A great deal more is known about Japan than has ever been known before, and we would recommend those who wish to be masters of the knowledge hitherto accumulated to read an article in the new number of the *Quarterly Review*, in which the subject, both *en bloc* and in detail, is very ably handled. So far as can be understood, it is only the aristocratic faction, which numbers some two hundred and sixty great Peers of Japan and pillars of the State, that will long make resolute head against us. Whether the Spiritual Emperor, or Mikado, be sincere or not in wishing intercourse with the barbarians, there is no doubt that the nobles hate us with a great and perfectly natural hatred. They of the blue blood have everything to lose by the admission of Japan into the family of nations. They have enormous incomes and almost uncontrolled power, and they are an isolated class, who spurn commerce and treat the wealthiest merchant as a creature infinitely beneath them; they deny him any position as a part of the Government, and they even expose him to personal humiliation. The result of carrying out the treaty, of expanding the commercial views of the merchants, of planting foreign traders on the sacred soil, would necessarily and instantly be to elevate the mercantile public of Japan into a class that would ultimately become a power in the State. Hereditary privileges would be curtailed, the Japanese merchant would learn from his European friends that commerce rules where civilisation extends; and it is not impossible that an early revision of Japanese taxation and finance generally might operate to the reduction of the vast revenues spent by the nobles either in soldiers or in sensuality, or both. Add to all these material considerations the pride of birth, and perhaps some other feelings—for if these nobles have not religion to make them good friends, they have superstition to make them bigoted foes—and add that, though they have a very high civilisation of a certain kind, they are ferocious, cruel, and treacherous, and we shall see that the aristocracy of Japan will need a great deal of enlightenment before they see their way to frank and liberal dealings with Christendom.

As to the feelings of the Japanese people on the subject of intercourse with Europe, it is difficult to arrive at a conviction. *Prima facie*, it would appear that they have very good reason to hate their superiors, and that a war which should end in the subjugation of the aristocracy and of Tycoon tyranny would find favour in the eyes of the millions. It is also alleged that the people of Japan would willingly fraternise with us if the chiefs would permit it—that free trade doctrines, of course in the most modified form, have made some way among the merchants—and that we should find friends as soon as we should have made it safe for them to declare themselves. All this may be. But we have tried a great many experiments in various parts of the globe, and most of them have taught us, in a disastrous manner, that we have been imperfectly informed as to national feelings, and that it is dangerous to hope for the sudden conversion of a whole people. Especially dangerous would be such a hope, if practically indulged, in reference to Japan, of which, though we hear a great deal, we know enough only to be certain that we are exceedingly ignorant on points of the very highest importance. It is clear that there is *no* "people" in Japan, in the European sense of the word, and that the weaker have been too long used to something very like servitude to have had the temptation to form any wishes at all for a more righteous arrangement of their social condition. But superstition is often to be feared when all other motives cease to operate, and we do not know at this moment whether, in the hearts of the millions of Japan, there may not be a powerful superstition that will present an effectual bar to progress. When Spain, after so many years of intercourse with France and England, refuses even toleration to Protestant worship, is it too much to suppose that Japan, which has been almost hermetically sealed from intercourse with the outward world, has *her* superstitious fear of the religion of others? We do not place too much weight upon the fact that the Dutch are compelled to place their feet upon the emblem of Christian salvation before being allowed to trade in Japan (though we may compliment that high-minded people upon their giving such an extreme proof of their devotion to commerce), for this insult may have been a device of the aristocratic class, and will be swept out of the fiscal regulations by the whiff of grapeshot. But let us, while we are considering how Commerce can best mount the breach made for her by cannon, take some pains to understand the real feeling of the people. Do not let us repeat the blunders that we have made in China and the French have made in Madagascar, and both nations in more places than need now be mentioned.

That British ships and guns can make a way for British settlers there is, of course, no doubt. We have inflicted a blow because our just demands have not been complied with, and at present we stand all right in the eyes of the world. It may be necessary to strike again and again, until the Japanese Tycoon and the Princes are cowed, if not crushed. But whether it will be desirable to go much further is an important question. Our treaty was, no doubt, a diplomatic success: and, though at the time thinking men knew that it had been obtained by a certain pressure and had been accorded with a treacherous intention, it gratified the English public, and that is a necessity to which statesmen must at times submit, even at the expense of the sacrifice of common sense. But, as the treaty does not work, it may be worth while considering, when we have avenged its violation and the murder of our countryman, whether it is worth while extorting another treaty or a re-ratification of the old one. If we had sufficient knowledge of the subject, and could say that Japan wants to trade with us though its nobles do not, we might be justified in joining Japan against its nobles and making short work with two hundred and a half aristocratic brigands. We could then build some forts, proclaim free trade, and say, proudly, that we have done something more for the civilisation of mankind. But, inasmuch as to blunder at this time would assuredly involve us in a war with enemies of much prowess, and would be a repetition of the Chinese business, under more disadvantageous circumstances, and perhaps with a little likeness to the Burmese struggle, we hold it very meet and fit that Earl Russell, or Mr. Layard, or somebody who has brains and responsibility, should satisfy himself, and, at his leisure, the taxpaying public, that he knows what is on the other side of the wall which we are so valiantly ready to batter down.

Lord Palmerston entered upon his eightieth year on Tuesday.

Mr. Henry Mills, Q.C., has been appointed by Sir Charles Wood to be a Judge of the High Court at Calcutta, in the place of Sir Mordaunt Wells, who has resigned.

The Ionian Parliament has resolved, by a vote of thirty-three to three, that the protectorate of England over the Ionian Islands shall cease immediately, the Senate be dissolved, and the Ionian Islands forthwith be annexed to Greece.

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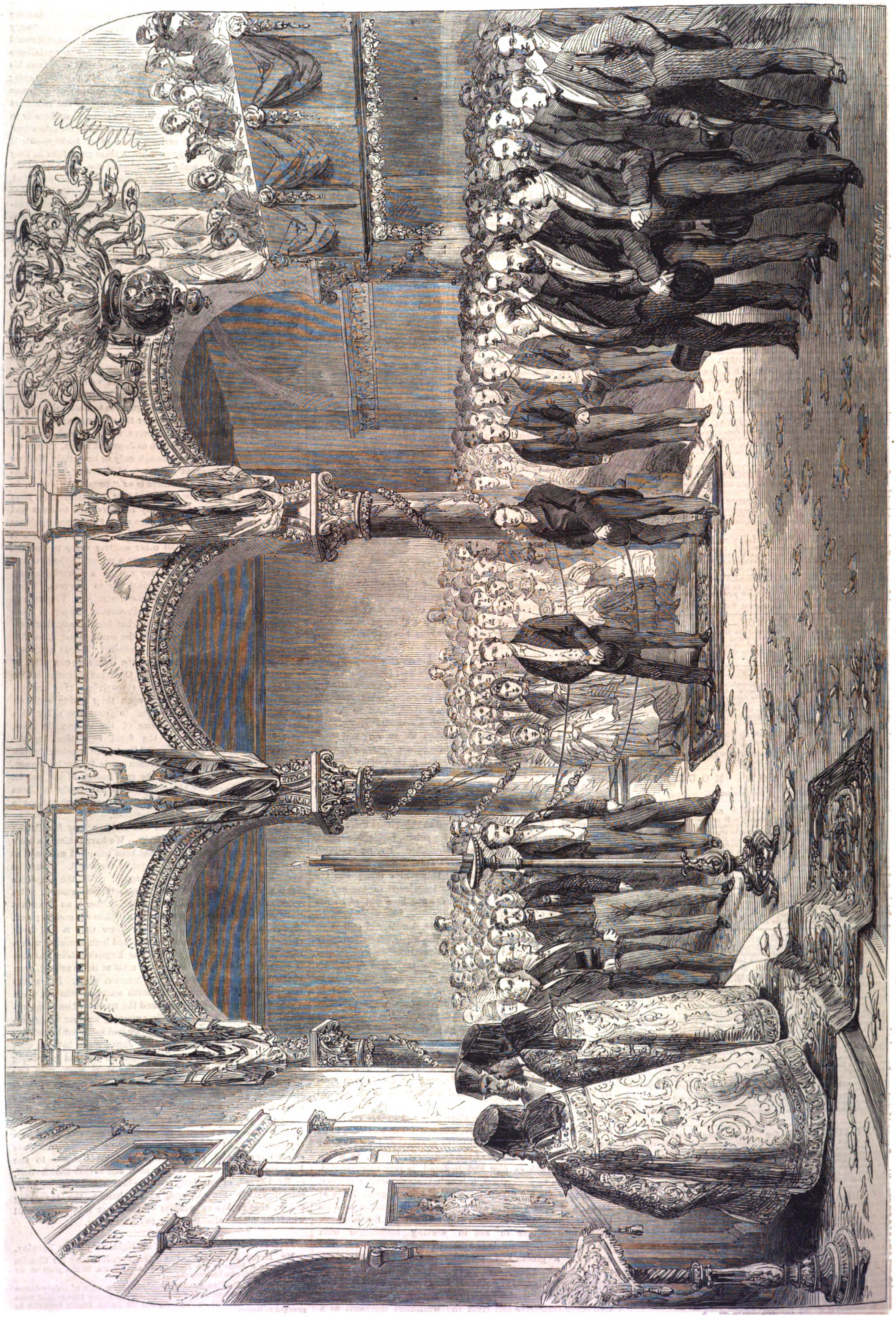

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE GREEKS ATTENDING DIVINE WORSHIP AT THE GREEK CHURCH, LONDON-WALL.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

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UNVEILING THE MEMORIAL STATUE OF THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT AT ABERDEEN, IN PRESENCE OF THE QUEEN AND MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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UNVEILING THE STATUE AT ABERDEEN OF THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT.

On Tuesday week her Majesty the Queen, accompanied by the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, the Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Prince Alfred, Princess Louisa, Princess Helena, and Princes Arthur and Leopold, paid a State visit to Aberdeen, and inaugurated the memorial statue of the late Prince Consort. The statue, by Baron Marochetti, is universally approved as a good likeness. As a work of art, too, it has been more generally admired than some of the Sardinian sculptor's public works. The figure is seated, and this has necessarily prevented any tendency to the exuberance of action and scattered character of composition in which Baron Marochetti occasionally indulges. The plinth, die, &c., of the pedestal are in the grey and red granite of the district. His Royal Highness is represented wearing the robe of the Order of the Thistle over a Field Marshal's uniform while he holds in his hand a scroll, intended to represent the address delivered by the lamented Prince on the occasion of his presiding over the British Association for the Advancement of Science. Aberdeen held holiday in honour of the occasion, and her people turned out in thousands to honour the Queen's first reappearance in public since the death of her beloved Consort. Our Number last week contained a brief report of the proceedings; and annexed are some further details, abridged from the *Scotsman*, in connection with our Illustration of the ceremonial at page 413.

Strict injunctions issued by the magistrates, and placarded extensively throughout the city, forbade the citizens to display hunting, to employ bands of music, or to make use of any of the ordinary methods of testifying their loyalty to and admiration of their Sovereign; and the consequence was that, although the Queen had signified her intention of making a public appearance in honour of the inauguration of the memorial to her husband, there were no triumphal arches or street decorations visible.

About half-past eleven the gentlemen who were to take part in the ceremony mustered in the Townhall. The procession, consisting of upwards of twenty carriages, having been formed in order, started from the hall about twelve o'clock, and, proceeding by way of Marischal-street and Regent-quay, drew up in Guild-street, at the vicinity of the railway station, to await the arrival of her Majesty.

The preparations made at the North-Eastern station for the reception of her Majesty and the Princes and Princesses were very simple and undemonstrative. Two huge flags were suspended across the inside entrance, and the floor of the passage leading into the portico at Guild-street was laid with crimson cloth. The following gentlemen were in waiting at the station, and received the Royal party on the platform:—The Duke of Richmond, the Lord Provost and magistrates, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Saltoun, Sir J. D. H. Elphinstone; Sir Alexander Bannerman, Bart.; Lord Barcaple; Mr. Thomson, of Banchory; Colonel Fraser, of Castle Fraser; Colonel Fraser, jun., of Castle Fraser; Mr. Leslie, of Warthill, M.P.; Mr. Irvine, of Drum, convener of the county; Colonel Farquharson, of Invercauld; Sheriff Davidson; John Webster, Esq.; and several of the railway directors and officials. The Royal party arrived about half-past one.

On leaving the station a procession was formed, and proceeded, by way of Guild-street, Regent-quay, Marischal-street, Castle-street and Union-street, to the site of the memorial. The procession wound its way along the densely-packed streets amid the deepest silence of the assemblage, everybody seeming to be animated with a common desire to abstain from any popular demonstrations that might be distasteful to her Majesty. On reaching the Northern Club buildings her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Alfred, who arrived by the twelve o'clock train from Edinburgh, the Prince and Princesses, who had come from Balmoral and Abergeldy, Sir Charles Phipps, Lord Charles Fitzroy, Major-General Hood, Dr. Jenner, General Grey, and the ladies and gentlemen of the suite, passed from their carriages into the lobby, and thence into the billiard-room, a handsome, lofty apartment, which forms a half oval at the end towards Union-terrace. The Lord Provost then presented to her Majesty the address of the subscribers to the statue.

After the Queen's reply had been handed to the Lord Provost, Sir George Grey commanded his Lordship to kneel, when her Majesty, taking a sword from Sir George, touched the Provost on each shoulder and said, "Rise, Sir Alexander Anderson." This ceremony concluded, the Queen and the whole of the Royal party proceeded to the platform, her appearance on which was the signal for the multitude gathered outside to uncover their heads. Her Majesty, who appeared to be deeply melancholy and much depressed, though calm and collected, advanced to the front of the platform, while the Princes, who were all dressed in shepherd tartan, and the Princesses, who wore blue silk dresses, white bonnets, and dark grey cloaks, took up a position immediately behind her. The proceedings were opened with a prayer by Principal Campbell, who spoke for about ten minutes, the assemblage standing uncovered in the rain, which was falling heavily at the time. At its conclusion a signal was given, the hunting which had concealed the statue was hoisted to the top of a flagstaff, and the ceremony was complete. Her Majesty, having scanned the statue narrowly, bowed to the assemblage and retired from the platform, followed by the Royal party.

After the illustrious company had lunched in the club, the procession was re-formed and proceeded, the same way as it came, to the Scottish North-Eastern station, in Guild-street. Her Majesty left Aberdeen about three o'clock.

THE KING OF THE GREEKS ATTENDING DIVINE SERVICE AT THE GREEK CHURCH.

The small but important community of Greek merchants in London manifested their fidelity to George I., the newly-elected King of the Greeks, by causing a grand "Te Deum" to be sung, on Sunday week, in honour of his Majesty, at the Greek Church, in London-wall, on which occasion the King honoured his subjects dwelling in London by his presence.

The church is a small but well-built edifice in the Byzantine style, having a high vaulted roof. It was erected about twenty years ago by the Greek residents of London, who bought the ground and expended altogether about £20,000 in the work.

In order to accommodate a portion of the applicants for admission a gallery was erected at the end of the church opposite the altar. The other arrangements were nearly the same as on ordinary occasions, except that the pillars supporting the gallery on each side were entwined with white and red roses, intermixed with gilt laurel-leaves, the same kind of decoration being continued round the arches above the galleries. The front of the temporary gallery was draped with crimson cloth and decorated with gilt ornaments, and in the centre was the following inscription, "Live George, King of the Greeks," in Greek, the characters being woven in blue and white, the national colours. At the top of the pillars and between the arches were the flags of England, Denmark, and Greece entwined, the Greek flag in the centre. As a further and symbolical sign of welcome, the carpet with which the floor of the church is covered, and also the steps leading to the altar, were strewn with laurel and bay leaves and sprigs of rosemary.

The altar-screen of the church is ornamented with some beautiful paintings of scriptural subjects in accordance with the usual custom in the Greek churches, where graven images, with the exception of that of the cross, are not allowed, but where pictures are freely displayed, and are held in such high honour that they are lavishly ornamented with gold and precious stones. In front of the altar were two beautiful gilt stands holding three tall wax tapers in each, while behind these were fixed two silver censers or lamps.

It had been proposed to erect a throne for the accommodation of the King, but his Majesty declined to assent to this arrangement, and expressed his intention to stand during the service, in accordance with the orthodox practice of the Church in the kingdom of Greece, one of the three branches of "The Holy Orthodox Catholic and Apostolic Church." The only arrangement made for the King's accommodation was the placing of a hearth-rug on the floor of the church in front of the pillars supporting the gallery to the left of the altar.

About ten minutes before twelve his Majesty arrived, and was received at the entrance by the wardens of the church, with whom were also Mr. A. C. Ionides, Greek Consul-General at London; Mr. D. N. Genaeopulo, Greek Consul at Liverpool; and Mr. S. N. Fragopulo, Greek Consul at Manchester. The ministers of the Greek Church in England—the Archimandrite Morphinos; the Archimandrite Stratoulis, of Liverpool; and M. Moro, of Manchester—attired in their satin robes, richly adorned with gold and silver, and, preceded by two white-surpliced boys bearing enormous wax tapers, also proceeded to the entrance of the church to receive his Majesty. The Archimandrite Morphinos bore a copy of the Old and New Testament, enshrined in a magnificent binding, and carried reverently across the breast.

His Majesty, who was attended by Count Sponneck, Baron Guldencrone, Lieutenant Funch, Lieutenant Leth, Dr. Philemon, and Professor Koeppen, was conducted to the position assigned to him, when the service immediately began by the choir, chanting the Psalm of David, "Who is so great a God as our God?" After which a mass of St. Chrysostom was chanted, and then portions of the Evangelists were read by the officiating minister. A short pause ensued, and the officiating priests, preceded by the boys with tapers, entered the body of the church (which was kept clear of the congregation), bearing the sacramental elements and a richly-adorned cross. The service altogether was marked by much splendour of ceremonial, and the hymns and other portions were beautifully chanted. The effect was very grand, even though unaccompanied by instrumental music, which is forbidden in the Greek Church. Three prayers were offered—one for his Majesty, by the Archimandrite Morphinos; the second for all the faithful, by the Archimandrite Stratoulis; and the third for those who died in the cause of independence, by M. Moros. A hymn to the King was also sung. At the conclusion of the liturgy the grand "Te Deum" burst from the choir. The words were the same as in the "Te Deum laudamus," sung in our own church. The "Te Deum," the hymn, and some of the other pieces of sacred music were composed for the occasion by M. Covas, the master and leader of the choir. The service, which was in Greek, was concluded by the benediction from M. Morphinos, when the King quitted the church, and was conducted to the door by the deputation who received his Majesty at his entrance, preceded by the officiating ministers. When his Majesty left the church he was greeted with hearty cheers.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Mr. Henley, M.P., has resigned the chairmanship of the Oxfordshire Quarter Sessions.

The Nantwich and Market Drayton Railway was opened on Monday last with considerable ceremony.

Lord Palmerston has subscribed £50 towards the building of a new townhall and corn exchange at Romsey, in Hants.

The Sheffield borough magistrates have passed unanimously a resolution in favour of Sheffield being constituted an Assize town.

The election of a Representative Peer for Ireland in the room of the late Lord Downes has terminated in the return of Lord Inchiquin.

Twenty-three more bodies have been recovered from the Edmund's Main Colliery, making a total of fifty-nine brought out since the sealing up of the pit.

The body of the late Archbishop Whately was buried on Thursday week in the vaults of Christ Church, Dublin. The funeral was on a very imposing scale.

An address has been adopted, on the recommendation of the Marquis of Clanricarde, and forwarded to the Earl of Carlisle, from a large number of peers, magistrates, and landowners of the county of Galway, condemning the conduct of the Earl of Leitrim.

The King of Saxony has created Mr. G. P. Dale, surgeon, of Scarborough, a Knight of the Royal Order of Albertus, in consideration of the professional services rendered to Prince and Princess George and Princess Sophia, of Saxony, during their recent sojourn at Scarborough.

An explosion occurred on Saturday, at Margam, Glamorganshire, where there is one of the largest coalpits in South Wales. There were 400 workmen in the pit. Forty-three hands were at work in the heading, where the mischief occurred, of whom thirty-six are believed to have perished.

Peterborough Cathedral was entered by thieves on Saturday night, and a strong oak almsbox, supposed to have contained about £20, was broken open and rifled of its contents. A few days previously the Church of St. Mark, about half a mile from Peterborough, was entered by thieves, and an iron chest broken open. It, however, contained only books.

A private conference on the subject of capital punishment was held at Liverpool on Monday. The gentlemen who took part in the deliberation unanimously agreed that the exaction of the present extreme penalty of the law has proved non-effective for the suppression of the crime of murder; and that, on the grounds of Christian principle and experience, death punishments should be abolished. A committee was appointed to promote this object.

A prosecution has been commenced at Hereford against Robert Wilton Fryer, the chief clerk in the Hereford Old Bank, by whose defalcations, chiefly, the bank was brought to ruin. Fryer, who has been unmolested for a year and a half since his offence was discovered, is in a very feeble state of health, and had to be taken to and from gaol in a fly. The charge selected was one of stealing £1500 in January and February, 1857.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher addressed crowded and enthusiastic, though not always quiet, audiences on American affairs last week at Manchester, Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Liverpool. He strenuously advocated the cause of the North, and claimed for it the sympathies of Englishmen on the broad ground that the war, as the North conducted it, was hostile to slavery, and would eventually extinguish it.

A leaden seal, about the size of a half-crown, which must formerly have been attached to a Papal bull, has been discovered among some rubbish in the burying-ground of Glasgow Cathedral. It bears on one side the inscription, "Nicolaus, P.P.V.," surmounted by a small cross; on the other side are the heads of the two Apostles, St. Peter and St. Paul, with a cross between. The impressions are in a state of good preservation. The bull to which the seal was attached must have been issued about the fifteenth century.

The *Bristol Daily Post* states that a proposition is afoot to erect a pyramid, in memory of the late lamented Prince Consort, on Worlebury Hill, Weston-super-Mare. The idea has been laid before the lord of the manor, Mr. J. H. Smyth Pigott, who has not only offered a piece of ground, 60 ft. square, for the purpose, but promised to give the stone for the erection. The point of the hill upon which it is proposed to build the pyramid commands a magnificent view of the surrounding country, embracing a radius of fifty miles.

Two commercial travellers of Reading, George and William Norton, got into a squabble with the Duke of Buckingham at the Bath railway station some days back. As the Duke was removing some packages from the compartment in which he had travelled, the Messrs. Norton are stated to have pushed rudely against him, in order to get into the carriage. How their conduct was resented is not reported, but the commercials seized the Duke, dragged him out of the compartment, handled him very roughly, and gave him a shaking. High words followed, and one of the Nortons is said to have struck at his Grace, the blow reaching the front of his hat and knocking it in. The Duke came to Bath on Tuesday, from Oxford, specially to take out summonses against his assailants. At the hearing of the case they apologised and consented to pay £5 to an hospital, which the Duke agreed to.

Three elections took place on Saturday without opposition, and Liberal candidates were returned. The Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General were returned for their respective seats of Richmond and Plymouth, and Mr. Lefevre was returned for Reading in place of Mr. Serjeant Pigott, now Baron Pigott. There is, therefore, no change in the political representation of these boroughs, as two of them continue to be represented by the same men, and all three by politicians of the same hue. The Barnstaple election terminated on Tuesday in the return of Mr. Lloyd, the Liberal candidate. Mr. Potts, the last member for the borough, was a Conservative, and the result is, therefore, a loss to the cause, reducing the gains on the Coventry and Tamworth elections. There is still, however, a gain of one vote to the Conservative cause in the recent changes. The Conservatives at Barnstaple threaten a petition against the return of Mr. Lloyd on the ground of bribery.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress entertained the members of the Lancashire Relief Committee at dinner in the Egyptian Hall, Mansion House, on Wednesday. There were present about one hundred and thirty guests.

The *Opinion Nationale* of Paris publishes news of the St. Domingo insurrection of a highly important character. According to this account Santo Domingo is represented as having capitulated on the 1st of September, after three days' siege, and Santana to have retreated to a forest. Santiago is stated to have capitulated, after a sanguinary combat. A chief of the Domingan Republic had been appointed.

Mr Cobden, departing from his usual practice of not attending public dinners, presided on Wednesday night at the annual dinner of the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools at the London Tavern, supported by a large gathering of the members of the calling of all grades. The institution has been established eight years, during which time 110 children have been received, and there are now in the schools 62 children—47 boys, and 15 girls—who are clothed, maintained, and educated free of all charge. The secretary, during the evening, announced subscriptions to the amount of £1000.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

Can there be anything in the soft whisper which steals along the political atmosphere that great changes are about to take place in the organisation of the Conservative party? Casting aside all mystery, let it be plainly said that the rumour, however faint, is distinct enough to indicate that, owing to failing health, Mr. Disraeli retires from the lead of her Majesty's Opposition in the House of Commons, and that Mr. Henley will take the place he vacates. It is true that Mr. Henley has been exceedingly frequent in his public appearances this autumn—he was again in the thick of a festive meeting at Oxford last week, surrounded by most of the other Oxfordshire members—so much so that a scintilla of evidence as to the fact of his having risen into a higher political eminence than he has hitherto attained may be gathered from this circumstance. But, then, Mr. Henley has been very profuse in his declarations that he is growing old, that he is not so strong as he could wish to be; and there has been even a valedictory tone in most of his addresses. Nay, he has even resigned the chairmanship of the Oxfordshire Quarter Sessions, on the score of a consciousness of failing power for the performance of the duties of that function. But, say the generators of the new scheme for the Conservative party, of course, his power of doing the duties of Quarter Sessions would be diminished by the circumstance of his assuming the leadership of his political co-thinkers; and, as to his talk of age and weakness, did not Cardinal Montalto show like a bent and failing old man until the Conclave, in order to remove or avoid contending claims, elected him to the Popedom, confessedly as a temporary arrangement, as it was supposed he could not live long; and did he not at the instant of his election spring up erect and vigorous, and become one of the most powerful of Pontiffs as well as a long-reigning one. The cases may be parallel. But we shall see. Then, too, stress is laid on certain mystical insinuations uttered by Major Beresford—who is supposed to be a ruling spirit of the Tory party proper, though he now owns no allegiance to Mr. Disraeli—in his second speech delivered this autumn, only last week, at Castle Hedingham, that latest stronghold of Protection and witchcraft, or rather of a belief in witchcraft. It has been held by some people wiser than their fellows that he meant something special in relation to the future doings, more or less immediate, of his party. So, putting this and that together, it seems that a case is made out for a new state of things and a new régime on the cold, shady side of the house next Session.

However all this may be, whatever may be the secret machinations of the purer Tories in order to get a more decided ranging of parties in Parliament, where numbers are so nicely balanced, Ministers do not seem to be conscious of any danger threatening them; for has not Mr. Cardwell—a Cabinet Minister, who does not enjoy the enforced leisure of a sinecure office and cannot imagine why troublesome and crotchety Mr. Milner Gibson should be President of the Board of Trade—been talking platitudes and generalities in his most platitudinous style?—and oh! what a master of that invaluable style he is! Then, has not another Cabinet Minister, who is a great deal too busy by half in undoing all that reforming Governor-Generals and Financial Secretaries have been doing in India for the last four years—has not Sir Charles Wood been trying his best to be intelligent to a rustic—not using the word in its lowest sense—audience at Doncaster, delivering himself of a set bucolic. It must not be forgotten that Sir Charles—though, according to his own public statement, he has held more public offices than any statesman living—is by nature and growth a Yorkshire squire; and if, by the mutations and oddities of political affairs, he has more than once been set to rule absolutely, and with an unadulterated despotism, over a hundred and fifty millions of Asiatics, he may yet be supposed to have retained some knowledge of things agricultural, and, of course, being to the manner born, is a good judge of a horse. But, even if he has never known or has forgotten things connected with farming, he would not shrink from talking about them if it were necessary. There does seem about these recent frequent public appearances of Sir Charles in Yorkshire, which it has not been his custom to make, a confirmation of the rumour which has been afloat, that, notwithstanding the strong backing of Mr. Stansfeld, he will have to fight for his seat at Halifax at the next election. Is there not some whispering that the flavour of venison from Hickleton Hall has become familiar in Halifax in the last few months?

These agricultural gatherings in the provinces are productive of all sorts of incongruities. Every member of Parliament who has a rood of land thinks it necessary to be present at any meeting of this kind which occurs in his district, and feels bound to discourse in a manner which is to put to shame Alderman Mechi. For instance, there is Mr. Lindsay—whose antecedents may have made him familiar with ploughing the waves, and who, by birth and breeding, is a granity Scotchman, whose resort has been seaport towns—presiding at one of these rural assemblages, in a very rural town in the very rural county of Surrey. To be sure, he was well backed up by Mr. Caird, the member for Stirling, who sits in Parliament on the sole ground that he is a learned theoretical agriculturist, and who tells the House every Session exactly how many grains of wheat have been thrashed out of the harvest, and seems to have a personal acquaintance with individual turnips all over the country. Then there was Mr. Briscoe, one of the Surrey representatives, who is one of the few now in the house who have the twang and the tone of the old school of members, which has been expiring ever since the passing of the Reform Bill; and there was his colleague, Mr. George Cubitt, who has given the best proof he can of the modesty of his pretensions to be the successor of the late Mr. Henry Drummond by taking care never to open his mouth, audibly at least, since he was elected for East Surrey. But Mr. Lindsay did better still; for he had bagged an American from the South, who came with all the halo about him of the battle of Bull Run, where he is believed to have done good service, and who oratorised on his side of the question nearly as glibly and quite as confidently, if not with so much popularity-evoking power, as Mr. Henry Ward Beecher. How and why did this gallant Colonel Lamar get on Mr. Lindsay's right hand at the feast at Chertsey? To be sure, the Confederates want ships of every kind as well as steam-rams; but what has that to do with the grand principles involved in the espousing of their cause?

It is a great distinction to be the sole representative of a great class or profession in the House of Commons, even if the great profession does not conceive itself to be very splendidly represented. The doctors—medical doctors we mean—have rarely sought the honour of Parliamentary representation. Of course, those who would be likely to obtain it are too busy. Fancy the agonies of a whipper-in chasing an M.D. in full practice over half the town to bring him up to a division; and imagine a Select Committee on a Railway Bill being obliged peremptorily to adjourn because one of its members was obliged to rush away to attend a lady under circumstances that would abide no denial. When George IV. wanted to make Sir Astley Cooper a Peer, he was advised that, unless the great surgeon would give up his practice, which he never would, it was impracticable; inasmuch as it would not be consistent with the dignity of the English Peerage, at least, for a Viscount to be at the call of a Countess or a washerwoman, as the case might be; and so the patent was never made out. Equally inconsistent with the functions of the Lower House are the duties of the practitioner of the healing art. But when there happens to be in existence a doctor on whom Fortune has showered her favours so lavishly that he is practically *emeritus*, and can devote that attention which has hitherto been bestowed on the curative care of a district, on the whole body politic, where he can bring his professional acquirements to bear on the purging of the foul humours of the land, and do that for his country, in a certain sense, which he has done for individuals, why, then, let the doctor flourish as a Parliament man, and elect himself into the guardian and the vindicator of the rights of his profession. Happily for the present age, the House of Commons possesses even such a man; and the several Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons in the United Kingdom may sleep in peace, knowing, as they do, that a vigilant eye and an undaunted heart are ever at their service in the great council of the nation. Well, the county of Leitrim rejoices that it has the privilege of returning a perfectly unique member to Parliament, one who has had no rival since poor, enthusiastic, irascible Dr. Michell, who sat for a short time for Truro, honourably and indignantly resigned a seat in Parliament which he could not retain on terms which implied something like corruption. Of course, sanitary science is under the special charge of the sole medical M.P., and the vexed—so vexed as to have assumed a certain grandeur of pro-

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portion—question of sewage has not been suffered to escape his ken. Last Session he twice brought forward the subject, and three mortal hours he dwelt upon it, when he was counted out; and he tried a second time to have four mortal hours more, which, if he had succeeded—looking to the time he began—would have brought the sitting of the House on that occasion to a quarter past six o'clock in the morning exactly. But zeal has no special area, and the question, which was not in odour with the House, has been removed during the recess—last week—to the fitting locality of Lambeth, where, doubtless, it is well understood, and will be considered from the most practical point of view.

THE FARM.

THE harvest-homes, at one of which Jenny Lind sang a hymn, have made very satisfactory progress this autumn; but the agricultural dinners have been rather quiet affairs. No "charmed weapon" has been brandished before the admiring audience at Castle Heningham or elsewhere; but Sir Edwin Landseer has amused and delighted the Staffordshire farmers, in what he declared was a maiden speech, by protesting against the lumps of obesity he met with at their show, as vigorously as he did last year against the ear-cropping of terriers and Dalmatians. The Duc D'Aumale has made a speech in such admirable English that, it is said, the most critical ears could only detect one slight misapplication of a word; and Mr. Mechi has advocated oilcake for his "necessary evils" to an extent that neither the purse of man nor stomach of beast could compass for three months. The highest living authority assures us that he once gave a bull of iron constitution 24 lb. a day for six weeks (and we have heard of a show heifer under nearly as high pressure); but he considers that 7 lb. or 8 lb. a day for six weeks is the utmost that a prudent breeder ought to go to for "common commercial beasts," when he gives them "the last dip" for Christmas. Prize beasts are, of course, trained differently; but even with them the highest feeders seldom think it necessary to go beyond 14 lb. in November, and very few will eat that.

The autumn in Scotland has wandered very widely from Keats's description of it, "close bosom-friend of the maturing sun." In the Carse of Stirling, certainly, nothing is left out save the beans; but when we got father north, last week, we found a copious remnant of the oat harvest still uncarried, and some of it in the west of Aberdeenshire in a piteous plight, from six days continuous soaking. However, a change seemed to come with the first quarter of the new moon, and the harvest suppers loom in sight at last. The bere—which is not used for meal, as in Skye—and the barley were secured a few weeks ago in good condition, and both are turning out well. Oats will be of good quality; but the grub got at them in the spring, and the yield is rather light and the price still lighter. Turnips are very good, and Mr. M'Combie, the celebrated "King of the Scottish Feeders," has no less than 303 (about 200 of them "heavy blacks") in his stalls and yards busily engaged on the Aberdeen yellows and swedes, along with oat straw and oilcake. The latter article is becoming so dear that Mr. M'Combie is substituting crushed corn (i.e., oats, bere, and barley equally mixed) for it to a great extent. The gem of the Tillyfour herd is a seven months' calf, "Kate of Aberdeen," from the second prize heifer at Battersea; and she is at present one of the most, if not the most, perfect things of her age that we have seen during our five years' wandering among the herds.

At Falkirk Tryst there were hardly any Aberdeens or Galloways to be seen, and the North and West Highland Cattle and the blackfaced sheep had the pull over the "spotted ones" (as they call the crosses) and the Cheviots; but still there was a rise on everything as compared with last year. Lady Menzies' blackfaced wedders, the best in the market, fetched 32s., and some two-year-old Cheviot wedders 36s. 6d. On Tuesday the sales were very quick; and at eleven o'clock we found nearly all the best lots of cattle tarred and put to one side of the muir. The horses were a very middling lot, and four fifths of them would "not have passed Dick," as the Edinburgh Veterinary College men would say. There were a few Shetland ponies, at all prices down to £2 10s.; mules with about as much mouth as Mr. Waterton's alligator; and donkeys which had just finished their toils for the season at the fashionable Bridge of Allan.

Hereford Fair and Show took place on Tuesday and Wednesday last. At the fair there was below the average number of cattle on offer. The prices ruled about five per cent above those of last year, and, although we missed the more than octogenarian breeder of "white faces" (Mr. Monkhouse) from within the confines of the showyard, yet on the pitching of Broad-street the faithful herdsman, "Sam," from the Stow, looked proudly on another dozen of "Chieftains," two-year-old steers, which the wary "Bufton" had previously secured at £28 each, and who readily realised £80 for the pick of two. The fine quality and noble proportions of these animals were the theme of general admiration, and we heard of no similar price being obtained for animals of the same age. Perhaps Messrs. Coxen, of Birmingham, who bought eighty-two on the first day and a large number on the second, may be considered amongst the largest buyers from the midland counties.

The show extended this year for the first time to the close of the fair. The principal prize of £20 was awarded to Mr. Roberts's Sir Thomas (2228), exhibited in that favourite class amongst the Hereford men, consisting of bull, cow, and their offspring. The next principal prize was £15, which was given to Mr. Capper's bull-calf Worcester, winner of the second Royal honours at the place of his title. Amongst the yearlings, Mr. Baldwin's Battersea (1865) again came to the front, and is much improved since his Worcester defeat. In the two-year-old class Morris's Moderator had to give place, for the first time, to Hollings's Chieftain the 2nd (1917). Amongst the females, Mr. Roberts again claimed first honours with his pair of heifer calves by Sir Thomas, and may perhaps well feel disappointed that Mr. Arkwright's unnoticed yearling at Worcester intercepted his doing so in the next class. That excellent prize for the best lot of breeding cows, according to acreage, attracted considerable competition, and was awarded to Rea's lot of seven, from Westonbury. The sheep classes were better filled than heretofore, and two out of the three prizes offered for shortwools were won by Downing's Ryelands.

LINCOLN AUTUMN MEETING.—MONDAY.

Carholme Stakes.—Lyra, 1. Fauconberg, 2. Bouquet, 3.
Selling Hurdle Race.—Princess, 1. Cronstadt, 2. Quarantine, 3.
Lincoln Autumn Handicap.—The Monk, 1. Earl of Surrey, 2. Bally Edmond, 3.
Blankney Selling Stakes.—Contractor, 1. Weatherden c., 2. The Sapper, 3.
Rifle Volunteer Handicap Hurdle Race.—Hetman, 1. Margery, 2. Endor Witch, 3.

TUESDAY.

Lindum Nursery Handicap Plate.—Land of the West, 1. Fauconberg, 2. Lyra, 3.
Witham Handicap.—Bernice, 1. Topsy, 2. Quicksand, 3.
Consolation Scramble.—Cronstadt, 1. Maid of the Mist, 2. Doncaster, 3.
Her Majesty's Plate.—Caller Ou, 1. Bally Edmond, 2. Woodford, 3.
Innkeepers' Selling Stakes.—Weatherdam's dam c., 1. Chalybeate, 2. Dirt Cheap, 3.
Great National Autumn Steeplechase.—Reporter, 1. Socks, 2. Mary Ann, 3.

The bread-fruit tree from South Africa in the tropical department of the Crystal Palace is now bearing its colossal fruit.

At the Notts Michaelmas Quarter Sessions, on Wednesday, it was decided to adopt the Highway Act for the county.

The third annual ploughing-match of the Isle of Wight Agricultural Society was held yesterday week. The day was fine, and thirty-five ploughs competed for the prizes offered.

Last week the births of 1939 children—1001 boys and 938 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1853-62 the average number (corrected) was 1843.——There were 1205 deaths registered in London last week. Of these 610 occurred under twenty years of age; 361 at twenty years and under sixty; and 234 at sixty years and more advanced ages. In comparing the present results with those of previous weeks there is found to be a decrease in the deaths of young persons, but an increase in those of the aged part of the population. The average number of deaths in the ten corresponding weeks of 1853-62 (viz., the forty-second in each of those years) becomes, after the omission of deaths from epidemic cholera in 1854 and with a correction for increase of population, 1149. Twenty-nine cases of smallpox were returned, a number which shows little variation from the weekly results obtained during the last two months. The deaths from scarlatina were 114; they exhibit a decline on the heavy returns of scarlatina in previous weeks. As the weather grows colder bronchitis begins to be more fatal; there were ninety-four deaths from it in the week.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

ALTHOUGH a new loan for Portugal of £2,500,000 has been brought forward—and although it is stated, on good authority, that France will shortly require one for £16,000,000 sterling—there has been rather more firmness in the value of National Stocks. The business doing, however, has been very moderate. The Unfunded Debt has shown signs of weakness.

The supply of money on offer in the discount market continues very large; yet, owing to the activity in the demand for commercial purposes, no advances can be obtained in Lombard-street under the following quotations:—

Thirty days' bills	..	3⅞ to 4	per cent.	Four months' bills	..	4⅛ to —	per cent.
Sixty days' bills	..	4⅛	"	Six months' bills	..	4⅛ to 5	"
Three months' bills	..	4⅛	"				

In the Stock Exchange money may be had at from 2½ to 3 per cent.

Most of the Continental money markets are very firm. We annex the quotations in the leading cities:—

	Bank rate.	Open market.		Bank rate.	Open market.
	per cent.	per cent.		per cent.	per cent.
Paris ..	5	4½	Amsterdam ..	3	3
Vienna ..	5	5	Turin ..	6	6
Berlin ..	4	4	Brussels ..	4	4
Frankfort ..	3½	3½	Hamburg ..	—	5½
			St. Petersburg	6	9

Another sale of bills on India has taken place. The amount disposed of was £300,000, and the applications within the limits were for £3,170,000. The minimum price on Calcutta and Madras was 1s. 11½d., and on Bombay, 1s. 11¾d., per rupee.

The imports of the precious metals have amounted to about £300,000, and nearly the whole of them have been disposed of to the Bank of England. About £50,000 has been withdrawn for export purposes.

The Paris Bourse has been extremely inactive, and prices have given way to some extent. Debentures for £24,000, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, have been disposed of for the Cape of Good Hope Government. The average price realised was 108.

The dealings in Home and Indian Stocks, on Monday, were limited; nevertheless, very little change took place in prices. Consols, for Money, were done at 93 to 93⅛; Ditto, for Account, 93⅜; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92⅝; Long Annuities, 14⅛; Red Sea Ditto, 2⅛; India Five per Cents, 109½; Ditto Four per Cents, 100⅝; Ditto, Bonds, 19s. to 22s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 2s. dis. to 1s. prem. Bank Stock sold at 235; India Ditto, 224; and the Five-and-a Half per Cent Rupee Paper, 116¾. On the following day Consols for Transfer, closed at 93⅛; Ditto, for Time, 93⅜; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 93⅜; Bank Stock, 235½; India Stock, 224; Ditto, New, 109½; Ditto, Four per Cents, 100⅛; Exchequer Bills, 3s. dis. to 1s. prem. On Wednesday Consols sold at 93 to 93⅛; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91⅞; India Five per Cents, 109⅜; Ditto Four per Cents, 100⅛; Ditto, Five-and-a-Half per Cent Paper, 116⅛; Exchequer Bills 1s. dis. to 2s. prem. On Thursday Consols were somewhat firmer, at 93 to 93⅛ for Money, and 93⅜ to ⅜ for Time. The Reduced and New Three per Cents sold at 91⅞ to ⅝; Exchequer Bills were 1s. dis. to 2s. prem.

In the Foreign House, attention has been chiefly directed to Mexican, Greek, and Turkish Securities, the prices of which have fluctuated to some extent. The Confederate Loan has marked 65 to 67; the Scrip of the New Brazilian Loan, ⅜ to 1⅛ and ⅛ to ⅜ prem; of the Portuguese, ⅜ to 1⅛ and ⅛ to ⅜ prem.; Brazilian Five per Cents have realised 99¾ ex div.; Ditto, 1859, &c., 100 ex div.; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 92; Egyptian, 101; Greek, 31⅛; Ditto, Coupons, 15; Mexican Three per Cents, 48½; New Grenada, 15¾ ex div.; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1862, 87¾; Portuguese Old Three per Cents, 49⅜; Ditto, 1862, 48⅞; Russian Five per Cents, 94⅛; Spanish Three per Cents, 45½; Ditto, Passive, 36⅜; Ditto Certificates, 14⅜; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 92¾ ex div.; Ditto, 1858, 71; Ditto, 1862, 71⅜; Venezuela Three per Cents, 25¾; Ditto six per Cents, 61⅜; and Italian Five per Cents, 72¾; Columbian Scrip has sold at 4.

There has been more firmness in the market for Joint-Stock Bank Shares, and an increased amount of business has been transacted. Price-s in some instances exhibit a slight improvement, when compared with last week. Alliance have been done at 41⅜; Ditto, New, 24; Australasia, 75; Ditto, New, 37; Bank of Egypt, 27⅛; Bank of Otago, 11⅜; Chartered of British Columbia, 12; Chartered Mercantile of India, London, and China, 71; Consolidated, 10⅛; Continental, 9⅜; Hindustan, China, and Japan, 29⅛; Imperial, 24; Imperial Ottoman, 18⅛; London and Brazilian, 50⅛; London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate, 53⅛; London, Birmingham, and South Staffordshire, 10⅛; London Chartered of Australia, 30; London and South African, 28; Ditto, New, 20; London and South American, 5⅛; London and South Western, 10; London and Westminster, 80; National of Liverpool, 19⅛; National Provincial of England, 18¾; Ditto, New, 3⅞; Ditto, 27⅛; New Zealand, 3⅛; Provincial of Ireland, 9⅝; South Australia, 4⅛; Standard of British South Africa, 25⅛; Union of Australia, 57⅛; Union of Ireland, 9⅜; and Union of London, 30⅜.

Colonial Government Securities have been dealt in to a limited extent. The leading quotations are as follow:—Canada Six per Cents, 1877-84, 104⅛; Ditto, Five per Cents, 93; Mauritius Six per Cents, 1878, 109⅜; Natal Six per Cents, 106⅛ ex div.; New South Wales Five per Cents, 102⅞; Nova Scotia Six per Cents, 105⅛; South Australian Six per Cents, 113⅛; and Victoria Six per Cents, 111.

Miscellaneous Securities have been in moderate request, as follow:—Anglo-Mexican Mint, 22⅜; East India Irrigation and Canal 5⅛; Egyptian Commercial and Trading, 4⅛; Canada Land, 84; Crystal Palace, 39⅜; General Credit and Finance of London, 4⅛; Hudson's Bay, 8⅜; International Financial Society, 10⅜; Joint-Stock Discount, 6⅜; London Financial Association, 15⅜; London General Omnibus, 2⅜; National Discount, 9⅜; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 85; Rhymney Iron, 25⅜; Rio de Janeiro City Improvements, 25⅛; Royal Mail Steam, 79⅛; Van Diemen's Land, 12⅜; Berlin Waterworks, 9⅞; East London, 132½; European Gas, 15⅝; Phœnix, 123; Indemnity Marine Insurance, 14⅛; London and Provincial Marine, 2⅜; Ocean Marine, 17⅛; Thames and Mersey Marine, 6⅜; and Universal Marine, 5⅜.

Most American Government Securities have changed hands slowly. Erie shares have been 68; Ditto, Seven per Cent Preference, 66; and Illinois Central, 94 discount.

The Railway Share Market has been steady, as to price; but the dealings in it have been by no means extensive. Annexed are Thursday's official closing quotations:—

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Blyth and Tyne, 161; Great Eastern, 50⅜; Ditto A Stock, 47; Great Northern A Stock, 130⅜; Great Western, 65⅛; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 111⅛; London and Blackwall, 7⅛; London and Brighton, 111⅜; London, Chatham, and Dover, 45⅛; London and North-Western, 102⅞; London and South-Western, 101⅜; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 47⅛; Metropolitan, 131⅛; Midland, 126⅛; Ditto—Birmingham and Derby, 97⅞; North-Eastern—Berwick, 101; Ditto, Stockton and Darlington, 37⅛; South-Eastern, 85⅜; Vale of Neath, 96⅛.

Preference Shares—Great Eastern, Five per Cent, No. 1, 111⅜; Great Northern Five per Cent, 109; Great Western Five per Cent, 103; Midland—Bristol and Birmingham, 138; North Eastern Four per Cent, 93⅜; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 101⅜.

Lines Leased at Fixed Rentals.—London, Tilbury, and Southend, 100; Preston and Wyre, 45⅛; Shrewsbury and Hereford, 137.

British Possessions—Calcutta and South-Eastern, 105⅛; East Indian, 103; Grand Trunk of Canada, 22⅜; Ditto, Second Preference, 70⅜; Ditto, Fourth Preference, 31⅛; Great Indian Peninsula, 109⅛; Great Western of Canada, 10⅛; Madras Five per Cent, 106⅛; Scinde, 107; Punjaub, 107.

Foreign.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 8⅞; Bahia and San Francisco, 19⅛; Dutch Rhenish, 18⅛; Namur and Liege, Six per Cent Pref, 20⅜; Ottoman, 12⅛; Sambre and Meuse, 10; San Paulo, 29⅛; Turin and Savona, 15⅜; Western and North-Western of France, 20⅛.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending Oct. 21 shows the following results, when compared with the preceding statement:—

A decrease of circulation of	..	£36,229	An increase of bullion of	..	£74,636
A decrease of public deposits of	..	178,317	An increase of rest of	..	16,971
A decrease of other deposits of	..	1,081,556	An increase of reserve of	..	133,843
A decrease of securities of	..	1,353,089			

The total circulation is £22,824,466. Public deposits amount to £4,437,835; and private deposits to £15,271,269. Securities are £31,028,819; and the stock of bullion is £14,645,269.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Oct. 19).—The supply of English wheat on offer in to-day's market was limited; nevertheless, all kinds moved off slowly, at about last week's prices. There was a large quantity of foreign wheat on the stands. Good and fine samples commanded previous rates; but low and damp qualities were very inactive, at barely last week's currency. Floating cargoes of grain were steady. The show of barley was by no means extensive; yet the inquiry ruled somewhat heavy, on former terms. No change took place in the value of malt. Good sound oats were steady in price; but inferior qualities gave way 6d. per quarter. Both beans and peas declined 1s. per quarter, with a heavy sale. No change took place in the value of either English or foreign flour.

Oct. 21.—All kinds of produce met a heavy demand to-day. Compared with Monday, however, no change took place in prices.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, new, 40s. to 45s.; ditto, white, 41s. to 47s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s. to 45s.; rye, 32s to 34s.; grinding barley, 26s. to 28s.; distilling ditto, 29s. to 32s.; malting ditto, 28s. to 38s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s. to 66s.; brown ditto, 50s. to 57s.; Kingston and Ware, 60s. to 66s.; Chevalier, 66s. to 68s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s. to 22s.; potato ditto, 22s. to 26s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s. to 22s.; ditto, white, 16s. to 23s.; tick beans, 30s. to 31s.; grey peas, 32s. to 34s.; maple, 36s. to 38s.; white, 36s. to 37s.; boilers, 36s. to 38s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 40s. to 43s.; town households, 34s. to 36s.; country marks, 27s. to 30s. per 280 lb. French, 36s. to 39s. per sack. American 19s. to 26s. per barrel.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: wheat, 660; barley, 20; malt, 340; oats, 290; flour, 580. Irish: oats, 500. Foreign: wheat, 9080; barley, 6050; oats, 17,710; flour, 40 sacks.

Seeds.—The amount of business doing in seeds is very limited, and the quotations are barely supported. Cakes support previous rates.

Linseed, English, crushing, 64s. to 65s.; Calcutta, 64s. to 65s.; hempseed, 44s. to 45s. per quarter; coriander, 16s. to 19s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 10s. to 14s.; white ditto, 11s. to 12s.; tares, 5s. 6d. to 6s. per bushel; English rapeseed, 60s. to 64s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £9 10s. to £10 5s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £10 15s.; rape cakes, £6 to £6 12s. per ton; canary, 36s. to 50s. per quarter; red clover seed, 38s. to 48s.; white ditto, 54s to 58s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d.; of household ditto, 5½d. to 6½d. per 4 lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 40s. 4d.; barley, 34s.; oats, 18s. 8d.; rye, 30s. 2d.; beans, 36s. 5d.; peas, 34s. 7d.

The Six Weeks Averages.—Wheat, 42s. 8d.; barley, 34s. 11d.; oats, 20s. 1d.; rye, 31s. 1d.; beans, 38s. 2d.; peas, 36s. 3d.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 99,819; barley, 88,353; oats, 11,934; rye, 451; beans, 4254; peas, 1723 quarters.

Tea.—There is a fair demand for most kinds, and prices are well supported.

Sugar.—A large business has been doing in raw qualities, at an advance in the quotations of 1s. 6d. per cwt. Barbadoes has realised 36s. to 41s. 6d.; Jamaica, 35s. to 38s. 6d.; St. Vincent, 35s. to 37s. 6d. per cwt. Refined goods are firm, at 46s. per cwt. for common brown lumps. The stock of sugar is 104,052 tons, against 86,660 tons last year.

Coffee.—No quotable change has taken place in prices, and the demand is far from active. Stock, 10,620 tons, against 9100 tons.

Rice.—The demand is steady, at previous quotations. Stock, 41,906 tons, against 60,533 tons.

Provisions.—Most descriptions of butter are in fair request, at very full prices. There is a full average business doing in bacon, at extreme rates. Hams and lard are quite as dear as last week. In other provisions very little is doing.

Tallow.—The market is inactive. P.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 44s. 3d. to 44s. 6d.; and for December, 45s. per cwt. The stock consists of 55,439 casks, against 46,649 ditto last year. Rough fat, 2s. 3½d. per 8 lb.

Oils.—Linseed oil is selling at 43s. per cwt. Rape is quoted at from £41 to £44; cocoanut, £45 to £47 10s.; and fine palm, £39. French turpentine, 72s. per cwt.

Spirits.—Rum moves off slowly, at 1s. 5d. per gallon for proof East India. Brandy is quoted at from 3s. to 11s. 4d.; Hambro' spirits, 1s 4d. to 1s. 5d.; English ditto, grain, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d.; ditto, rice, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.; and English gin, for export, proof, 1s. 9d. to 2s. per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 to £4 5s.; clover, £4 to £5 10s.; and straw, £1 6s. to £1 14s. per load. Trade dull.

Coals.—Best house coals, 20s. to 21s.; seconds, 18s. to 19s.; Hartley's, 16s. to 17.; and manufacturers', 13s. 3d. to 15s. 3d. per ton.

Hops.—The demand for all kinds is somewhat active, at extreme quotations. Present rates range from 100s. to 160s. per cwt.

Wool.—Most descriptions command extreme rates, with a moderate inquiry.

Potatoes.—The supplies are large, and the demand is inactive, at from 50s. to 90s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market, Thursday, Oct. 22.—Our market to-day was but moderately supplied with beasts, chiefly in middling condition. The few prime breeds on offer moved off steadily, at Monday's currency, the top figure being 5s. per 8 lb. Otherwise, the beef trade was heavy, at late rates. There was a good consumptive inquiry for sheep, and previous quotations were well supported. The best Downs realised 5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d. per 8 lb. A few choice calves produced 4s. 8d. per 8 lb.; but inferior qualities of veal were a dull sale, at Monday's currencies. Pigs and milch cows were very dull, and rather drooping. Per 8 lb., to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 10d. to 5s.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 8d. to 4s.; second quality ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 2d.; prime Southdown ditto 5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 4d to 4s. 2d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; neat small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; suckling calves, 12s. to 20s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 26s. each. Total supply:—Beasts, 921; cows, 140; sheep, 4630; calves, 320; pigs, 400. Foreign: Beasts, 450; sheep 1240; calves, 225.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The supplies of meat are moderately good, and the demand is steady, as follows:—Beef, from 2s. 8d. to 4s.; mutton, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; veal, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.; and pork, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 4d. per 8 lb., by the carcase.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16.

BANKRUPTS.

H. RICKET, Crawford-place, Farringdon-road, Clerkenwell, licensed victualler.—E. T. WALLACE, White Horse-street, Stepney, colonial broker.—B. CROOKE, Turnham-green, grocer.—B. HARRIS, Harrow-road, clothier.—H. BANKS, Portland-place, Cambridge-road, Bethnal-green, carpenter and builder.—G. A. BONE, Bowling-green-lane, Clerkenwell, tobacconist.—G. WILKINSON, Langton-street, Poplar, engineer.—H. WATKIN, Clipston, Northamptonshire, wheelwright.—A. NASH, Quadrant-grove, Haverstock-road, Kentish-town, bricklayer.—C. CHITTY, Dorking, Surrey, butcher.—G. GIIST, Well-street, Hackney, zinc worker.—G. WILDERMUTH, Commercial-place, Bermondsey, baker.—H. J. HOPE, Almaroad, Blue Anchor-road, Bermondsey, confectioner.—W. W. WOOD, Russell-street, North Brixton, commercial traveller.—A. OPPENHEIM, Leadenhall-street, merchant and druggist.—J. W. BURD, Clarendon-street, Pimlico, traveller.—W. MOUNSEY, Glasshouse-buildings, Minories, commission agent.—P. J. CHANDLER, Wells street, Oxford-street, licensed victualler.—G. H. CHILD, Liverpool-street, Bishopsgate-street Within, commission agent.—EMILY ANNA WRIGHT, Birmingham, draper and milliner.—W. MARLOW, Nuneaton Warwickshire, carrier and timber-lender.—R. STEPHENS, Shew-bury, boot and shoe manufacturer.—T. FLETCHER, Overton, Selop, farmer.—J. SUMAN, Worcester, butcher.—W. HARRISON, Leicester, market gardener.—C. MEREDITH, Pontypool, Monmouthshire, licensed victualler.—H. J. CUMBERLAND, Bonner's-road, Victoria Park, commission agent.—W. H. BURGOYNE, Frith-street, Soho, licensed victualler.—R. PETERS, Pence, Surrey, manufacturer of park fencing.—A. J. F. VIAL, Norfolk-road Islington, wine and spirit agent.—A. B. WILSON, Cockermouth, Cumberland, hat manufacturer.—W. WINN, Thornley Colliery, Durham, miner.—W. TREVENA, Tollcarn, Cornwall, miner.—J. BOTTOMLEY, Little Bolton, Lancashire, warper.—J. BARNETT, jun., Lowe, Warwickshire, butcher.—J. MELLOR, Liverpool, licensed victualler.—J. JUKES, Birkenhead, Cheshire, builder.—W. ATKINSON, Birkenhead, Cheshire, builder.—T. HULME, Huxley, Cheshire, miller.—H. GRIFFITH, Bodwrdin, Carnarvonshire, farmer.—J. BRACEWELL, New Accrington, Lancashire, furniture dealer.—J. LOOKER, Latchford, Cheshire, licensed victualler.—T. CHARNOCK, Seaforth, near Liverpool, slater and plasterer.—J. WALLACE, Grimsorhill, Cumberland, innkeeper.—D. and J. SHARP, Leeds, rag-grinders.—H. GLOVER, Hartlebury, Worcestershire, victualler and waterman.—J. AYERS, Kidderminster, victualler and gardener.—J. W. WHITFIELD, Ryde, Isle of Wight, eating-house keeper.—J. RODGER, Weston-super-Mare, baker.—J. DAVIES, Blaengrafen, Pembrokeshire, medical practitioner and farmer.—W. M. PHILLIPS, Bridgend, Glamorganshire, licensed victualler.—F. S. STEELE, Swanage, Dorsetshire.—W. M'DOWALL, Bradford, Yorkshire, commercial traveller.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20.

BANKRUPTS.

W. WOOLLARD, Wall-street, Gray's-inn road, late clothier.—J. KING, jun., Woodford, Essex, late farmer.—W. H. WILLSON, Milson-next-Sittingbourne, Kent, coal merchant.—B. CASSELL, Commercial-street, Whitechapel, late capmaker.—J. SHAMBROOK, Hatfield, Herts, grocer.—ELIZA KAY, Blackfriar's-road, schoolmistress.—W. H. WILLISON, High-street, Kensington, chemist.—A. BRIGGS, Winkfield, Berkshire, grocer.—MARIA LADD, Wells-street, Oxford-street, late baker.—B. HUGGINS, sen., Church-street, Shoreditch, and Goulston-street, Whitechapel, fish-factor.—H. JOHNSON, George-street, St. George's-in-the-East, retailer of beer.—J. COUTTS, Plumstead, Kent, Baptist minister.—J. A. COFFEY, Providence-row, Finsbury, engineer.—W. ESAM, Portland-terrace, and St. John's-wood-place, St. John's wood, schoolmaster.—A. AZULOS, Noble-street, City, fancy warehouseman.—J. GRIFFITHS, sen. Condover, Shropshire, farmer.—J. STEVENS, Upper Wavernsarn, Warwickshire, farmer.—J. HOMER, Kingswinford, Staffordshire, and Birmingham, scrivener.—T. COOK, Weston-super-Mare, Somersetshire, builder.—J. MARSHALL, Bristol, butcher.—D. JEREMY, Ystragynlais, Brecconshire, draper.—J. SPINCER, Corfe Castle, Dorsetshire, maltster.—T. WILKINSON, Millholme, Yorkshire, cotton-spinner.—E. HIRST, Marsden, Yorkshire, woollen manufacturer.—H. DARNLEY, Cleckheaton, Yorkshire, commission agent.—F. CRAPPER, Halifax, Yorkshire, manufacturer of damasks.—H. DAVIES, Liverpool, iron merchant.—H. WARHURST, Sheffield, beersseller.—W. BAGSHAW, Sheffield, butcher.—J. HUGHES, Liverpool, joiner.—J. H. TAYLOR, Liverpool, smallware-dealer.—G. WYNNE, Llanduduo, Carnarvonshire, beerhouse-keeper.—E. UPTON, Liverpool, eating-house keeper.—J. TOMSCHITZ, Liverpool, commission agent.—W. HOOKER, Liverpool.—ELIZABETH PHILLIPS, Bewdley, Worcestershire, grocer.—G. BROWN, Tetford, Lincolnshire, gardener.—E. M. KIRMAN, Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, brotmaker.—C. A. REVITT, Sheffield, publican.—J. DARBYSHIRE, Sheffield, optician.—F. ETESON, Barnsley, Yorkshire, joiner.—W. NORRIS, Chatteris, Cambridgeshire, general-shopkeeper.—R. BOUTHWAITE, Tetherton, Yorkshire, cattle-dealer.—W. DIXON, Lowestoft, Suffolk, smackowner.—N. ALLPORT, Dudley, Worcestershire, licensed victualler.—M. H. LEVINE, Norwich, jeweller.—W. TURNER, Reading, manure manufacturer.—W. ALLIX, Grantham, Lincolnshire inn-keeper.—MARY STILBORN, Yapham, York-hire, housekeeper.—T. HUDDLESTON, Gwasted, Denbighshire, bookkeeper.—W. MORSWILL, Diptford Devonshire, grocer.—W. SURMAN, Clifton-on-Teme, Staffordshire, butcher.—T. EMBERTON, Tunstall, Staffordshire, coalmaster.

THE LAWRENCE ASYLUM AT MURREE.

IN the Himalayas, five thousand feet above the level of the sea, is situated Murree, one of the most picturesque of the sanitariums of India; and on the spur of the hill on which Murree stands is built the Lawrence Asylum, of which we give an Engraving, from a photograph by Robert T. Hickey, Esq., Captain 101st Foot. This asylum has been erected for the education of the children of European soldiers serving in India, and is a branch of the parent institution established at Sanawur by the late Sir Henry Lawrence.

THE LATE LORD LYNDHURST.

IT is probable that if Lord Lyndhurst had passed from this life ten years ago, when he had attained to a decade more than the period allotted to mortal man, the circumstance would have attracted less notice, and certainly less interest, than it undoubtedly has at the present moment. It is mainly to the fact that within the last few years Lord Lyndhurst has, from time to time, performed intellectual and, in some sort, physical feats, which were something more than wonderful in an octogenarian who was verging on nonagenarianism, that so much notice has been now bestowed on him. It was a world-wonder to behold a man of his years appearing in his place in Parliament and delivering speeches which exhibited all the characteristics, mellowed by experience and toned down by change of circumstances, which marked those wonderful Parliamentary exercitations in which, under the denomination of summaries of the Session, Lord Lyndhurst used to review the doings of the Whig Government, and that in such a manner as to move even the equable temper and easy epicureanism of Lord Melbourne into something very like rage. Until the last year Lord Lyndhurst has been accustomed once or twice in the Session to pronounce a set oration on the affairs of the country, and to give advice where he thought it was needed, in the abstract character of a statesman who had studied men, things, and politics for half a century, and ought, therefore, to be supposed competent to utter, as it were, judicial decisions on public questions then in issue. A great deal has been said and written of these speeches, and mostly in a strain so laudatory that they have been treated as storehouses of wisdom and as models of Parliamentary oratory. Those who from an unbiassed position heard and carefully noted the nature and subject-matter of those addresses, and were witnesses to their delivery, would be inclined to say that, taken for themselves, they have been very much overrated. It is undeniable that the speeches in question were clear statements of facts put together with logical sequence, that their language was pure English, their sentences constructed neatly, and always finished and complete; but the arguments were commonplace and the deductions so obvious as not to have about them any merit of originality. The marks of elaborate preparation were palpable; and, in short, though singular and even striking as coming from a man at an age which is generally inconsistent with the mental and oratorical qualities which Lord Lyndhurst then developed, they were accepted as miracles beneath the surface of which no one cared to look. Then, as to the physical part of those displays, it is quite true that, amidst a silence so complete and an attention so rapt as that which always awaited one of these speeches from Lord Lyndhurst, the earlier parts of them were heard, and they were spoken in tones which even in decay were measured, clear, and silvery. But after the first twenty minutes nature had her way, and much that was said was lost even on the most attentive and quickest ear. But, whatever may be the opinion of those last political acts of a man who in his time played many parts, and all of them skilfully, it is certain that they caused Lord Lyndhurst to fill a space in the public eye in the last years of his life which he would, perhaps, not otherwise have occupied. Looking back to his lengthened career, and considering the various qualities of his mind and intellect, Lord Lyndhurst would have been a remarkable man in any condition of life; but it would seem as if he was especially designed to become the kind of statesman and the kind of lawyer that he was. His knowledge of the principles and practice of both these callings was just sufficient to enable him to make his nearly brilliant but wholly keen and practical talents, energy, and courage—a kind of negative moral courage—available for getting on. It has been well said of him that he was destined to

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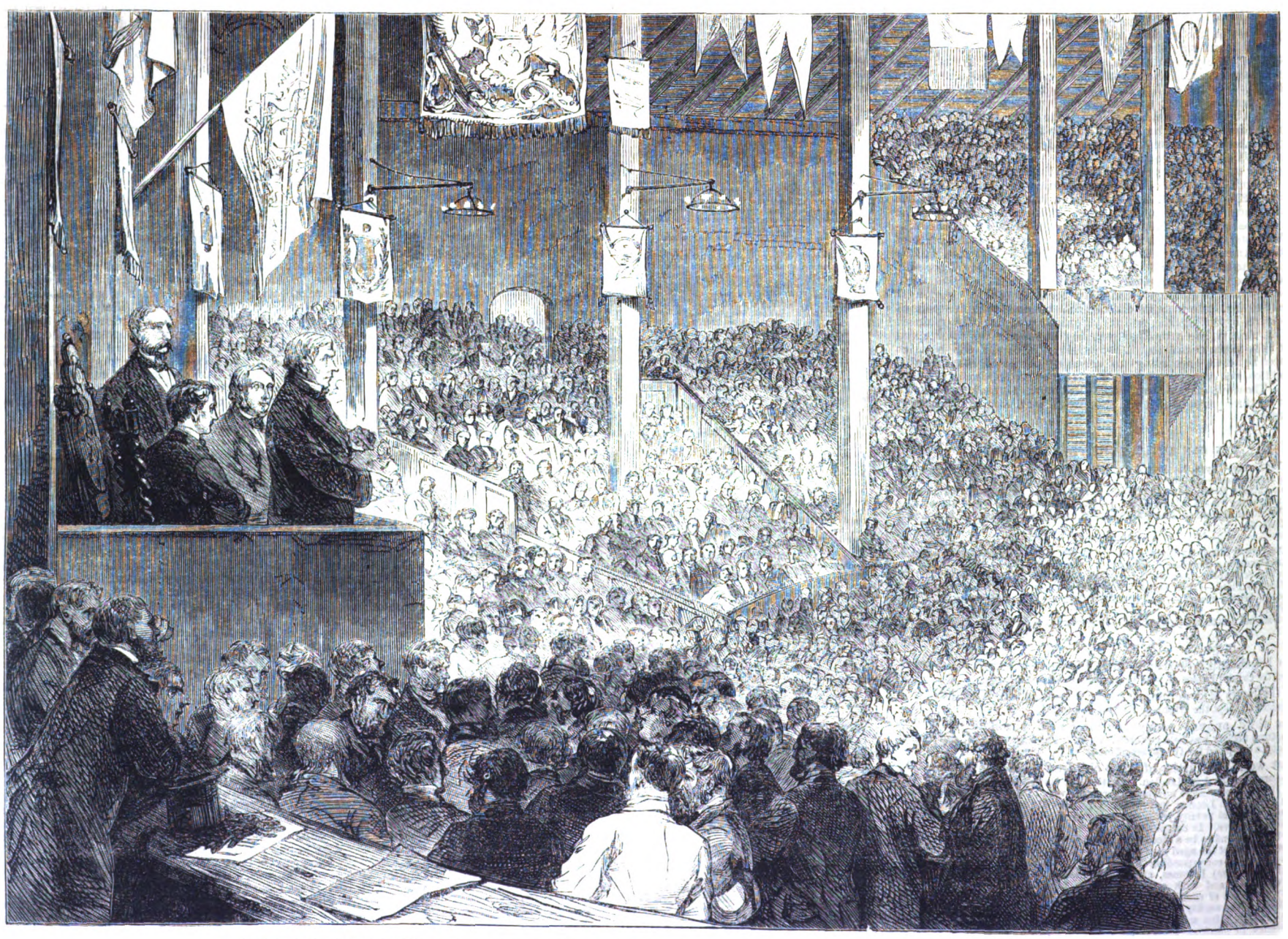

GREAT GATHERING OF WORKING MEN IN THE CIRCUS—LORD BROUGHAM, CHAIRMAN, ADDRESSING THE MEETING.—SEE PAGE 421.

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get on both by his better and his worse qualities. With all his abilities, and with graces of manner and person well calculated to make a favourable impression on those on whom depends the advancement of a practising barrister, he did not leap at once into great business, and he began to reap the substantial rewards of his profession about the time that they are usually attained. The clearsightedness of Lord Castlereagh, who accidentally witnessed his forensic powers, was the cause of his becoming something more than a successful lawyer; and a seat in Parliament, obtained under the auspices of the leader of the Tory Government in the House of Commons of the day, led to the usual promotion. The Solicitor-generalship came in due course, and his career in that office has found a parallel at the present moment when the second law officer of the Crown overstepped and obscured the Attorney-General in Parliament and in the conduct of the business of the Government. Sir Robert Gifford, an able lawyer and a most estimable man, paled before Copley, and was probably only too glad to seek the comparative ease of the Bench and leave his *quasi* subordinate to ruffle it in the higher place of Attorney-General. In due course the Mastership of the Rolls was attained, and Sir John Copley was supposed to be learning equity and training for the chancellorship. By an anomaly in our Parliamentary law, the Master of the Rolls is the only Judge who can sit in the House of Commons, and Copley retained his seat in that assembly, and kept himself steadily within the ring-fence of politics wherein are kept place and power. At length he ascended the "marble chair," having become Lord Chancellor in the short-lived Administration of Canning; and he continued to hold the seals with Lord Goderich, and subsequently with the Duke of Wellington, giving his assent to Catholic Emancipation with a facility which now causes no surprise, although he was believed to be a standing and personal pledge in the Cabinet against any such concession. Leaving office with the Tory Government, and accepting the subordinate judicial office of Chief Baron, Lord Lyndhurst then became, and continued to be up to 1841, when he, for the third time, became Lord Chancellor (having held the Great Seal a second time in the brief Ministry of Sir Robert Peel in 1835), a remarkable political character. His contest with the Whig Government on the Reform Bill; his possession of the confidence of William IV. in the second epoch of his reign to such an extent that he was once charged by that Sovereign, as Prime Minister, with the formation of a Government, although he did not succeed in his object; his guerrilla attacks on the Whig Government of Lord Melbourne, above alluded to, have been recently recalled to notice in the numerous and full biographies of him which have appeared in most of the journals. When he came into office in 1841 with Sir R. Peel he seemed to have subsided into a calm performance of the routine duties of his office, not appearing to interfere with the policy which was pursued, and acquiescing with indifference, real or assumed, in the free-trade measures which Sir Robert Peel inaugurated. It is remembered by frequenters of the House of Lords and the Court of Chancery of those days that Lord Lyndhurst appeared to have taken to a sportive view of public life; he was always cheerful, even jocose on the woolsack and the bench, keeping up an under-current of facetious comment on all that occurred, in tones more or less audible, for the amusement of those who were near him. By the time that he was obliged to leave office, on the change of Ministry, in 1846, he had grown old, and practically retired from active public life. He still occasionally attended the sittings of the House of Lords on appeals; but after the delivery of an able judgment on the celebrated Bridgewater will case in 1853, he ceased to perform any of the judicial functions to which he was entitled as a Peer. In fact, Lord Lyndhurst had nearly disappeared from the public view, until his revival—shall we say resuscitation—in the House of Lords, of which we have already spoken, occurred. Although it would not be easy to make out that Lord Lyndhurst was what is generally called and accepted as a great man, he was something very near it. That he has made his mark in the history of this country is indisputable; but it will hardly be said of him that he was a great statesman, or even a great lawyer. His best achievements as a Judge were coeval with his occupancy of the function of Lord Chief Baron, for which his common law education and practice had better adapted him than for the duties of the first Judge in Equity, the practice, if not the principles, of which he had confessedly to learn after he had attained to the Bench. It has been his fortune to have been, in the course of his career, one of the most unpopular men in this country, but at last to have died an object of admiration as one of England's sages.

Our Portrait of Lord Lyndhurst is from a photograph by Mr. Herbert Watkins, of Regent-street; and is taken, by permission, from "Herbert Fry's National Gallery of Photographic Portraits."

THE LATE LORD LYNDHURST.

THE LAWRENCE ASYLUM, MURREE, IN THE HIMALAYAS, FOR THE EDUCATION OF CHILDREN OF EUROPEAN SOLDIERS SERVING IN INDIA.—SEE PAGE 415.

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*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTH.

At Fermoy, on the 9th inst., the wife of Captain J. Cumming Clarke, 13th Light Infantry, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 15th inst., at the parish church, Mickleham, Surrey, by the Rev. C. E. Smith, uncle to the bride, George, younger son of George Carr Clark, Esq., of Ellinthorp Hall, Ta-manin, to Ellen Louisa Henrietta, only daughter of the late W. Crafton Smith, Esq., of Zagrad, Fiume, Austria. No cards.

On the 9th inst., at St. Mary's Church, Colchester, by the Rev. R. Leggett, M.A. of Stonham Aspal, James Spalding Gardiner, of Borley Lodge, Sudbury, Suffolk, to Jessie Ann, youngest daughter of William Harris, of Higham, Suffolk.

On the 20th inst., at St. George's, Bloomsbury, by the Rev. Emilius Bayley, the Rector, Charles Frederick Bailey, Esq., of 5, Stratford-place, London, and Lee, Lynton, North Devon, to Emily Jeannette, eldest daughter of Charles Norris Wilde, Esq., and the Hon. Mrs. C. N. Wilde, of 17, Russell-square.

On Sept. 9, at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Rev. R. Murphy, LL.D., Charles Grant Walker, Madras Civil Service, late of Queen's College, Oxford, to Lucilla, only daughter of the late Mitchell Henry Fagan, Captain H.M.'s 64th Regiment, and sister of the Rev. H. S. Fagan, M.A., Charlcombe, Bath. No cards.

On Sept. 22, at Nassau, Bahamas, by the Rev. John Davy, Thomas Augustus Le Mesurier, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, to Lucy Evelyn, second daughter of the Hon. Timothy Darling, of Nassau.

On the 9th inst., at the British Legation, Berne, by the Rev. E. W. Dillon, Chaplain, Thomas Rudd, Esq., eldest son of Henry Rudd, Esq. Kilbryde Castle, Perthshire, to Louisa Matilda, daughter of the Rev. Laurence Lockhart, of Wicket-shaw and Milton Lockhart, Lanarkshire, N.B.

On the 20th inst., at Uffculme, Devon, by the Rev. G. T. Marker, Vicar, Richard Thornton West, Esq., of Streatham Hill, Surrey, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Richard Bowerman, Esq., of Lambscroft, Uffculme. No cards.

On the 21st inst., at Worfield Church, Shropshire, by the Rev. C. F. Broadbent, M.A., Vicar, David Bentson, Esq., youngest son of the late John Beatson, Esq., of Rotherhithe, Surrey, to Sarah Catherine, youngest daughter of the late Michael Smith Stokes, Esq., of Broughton, near Bridgenorth, Shropshire. No cards.

On the 10th inst., at the Royal Bavarian Chapel, Warwick-street, by the Rev. Dr. Hearne, Francis Van Zeller, Esq., Portuguese Vice-Consul, Newcastle, to Maria Cecilia Weishaupt, eldest daughter of William Weishaupt, Esq., of 42, Gordon-square.

On the 13th inst., at St. Bride's, Liverpool, by the Rev. E. Roberts, M.A., John Odell, of Foochow, China, second son of Thomas A. Odell, Esq., of Peckham-rye, Surrey, to Elizabeth Robinson, second daughter of Richard M. Bird, Esq., of Grove-street, Liverpool. No cards.

On the 24th of September, at the British Legation, Tangier, by the Rev. C. Hart, Chaplain to her Majesty's Forces at Gibraltar, William Kirby Green, Esq., British Vice-Consul at Tetuan, to Mary, third daughter of the late Sir Thomas Reade, C.B. No Cards.

On the 7th inst., at the parish church, Cullompton, by the Rev. Dr. Chave, Mr. Joseph Foster, druggist, of the above place, to Jane, only daughter of Mr. Wm. Toogood, banker, also of the same town.

DEATHS.

On the 10th inst. John Clemmitt, Esq., late of Clemmitt's Inn, Old Bailey, much respected and deeply regretted, in his 65th year.

On the 17th inst., at No. 1, St. Peter's-terrace, Kensington Park Gardens, Notting-hill, William James Stewart, Esq., in the 33rd year of his age.

On the 19th inst., at 23, Cleveland-square, Hyde Park, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Robert Clarke, Esq., in the 47th year of his age.

On the 29th of July, at Rownhams, near Tannuda, South Australia, after giving birth to a daughter, Catherine, wife of Charles H. Barton, Esq., J.P.

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SIR R. PALMER, M.P.

THE attainment of the office of Attorney-General by Sir Roundell Palmer, M.P. for Richmond, was a matter of course, and contingent only on the ordinary circumstances of promotion. When this eminent equity lawyer accepted the Solicitor-generalship under Lord Palmerston it was universally allowed that a great accession of strength had been made to the *personnel* of the Government in the House of Commons. Although Sir Roundell Palmer had not held a seat in Parliament since 1857, he not having sought to be elected by any constituency in the general election of that year and that of 1859, he was known to have passed a noviciate in the House of Commons. In 1847 he was chosen to represent the borough of Plymouth, and continued to sit for that town until 1852, when an effort was made to eject him, on account, it is said, of his having opposed the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, which was partially successful, the rival candidate, Mr. C. J. Mare, having been elected. On petition, however, his election was declared void, and Mr. Roundell Palmer was declared to be the sitting member. During his tenure of a seat in Parliament Mr. Palmer, though not a frequent speaker, always commanded attention by the great eloquence which he displayed and the broad and philosophical views which he took of all questions on which he dilated. If he, then, had a fault it was that he was too purely oratorical for the House of Commons. Five or six years of the leading Chancery business in the Court of the Master of the Rolls and before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and the House of Lords on appeals, had the effect of toning down his style; and on his return to Parliament in 1861 he was found still to have retained his grace and fluency as a speaker, and to have discarded redundancy and any tendency to declamation; while, as an arguer, whether for clearness or ingenuity, he was second to none. At once Sir Roundell Palmer assumed a position in the house which has been attained by no lawyer since Sir William Follett; and, practically, his position is superior to that of Follett; for he is what Follett was not—one of the most active as he is one of the foremost debaters of the Government. To him has been already assigned, and probably will again, the distinction of winding up great debates; and this is significant of the confidence of the chief of the Ministry that in his Attorney-General he has, besides a first-class law officer, a supporter with special qualities for the conduct of Parliamentary business, and with the capabilities of a statesman. Sir Roundell Palmer is the second son of the late Rev. William Jocelyn Palmer, Rector of Mixbury, Oxfordshire, and was born in 1812. He was educated, first, at Rugby, and afterwards at Winchester, Schools, and proceeded to Oxford, where, in 1830, he obtained a scholarship at Trinity College. He subsequently became a Fellow of Magdalen. He graduated in 1834, when he was first class in classics. During his University career he gained the Chancellor's prizes for Latin verse and the Latin essay, and the Newdegate prize for English verse. He obtained the Ireland Scholarship and the Elden Law Scholarship. Having chosen the Bar as his profession, he was called in 1837 at Lincoln's Inn. Having achieved a professional success more than sufficient to justify his promotion, he was made a Queen's Counsel in 1849. Since that he has held one of the first places at the Chancery Bar; and, having reached his present high office, there is but one step between that and the very highest function in the law and in the State which can be discharged by a lawyer; and if the time shall come when he reaches to that professional height, few, if any, will be found who will deny his claim to its attainment.

Our Portrait of Sir Roundell Palmer is from a photograph by Messrs. John and Charles Watkins of Parliament-street.

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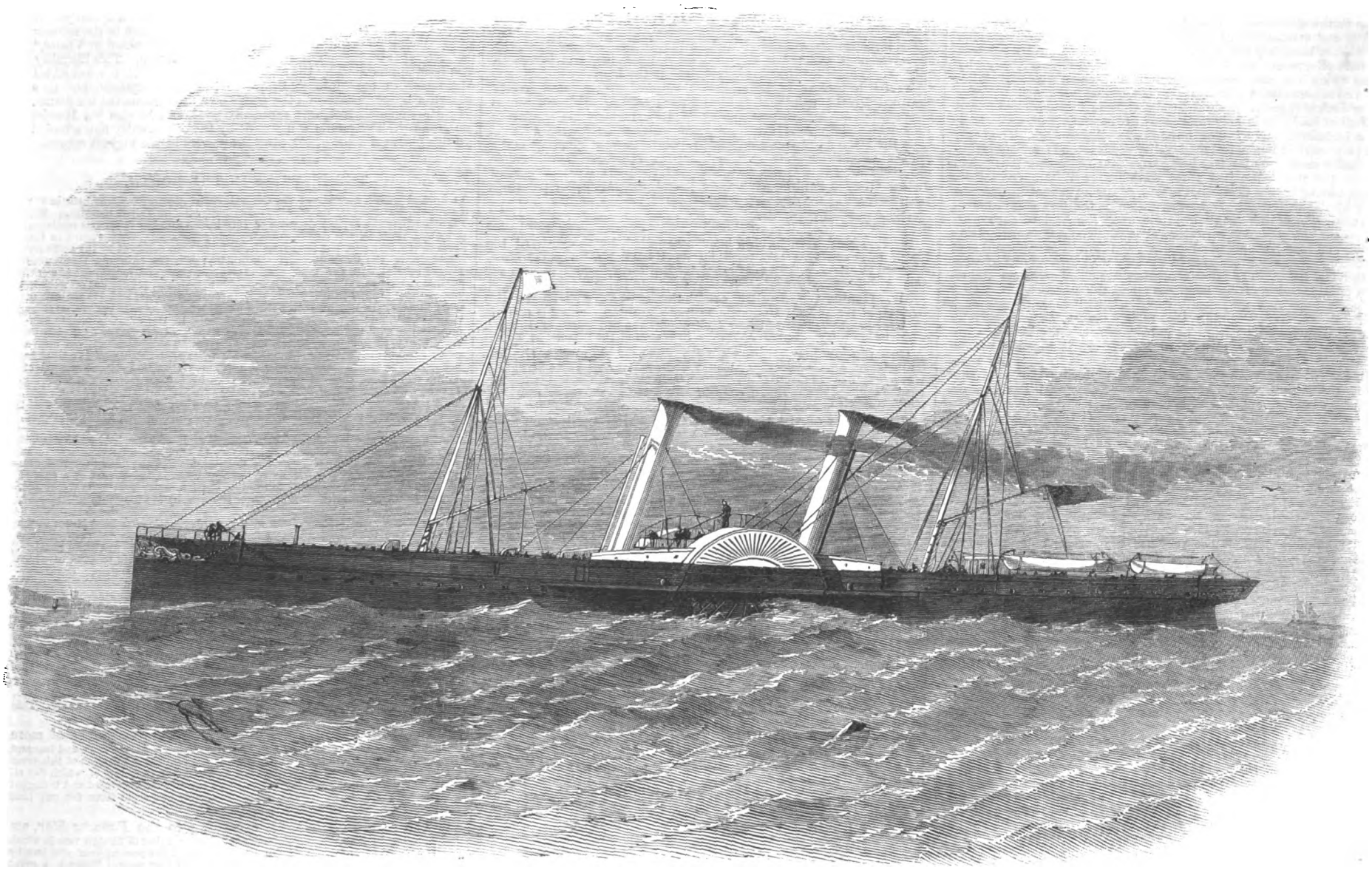

THE SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S NEW ROYAL MAIL-PACKET NORMANDY.

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CURRENT LITERATURE.

Leo. By Dutton Cooke. (3 vols. Smith, Elder, and Co.) It will be no more than common charity to at once relieve the curious mind with the information that the title of this novel has no connection with a wild beast, a Newfoundland dog, or a Pope. It is merely the abbreviation of a Christian name, the Christian name of a charming brunette. Leonora Carr, or, more correctly speaking, Leonora Agnes Carr, is the late-born daughter and only surviving child of Mr. and Mrs. Carr, of Croxall Chase, Woodlandshire. Adjoining Croxall Chase is Oakmere Court, the property, at the commencement of the story, of Mr. Arnold Page, Barrister-at-Law. To Arnold it had descended from his father, General Page, C.B., who, notwithstanding the antiquity of his family and estate, had not disdained to cultivate close friendship with old Carr, the wealthy ironfounder, the mushroom land-proprietor. Arnold and Leo, therefore, had been thrown together from childhood, and at the opening of the story are engaged to be married. The events which prevent their course of true love from running smooth are not many, but, like Mercutio's wound, "will serve." Indeed, Mr. Cooke's novel must be regarded rather as a collection of excellent sketches than as a specimen of constructive art, for several of the more prominent characters might, for all the influence they exercise upon the main issue, be omitted altogether. Still, this does not detract from the skill with which those characters are delineated, or from the pleasure one derives from following their fortunes. We would not willingly have missed the touching episode of Barbara Gill, her early sorrows, and her early death. Besides, the ill-fated Baby does, if only to a slight extent, change the colours in the kaleidoscope; for without her it had not been easy to arrange that meeting between Arnold and Janet which sent poor Leo home in tears to accept the hand of the Marquis of Southernwood. Monsieur Anatole, however, and his two associates, so soon as they have driven Janet to seek refuge in Coppice-row; Miss Bigg, so soon as she has been the means of bringing Janet and Leo together; and many other characters, so soon as their temporary services had been rendered, might have been dismissed without detriment to the story, though not without injustice to the author, who would thereby have hidden his descriptive light under a bushel. But Mr. Cooke's great charm is in his style—it is so easy and flowing, with its undercurrent of quiet humour and good-humoured satire, that one is carried contentedly along withersoever he chooses to meander. Whether it be Leo who prattles, or little Lord Dolly who chatters, or Mrs. Simmons who scolds, or Miss Bigg who proses, or Booth who cants, or the Rev. Purton Wood who whines, or Monsieur Anatole who jabbers, or any artist who talks art or the opposite to art, there is sure to be piquancy, pungency, and wit.

Sackville Chase. By C. J. Collins. (3 vols. Maxwell and Co.) This is what is called a "sporting novel;" it is extremely coarse, clever, and amusing. It is remarkable for containing not a single estimable character; for even Mr. Van Bruggen, the most gentlemanlike of the men, is not so particular in his companions as he ought to be; and the Countess of Sackville, the most ladylike of the ladies, is a nonentity. Mr. Van Bruggen is an American, and the owner of a racehorse called Arbitrator; it is, therefore, not unfair to suppose that a portrait is in his case drawn of a living personage; and there are signs throughout the book that other turf-frequenters and turf-supporters have sat unwittingly for their likenesses. The resemblance is not perhaps perfect, but it is so close that the initiated will have little difficulty in (to suit our language to the occasion) putting the saddle upon the right horse. The object of the author, if he had any beyond the entertainment of his readers, appears to have been to represent in as black colours as possible English noblemen who patronise the turf, and to do so he brings the Earl of Sackville to the confines of adultery and incest. To complicate matters, the Earl and his two sons pay court to the same woman. The Earl's intentions, as he is married and his wife is living, must necessarily be strictly dishonourable; but the two young scions of nobility seem to have had the most honourable intentions towards their (as it ultimately turns out) aunt. Moreover, to add to the embroilment, the aunt is herself married to the Earl's secretary (though his Lordship is kept unacquainted with the fact), and the secretary and his amiable and beautiful wife exercise a skilful alchemy, whereby they transmute the Earl's passion into gold, or rather cheques, for considerable amounts. Indeed, at one sitting, over a pleasant game of écarté, Mdlle. d'Arlincourt (which is the name under which Mrs. Secretary flirts and cheats) manages, with her husband's assistance, to defraud the enamoured noble of twenty-eight thousand pounds! The hero of the story is Agony Jack, originally a racing stable-boy, and afterwards a seller of "c'rec cards" at races, whose sobriquet is due to a faculty which he possesses of working his face into diabolical expressions of pain. Agony Jack, however, turns out to be the eldest son of the Earl of Sackville, and, on arriving at his title and estates, drinks himself to death after the fashion which he considers becoming his rank and opportunities. Denzil Raikes—a degraded clergyman, who becomes "the lord of Conquest Abbey" by means which it is unnecessary to explain, and which we do not think would have borne strict investigation—is the chief instrument whereby Agony Jack is raised to his short-lived dignities; for Denzil had joined the Earl of Sackville in holy matrimony to Bianca Capelli, a Corsican, whom he deserted and by whom he had issue—Agony Jack. The noble Earl then married again, and the legality of his second marriage is providentially secured by the fact being ascertained that poor Bianca had died in the workhouse just three days before it was contracted. Bianca having been a Corsican, there is, of course, a vendetta, undertaken by the neglected girl's mother, who, as the first step towards the completion of her vengeance, stole away the Earl of Sackville's baby-sister, Lady Marian Sheraton, alias Mdlle. d'Arlincourt. Lady Marian had long been mourned as dead, and thus it is explained that the noble Earl did not recognise in the lady who cheated him at cards his own lost sister. The other characters are chiefly trainers, stable-boys, cheats, and sporting landlords; and the scenes, which are for the most part very graphically described, include a picture of a night at Newmarket during the racing season, very powerfully drawn. You may also learn how to "nobble" the favourite for the Derby, and how, according to Mr. Collins, it happens that in a handicap the horse wins whose weight appears to preclude every chance of winning. We must conclude by repeating that the novel is very clever, and certainly amusing, but overcharged with coarseness of thought, of incident, and of language.

Captain Boys' Narrative of Adventures. (1 vol. C. T. Newby.) This book takes us back to the days of Nelson, when Edward Boys, now Captain, R.N., was a midshipman on board H.M.S. Phœbe. The young midshipman had the misfortune to be taken prisoner by the French; and here in a volume, without much pretence to literary merit and plentifully besprinkled with misprints, he tells the story of his capture, his imprisonment, and his escape. The personal history does not embrace the names of many who have become "household words;" and it was written, we are informed, "in the West Indies, in 1810, at the previous suggestion, and for the sole amusement, of the writer's own family." Still, the remembrance of "the war" has not yet died out, and the wonderful adventures of any one who shared, in however humble a capacity, in it, are not likely to lack readers, admirers, and sympathisers. Captain Boys, in a modest preface, declares his object to be "to convey the simple truth in its simplest form;" and if, as we have no reason to doubt, he has attained his object, he has confirmed the correctness of that saying which gives the superiority in point of strangeness to truth over fiction.

Poems. By Francis Charles Weedon. (1 vol. Longmans.) The early death, at thirty years of age, of this songster did not come upon him so enviously soon as to cut him off from all hope of living upon the lips of posterity. There are many pieces amongst those collected here which lovers of poetry will read with pleasure and connect gratefully with the name of him who gave them soul of fancy and body of words. If tenderness of thought, and gracefulness of expression, and elegance of versification can still command attention, Mr. Weedon's verses will be not scantily read and not meanly appreciated. To have received the commendation of the late Lord Macaulay is no small testimony to their worth, and that was accorded to Mr. Weedon's compositions in succinct but forcible terms. "You can have no difficulty," he said, "in finding a magazine in which such verses as those you have sent me will be inserted with joy and gratitude." The lines alluded to were those called "A Sketch of the Peloponnesian War," and there are more charming efforts to be found in the volume.

FINE ARTS.

ARCHITECTURAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATION.

THIS society continues and extends its very useful operations. It has just published twenty-two photographs, taken in France during the past summer, uniform with the series from Wells Cathedral, which we reviewed last year. The present series have novel interest and value, including, as they do, the richest portions of cathedrals and church buildings, mostly in central and southern France, that have been very unfairly neglected in favour of the more readily accessible architectural monuments of northern and western France; and exemplifying also phases of architectural style which we should hardly find so clearly and fully illustrated elsewhere. The first three of the series represent the very curious projecting porch of the Cathedral of St. Trophime, at Arles, constructed in the twelfth or early in the thirteenth century, and two views of the still more curious cloisters of this cathedral. Then follow three views of the magnificent triple west doorways of Auxerre Cathedral. Six photographs are very properly devoted to the splendid porches, portals, and doorways of the Cathedral of St. Etienne, at Bourges—one of the finest cathedrals in France. The west façade of this immense edifice has no less than five deeply-recessed portals, all ornamented in a style of peculiar richness and originality, with sculptures by some sculptor whose name, like that of the architect, is unknown. Three views are given of the three doorways of the famous west portal of the Abbey Church of St. Gilles—a masterpiece of the Romanesque style, dating, perhaps, as early as the eleventh century. Every species of ornamental decoration and sculpture, combining many of the elements of classical architecture, has been lavished on the west front of this still remaining "lower" (but not subterranean) church. Views of the palace of the Archbishop of Lyons; the west portal of Sens Cathedral, one of the finest of its style—early Gothic or Transition Norman; the south portal of the Church of St. Martha, at Tarascon, which is of the twelfth century, the remainder of the church being Gothic of the fourteenth; and the quaint, Romanesque west portal of the Abbey Church of Vezelay complete the series. The photographs were taken for the society by Messrs. Cundel and Downes, of New Bond-street, and are generally very satisfactory—the detail in no instance being sacrificed to mere force of effect. These photographs are to be obtained of the hon. secretary to the association, 23, Bedford-row, W.C.

The statue of the Prince Consort by Mr. Theed, just placed in the principal corridor at Balmoral, represents—very appropriately for the situation—his Royal Highness in a strictly domestic character, in the Highland dress, with a rifle in the left hand and the right resting on the head of a favourite dog. Upon the pedestal is the following inscription, selected by her Majesty:—"Albert, Prince Consort, 1861; his life sprang from a deep inner sympathy with God's will; and therefore with all that is true, and beautiful, and right."

The screen which for more than three hundred years had separated the choir from the nave of Cologne Cathedral has been recently removed, and the vista which now bursts upon the traveller standing at the western door, and looking along the entire length of the glorious edifice, is unparalleled for beauty and hardly equalled for grandeur. The windows, too, have received nearly all the stained glass prepared for them, and it is, perhaps, the most beautiful of modern times.

A collection of the rarest etchings and engravings from masters of all schools are being copied in photo-lithography by the Brothers Burchard, and are in course of publication in Berlin.

The curious and otherwise remarkable process of "photo-sculpture" of Messrs. Willème and Co., of Paris, which we described some time since, is being successfully employed; and there are examples of the art in the present exhibition at Paris of industrial art, in the Palais de l'Industrie. A correspondent of the *Athenæum*, writing on these specimens, says:—"I had already seen the figure of M. Théophile Gautier produced in plaster by this process, and very odd and quaint it looked—a statuette, a few inches high, of this popular writer, as faithful to life as a photograph, and in white plaster. It looked like M. Gautier covered with flour and seen from the wrong end of a telescope. But the writer in his habit as he lives looks classical when compared with the figure of a lady in bonnet and crinoline, produced in the material that supplies cheap copies of the Venus of Milo? The photo-sculptures of Willème and Co. are exact copies from life, and we may now look forward to the appearance of galleries of photo-sculptures; and people will exchange their statuettes as they now exchange their cartes de visite.

The Prince Consort Memorial bronze statue, an Engraving of the inauguration of which at Guernsey we gave last week, is a duplicate of the statue of the Prince inaugurated in June last in the gardens of the Horticultural Society.

The important new Musée Napoleon III., in the Louvre, Paris, the arrangement of which has occupied several months, has just been opened. It occupies the nine large rooms in the Louvre which follow each other to the east of the square saloon, and which were formerly occupied by the paintings of the French school. This museum is composed of antiquities procured by M. Renan during his mission in Phœnicia and in Asia Minor, together with some articles selected from the Duke de Luynes's collection, paintings from Pompeii, and a portion of the ceramics in the Campana Museum. The ceramic collection affords a complete history of the potters' art in ancient Judea, Greece, Etruria, Rome, &c.; and the Pompeian paintings seem as fresh as the day they were executed.

Sir Rowland Hill having been compelled, by the state of his health, to obtain leave of absence for six months, Mr. Tilley, the Senior Assistant Secretary, will, by direction of the Postmaster-General, perform the duties of Secretary of the Post Office during Sir Rowland Hill's absence.

Mr. Gould, the English ornithologist, has written to the secretary of the Adelaide Institution in South Australia, stating that one of the birds discovered during Stuart's exploration was a new species of paroquet, which he has named Polytelis Alexandra, in honour of the Princess of Wales.

On Monday her Majesty's ship Tweed, laden with the last consignment of the telegraphic cable about to be laid down over a length of 1200 miles, from the mouth of the Persian Gulf along the seacoast to Mekran, left the works of Messrs. Henley and Co., the contractors and manufacturers, at North Woolwich.

The master of the steamer Georgia, which was lost on Sable Island, while on her voyage from New York to Liverpool in August last, has had his certificate suspended for twelve months. The Court was of opinion that in this case—as in that of the Norwegian, which was recently investigated—the vessel was lost through culpable neglect.

A novelty in the way of "Testimonials" is recorded in the *Dublin Evening Post*—the presentation of a valuable piece of plate, with an address, to a Protestant Rector, by his Roman Catholic parishioners, the parish priest himself being one of the subscribers. The clergyman who has won this remarkable distinction is the Rev. C. S. O'Grady, for fifteen years Rector of Athlacca, in the county of Limerick. The subscribers gratefully acknowledge his ever-ready and kind advice, courteously given to those who sought it, and his numerous acts of charity, and they observe that in thus marking their sense of their many obligations to him and his family "they are only performing a work of love and duty."

Mr. W. C. Macready has consented to act as a vice-president of the National Shakspeare Committee. Steps have been taken, or are on the eve of being taken, to form local committees in aid in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Ayr, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Brighton, Dudley, Birmingham, and Dublin, in the latter place under the sanction of Earl Carlisle. A deputation, consisting of Sir Richard Kirby, Messrs. Westland Marston, Robert Bell, Shirley Brooks, John Oxenford, Rev. J. M. Bellew, Dr. Doran, F. G. Tomlins, B. Webster, H. G. Bohn, S. Phelps, J. B. Buckstone, Stirling Coyne, and Linnæus Banks, hon. dramatic secretaries, are about to wait upon the managers of the leading London theatres and request them to give performances in aid of the fund.

The little library the Jutland ladies were to present to the Princess of Wales on her marriage-day has been at length completed, and will be shortly sent over to England. It is intended to form a supplement to the collection her Royal Highness took with her from Copenhagen, and contains the works of thirty-four Danish authors, together with several atlases and illustrated works. Among other writers of a miscellaneous character, the King of Denmark is represented in it by his "Essay on Northern Antiquities," which heads the list in the Danish original, together with an English, French, Greek, Italian, German, and Czechian translation. The bindings of shagreen and moire antique have the initials of her Royal Highness, surmounted by a crown and tracery-work. In some of the bindings the ornamental gilding is executed after the drawings of eminent Danish artists, the workmanship being so neat and perfect in its way as to add not a little to the value of the handsome gift.

MUSIC.

At the Royal English Opera, Wallace's new piece, "The Desert Flower," continues to draw good houses. The next novelty at this theatre will be the opera which Balfe has just completed, and which, it is expected, will be produced about the end of November. The libretto is taken from the popular drama "The Duke's Motto."

Five performances of Italian opera are announced at Her Majesty's Theatre; the first, this evening, will consist of Gounod's "Faust," the remainder will be given during next week. Mdlle. Titiens will be the prima donna, and Mr. Sims Reeves the tenor. It is also said that, at the same theatre, a series of English opera performances will be given after Christmas, and that the company will include Mdme. Lemmens Sherrington, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Santley.

M. Louis Jullien has announced a series of promenade concerts, similar to those of his late father, at Her Majesty's Theatre, commencing on the 7th of November.

A new opera, entitled "Hiarne; or, the Tyrfing Sword," a posthumous work of the late Heinrich Marschner, the celebrated author of "The Vampire," has just been produced at Frankfort-on-the-Maine with great success. It is described by the German journals as a powerful and interesting work, worthy of the high reputation of the lamented composer.

A national festival has taken place at the Hague, when the music consisted wholly of works by Dutch composers. Among them were a psalm by Lubeck, and an oratorio, entitled "The Resurrection," by Heinze.

Great interest is excited in Paris by the expected production of a new opera by the illustrious octogenarian Auber, which is now in rehearsal at the Opéra Comique. It is entitled "La Fiancée du Roi de Sarbe." The libretto was written many years ago by Scribe. The veteran composer is said to enjoy unimpaired health and vigour; and this opera is described by those who have heard it as being as fresh and sparkling as the works of his best days.

A correspondent at Hamburg writes us under the date of the 12th inst.:—"It might be of some interest to your readers to learn that Miss Adelina Patti has eleven times performed in our city with immense success. All local newspapers are full of praise of every part she sung. The operas were 'Dinorah' three times, 'Il Barbiere di Siviglia' twice, 'Traviata,' 'Faust and Marguerite,' 'Lucia di Lammermoor,' and 'Martha.' She got £120 every night. She departed on Saturday night, presenting £30 to the orchestra, and an equal sum to the members of the chorus—half a guinea each—and her carte de visite. In the course of next week she will appear at the Royal Opera, Berlin. Another generous trait of Mdlle. Titiens I have to state at the same time. On the 26th inst. the newly-erected St. Nicholas Cathedral, in our city, will be inaugurated with the performance of Handel's 'Messiah.' Mdlle. Titiens, a native of Hamburg, has kindly consented to sing the solo parts, undergoing the trouble of the journey, and even paying the travelling expenses herself. Her offer was heartily accepted."

THE THEATRES.

Haymarket.—Sheridan's comedy of "The Rivals" was last week revived at this theatre for the purpose of introducing to the London public a débutante in the character of Mrs. Malaprop. Miss Snowdon is an elegant actress, and gives rather a refined interpretation to the part. There is a manifest tendency in new performers to take what may be termed delicate views of old characters. The robust creations of our time-honoured dramatists are thus reduced to the nice proportions preferred by a more polished age, and assimilated as much as possible to the drawing-room dramas of the present day. Mr. Buckstone, however, in his portrait of Acres, wisely keeps to the old type, and still expects us to laugh at him, which we do heartily. On Mr. Chippendale's Sir Anthony Absolute and Mr. Farren's Captain we need not enlarge, any more than on Mr. Howe's Falkland, now for so many years familiar to West-end audiences. We are happy to find that this excellent comedy has held its place during the present week, alternating with the Countess of Gifford's "Finesse." The public will hear with some satisfaction that Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews return to this house on Monday next, and will, doubtless, render a hearty welcome to the facile and gentlemanly actor who has lately won the tribute of admiration from Parisian audiences.

Sadlers' Wells.—The management here is progressing in the plan of establishing the success of the house on Shakspearean revivals, and shows a laudable determination to excel in the manner of producing pieces, having adopted, in "The Merchant of Venice," Mr. Kean's introduction of gondolas into the action. This liberality has been appreciated by the audience. Miss Marriott, too, has added the scene of the Morocco Prince to the casket episode, and thus shown a proper reliance on the poet's own arrangement of his drama. Mr. Marston's Shylock was especially good, as was also his Hamlet on Monday. The public will benefit by the opportunity now afforded to this classical actor of showing his powers in the highest efforts.

THE DISTRESS IN THE NORTH.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Central Relief Committee was held in the Townhall, Manchester, on Monday—Lord Egerton of Tatton presiding. Mr. Farnall reported a further decrease of 1629 in the number of persons receiving parochial relief in the cotton-manufacturing districts. With regard to the state of employment, the following facts have been collected by the honorary secretary of the Central Relief Committee:—On the 26th ult. there were 267,962 operatives in full work, 104,198 on short time, and 160,835 out of work, against 235,827 in full work, 118,900 on short time, and 171,535 out of work in August, and 235,827 in full work, 121,718 on short time, and 178,205 out of work in July. In December last there were on full time only 121,129, on short time 165,600, and 247,230 entirely out of work in the districts then in communication with the committee. A very important discussion took place on the probable cotton supply of the coming year. The discussion arose upon a paper prepared by Mr. E. Ashworth, who, basing his calculations on what he believed to be trustworthy testimony, estimated that in 1864 the imports of cotton will exceed those of the present year by 610,000 bales. The following grants, with some smaller ones, were made:—To Stalybridge, £450; Dukinfield, £250; Oldham, £800; Bolton, £500; Chorley, £200; Tintwistle, £150; Shawforth, £100; Whitworth and Facit, £200; Stockstead, £100; Crompton, £100.

At a special meeting of the Town Council of Blackburn, held on Monday, it was agreed, on the motion of the Mayor, to affix the corporate seals to an indenture of mortgage between the Corporation and the Loan Commissioners to secure the sum of £10,000 at 3½ per cent interest, being part of a sum of £78,300 agreed to be advanced to the Corporation under the Public Works Act.

The Local Government Act has been adopted by the township of Hopwood, Lancashire.

The Mansion-house Committee met yesterday week—the Lord Mayor in the chair. The total amount of subscriptions received up to Thursday was £551,883, of which sum £447,261 had been remitted to the distressed districts. The subscriptions received during the fortnight amounted to £388, of which £328 11s. was from home, and £59 13s. 2d. from colonial sources. The following grants were made for distribution at the meeting:—Blackburn, £500; Rochdale, £500; Wigan, £300; Salford Borough, £250; Dukinfield, £250, and for clothing, £50; Hyde, £200, and for clothing, £100; Bolton, £150; Glossop, £200; with several smaller ones, making a total of £3509.

Letters for British Columbia, Vancouver Island, and the Sandwich Islands, forwarded by British or United States' packet to the United States, will in future be chargeable with the following reduced rates of postage, viz.:—Not exceeding ½ oz., 1s.; above ½ oz., and not exceeding 1 oz., 2s.; above 1 oz. and not exceeding 2 oz., 4s.; every additional ounce, 2s. This postage must be paid in advance, or the letters cannot be forwarded.

The Cathedral of Cologne has, after the vicissitudes of more than six centuries, so far approached completion that the nave and transept have been declared to be finished. The long-promised celebration of this great event was commenced on Wednesday week, on the morning of which day all the bells of the city rang joyful peals and the citizens decorated and bedagged their houses and the streets, while thousands of people from far and near poured in to take part in or witness the celebration.

The Sandwich Islands, according to the *Panama Star*, are decreasing in population and business. The number of foreign vessels which had arrived at Honolulu during the first half of the present year was less by half than during the corresponding period of last year. There is a great scarcity of labourers for the sugar plantations, and parties are earnestly urging the Government authorities to import coolies from Polynesia. The population of the islands is decreasing more rapidly than at any former period. It is now estimated that they contain only 60,000 inhabitants.

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COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

Lord Lyndhurst died in the house No. 25, on the east side of Great George-street, Hanover-square. Here his Lordship's father, John Singleton Copley, established himself in 1775, after his return from Italy. We find his collection of pictures briefly described in the *Picture of London* for 1806. He died here in 1815. Lord Lyndhurst possessed some of his father's paintings, among which is "The Death of Major Pierson, at Jersey," which is, perhaps, the painter's best picture. Of his great son, thrice Lord Chancellor of England, some pleasant gossip has recently appeared, not omitting the story of the damasking of the Great Seal (the perquisite of the Lord Chancellor) at the demise of George IV. Lord Lyndhurst then held the Seal, but Lord Brougham was its Keeper when the Seal of William IV. was completed; hence there were two claimants for the damasked Seal, one arguing that it was really a Seal of the preceding reign, and as such vested in him at the death of the Sovereign; the other that it was in full force till it was actually defaced. King William was appealed to to settle the dispute, and decided that each of the two Lords should have half the old Seal: his Majesty ordered his goldsmith to insert the two halves in two superb silver salvers, which he presented to Lord Lyndhurst and Lord Brougham, recommending them to "toss up" which should have the obverse and which the reverse of the Seal. Another story of Lord Lyndhurst resigning the Great Seal, and, on his descending the palace staircase, being addressed with "Lord Lyndhurst, can I do anything for you?" was told with much humour by the ex-Chancellor himself. His generosity in sending money to an infirm and distressed Radical who had many years virulently abused him, and his pleasantry of "he who acts as his own counsel has a fool for his client," being an adage framed by the *lawyer*, are not forgotten.

The recent earthquake will contribute something to the elements of seismometry, and observers are asking for information through the journals. Mr. Lowe describes the earthquake pendulum, in his observatory at Beeston, as a wooden rod, 30 ft. long, freely hung in a tube 6 in. in diameter, which extends from the summit to the base of his tower. At the base of the rod is attached a solid brass ball, with a steel index below:—"An earthquake, by moving the position of the tower, causes the index to plough up the chalk, the length of removed chalk registering the displacement of the summit of the tower, while the line points out the direction of the shock." The performance of this pendulum, after having been idle (except once) for thirteen years, is described by Mr. Lowe as very satisfactory. Yet it must yield in simplicity to Dr. Buckland's *bowls of treacle*, which, set in places liable to earthquakes, measure their extent; the inclination of the treacle in the bowl showing the quantum of shock. By-the-way, how amusingly has Horace Walpole chronicled in his "Letters" the freaks of the earthquake of 1750. The perturbation caused among people of fashion by the foretelling of future shocks, and a host of odd associations, make Walpole unwilling to leave so fruitful a subject for his fascinating pen.

We see it stated that a memorial to Captain Cook is about to be erected in the Sandwich Islands. Many years since, Sir Thomas Brisbane, when Governor of New South Wales, caused to be placed upon the face of the cliff at Cape Solander—the place whereon Cook first landed—a brass tablet commemorating that event.

The Duke of Weimar, whose "Correspondence with Goethe" has just appeared, was a man of a very active turn of mind; and, at the same time, an archæologist and a worker in the fields of science. He is known to have discovered a portrait of a giraffe, painted in the fifteenth century, and showing that animal domesticated like a camel. He also disinterred from the lumber-room at Jena a Spanish chart of the year 1495, drawn on parchment, and ascribed to Kibera, but evidently by an earlier hand. The Duke took a lively interest in the English Polar expeditions, in the early efforts of lithography, and in missionary enterprises. In 1825 he was told by the Duke of Clarence a story to this effect—that steam-vessels could not possibly succeed, because the constant friction of the sea-water would necessarily ignite the paddles.

A Correspondent of *Notes and Queries* states that "at a recent auction in the county of Tipperary, the contents of a library (between six and seven hundred-weight) were knocked down at one halfpenny per pound. Nor were the books merely waste paper, for among them were works of Bacon, Hammond, Ussher, Tillotson, with many more modern authors of good note."

An odd story of haddocks and whitings is told in Dr. Carlyle's amusing "Autobiography." The doctor was invited to dine with Lord Lovat and some friends at Lucky Vint's celebrated village tavern, Edinburgh. Carlyle says:—

As soon as we were set, Lovat asked me to send him a whiting from the dish of fish that was next me. As they were all haddocks, I answered that they were not whitings; but, according to the proverb, he that got a haddock for a whiting was not ill-off. This saying takes its rise from the superiority of haddocks to whitings in the Firth of Forth. Upon this his Lordship stormed and swore more than fifty dragoons; he was sure they must be whitings, as he had bespoke them. Hallet tipped me the wink, and I retracted, saying that I had but little skill, and, as his Lordship had bespoke them, I must certainly be mistaken. Upon this he calmed, and I sent him one, which he was quite pleased with, swearing again that he never could eat a haddock all his life. The landlady told me afterwards that as he had been very peremptory against haddocks, and she had no other, she made her cook carefully *scrape out St. Peter's mark on the shoulders*, which she often had done before with success.

Ghostology has almost driven table-turning out of mind. Still, it is worth while to note an instance of this supernaturalism, related as a judgment upon the murderers of Becket, at Canterbury, and known as a popular tradition at South Malling as late as the fourteenth century. It is thus concisely narrated by Dr. Stanley, in his "Memorials of Canterbury":—"They (the murderers) rode to Saltwood the night of the deed; the next day (thirty miles by the coast) to South Malling. On entering the house they threw off their arms and trappings on the dining-table, which stood in the hall, and after supper gathered round the blazing hearth. Suddenly the table started back, and threw its burthen to the ground. The attendants, roused by the crash, rushed in with lights, and replaced the arms. But a second and still louder crash was heard, and the various articles were thrown still further off. Soldiers and servants with torches scrambled in vain under the solid table to find the cause of its convulsions, till one of the conscience-striken Knights suggested that it was indignantly refusing to bear the sacrilegious burthen of their arms—the earliest and most memorable instance," adds Dr. Stanley, "of a rapping, leaping, and moving table."

Pewter has almost entirely disappeared from our private dinner-tables, and but rarely is to be seen in a few long-established metropolitan chophouses, to which it may be conservative of their olden fame. It has almost become one of our domestic antiquities, so that we are not surprised to find its history illustrated before the Society of Antiquaries. Mr. Octavius Morgan lately exhibited a pewter plate bearing the arms of Morgan of Tredegar, in the county of Monmouth, impaled with those of Morgan of Dderw (Therrow), in the county of Brecon. It formed part of a dinner-service, consisting of many plates and dishes, the latter all circular, and each piece engraved with the family arms and crest. William Morgan, son and heir apparent of Thomas Morgan, of Tredegar, married, in 1661, Blanche, daughter and afterwards coheiress of William Morgan, Esq., of Therrow, in the county of Brecon, King's Attorney for South Wales. The service, therefore, must have been made shortly after that date, and is a good illustration of the table-services of the gentry of that period, the wealthier and more important personages using silver, whilst the humbler classes of the population used trenchers of wood; these were mostly square, a round hole being frequently sunk at one corner to hold salt. This service continued in use at the old family house at Therrow, in Breconshire, till the year 1817, various additions of soup-tureens and vegetable-dishes having been made to it in more recent times. It was at length removed to the servants' hall, where, from rough usage, the plates and dishes got bent and injured, and in course of time found their way to the plumber's, except the specimen exhibited and another similar plate. The inventory of this pewter service, dated 1713, includes a pair of snuffers and stand. In old accounts, a *garnish* signified commonly the set or service of pewter. Harrison, writing in 1580, says—"Such furniture of household of this metal, as we commonly call by the name of vessell, is sold usuallie by the *garnish*, which dooth containe 12 platters, 12 dishes, 12 saucers."

The head and foot stones of the grave of Daniel Defoe, in Bunhill-fields, have just been repaired, and an epitaph added (the former inscription being obliterated), at the expense of Dr. Rogers, of Dalston.

DAY AND NIGHT SIGNALS AT SEA.

Wednesday was the anniversary of Nelson's last and greatest victory, over the combined fleets of France and Spain, gained off Trafalgar in 1805. Immediately before the action Nelson exhibited the ever-memorable signal, "England expects every man will do his duty." In the accompanying Engraving it will be seen how great a number and variety of flags had to be used to convey this signal to the fleet. The horizontal-lined portions of the flags indicate blue, those with perpendicular lines red, and with oblique ones purple, whilst the dotted parts represent yellow. The blank spaces are of course white. Each set of flags had to be arranged according to its corresponding number in the signal book, and run up to the mast-head, and kept there until answered and understood by every ship. Then another set of flags had to take the places of those hauled down, and so on until the signal was complete. It is easy to conceive how great a length of time was occupied in this manner, but, as neither the French nor English fleet had steam power in those days, time was of less importance.

"THANK GOD I HAVE DONE MY DUTY."

This method of signalling by flags is still used in the Navy, but it is very much simplified. In some cases a semaphore is used, similar to those at railway stations, and sometimes a message is conveyed by an apparatus resembling four umbrellas upon one stick. These are so contrived as to work independently of each other; each pair point towards each other, and can be opened so as to represent a cone, a circle, or a square. When those signalling each other are near enough a conversation may be carried on by the initiated, merely by raising the right, or left, or both the arms of the individuals communicating with each other.

The code of signals used by night is also much simplified. Formerly, different coloured lights were run up at the mastheads and arranged in various positions, either horizontal, or vertical, or in the form of a cross. It is now done by a series of intermittent flashes of white light; sometimes these flashes are instantaneous, at other times prolonged, and the duration of the interval of darkness between one flash and another also indicates some part of the signal. A powerful lantern is hoisted, and probably a gun fired, to call attention. The light in this lantern is what is termed a "circular light," being an argand flame inclosed in a large glass globe. Over this flame fits a large extinguisher arrangement, which, without affecting the burning of the light itself, can, by being lowered, effectually prevent any light being visible. By raising and lowering this extinguisher it is evident that flashes of light can be made at regulated intervals, and so a signal conveyed. An ingenious method of working this has been contrived by adapting the barrel-organ principle, to raise or lower what we may designate as the extinguisher. The index is arranged with four levers, which are first of all moved to correspond with the numbers on the instrument, agreeing with the numbers in the signal-book. This being set to the required signal, which is the work of a few seconds, a man turns the handle of the instrument, and the levers, working upon the cord or rod, which raises the extinguisher, gives the signal required. He continues to do this until all the ships have answered. Of course, by this arrangement the signal is repeated again and again with perfect accuracy; but between each repetition a long interval of darkness intervenes. This is very simple.

In calling our readers' attention to Nelson's Last Signal, we may state that the original may be seen near the Trafalgar model in the Royal United Service Institution, in Whitehall-yard.

The Naples journals announce that last week at Pompeii, in removing the earth in the rooms which were discovered at the time of the visit of the Duchess of Genoa, several necklaces were found, ornamented with precious stones.

A son of Mustapha Pacha, an Egyptian Prince, and six youths, sons of members of the Prince's household, have arrived at Marseilles from Constantinople, to be educated in one of the public schools of Paris. Mustapha Pacha is to bear the whole expense.

M. H. de Pène, in his "chronique" in the *France*, announces that among the fashions to be adopted by the fair sex in Paris during the coming season is that of feminine whiskers. The little tuft (says the writer) which starts from the root of the hair, at the side, and which formerly formed the little curl known as an *accroche-cœur*, is now to fall straight down the cheek in a thick mass.

It is said that some time since the Prince Royal of Prussia was looking at several emigrants embarking at Dantzic for America when a quay porter approached, and said, "If your Royal Highness will give me half-a-crown I will tell you how to prevent any further emigration." "Here is a gold Frederic," replied the Prince; "speak!" "Well, then, let the King send M. Bismarck to America, and I promise you no Prussian will follow him."

DWELLINGS OF THE POOR IN BETHNAL-GREEN.

(From our own Correspondent.)

That public attention has at last been directed to the condition of the poorer neighbourhoods of Bethnal-green is attributable to the evidence of the medical officer who, at an inquest held on the body of a child, declared that death had been caused by "blood-poisoning," through the impure state of the dwellings in a certain locality. That a wide and populous district has for years been subject to all the foulest influences which accompany a state of extreme filth and squalor may be due to the fact that private moneyed interests have had little to fear from parochial authority, even when they have not been represented by the same individuals.

The disgusting details which have lately been revealed to that portion of the public who have only heard of Bethnal-green as a low neighbourhood where the weavers live, somewhere in the far east of London, have been the steady growth of years. Those whose duty it has been to point out their inevitable consequences have treated them with indifference, or have suffered themselves to hope that some more powerful authority would eventually compel the alterations which they have faintly suggested. But "threatened men live long;" and even now the owners of the putrid sties in the purlieus of Friars-mount, in Thorold-square, in Twig-folly, and other centres of pestilence may well believe that neither board, nor commission, nor sanitary officer will trouble them if they can only let inquiry itself die, and so contrive to hush up the whole matter until the passing excitement is directed to some new object.

Anybody whose acquaintance with Bethnal-green commenced more than a quarter of a century ago will remember that some of those names of streets and rows which now seem to have such a grimly sarcastic meaning expressed not inaptly the places to which they originally referred. Hollybush-place, Green-street, Pleasant-place, and other neighbourhoods, which now consist of ruinous tenements reeking with abominations, were outlying, decent cottages, standing on or near plots of garden ground, where the inmates reared prize tulips and rare dahlias in their scanty leisure, and where some of the last of the old French refugees dozed away the evenings of their lives in pretty summer-houses, amidst flower-beds gay with virginia stocks and creeping plants.

At this time, and before the present main road was formed to supersede the old Bethnal-green-road, which lies nearer to Cambridge-heath, this district was but a sort of country extension of Spitalfields: for Spitalfields had begun to assume the appearance that it exhibits now that its worst features have been exceeded by the wretched maze of streets and alleys which have built all greenness, except that belonging to rottenness, out of Bethnal. It may be remarked that the worst parts of Bethnal-green are not those inhabited by weavers, and that wherever the weaver *is* found his personal cleanliness and the tidiness of his poor room offer a striking contrast to those of many of his neighbours. His work requires a "long light," or leaden casement, so that he most frequently occupies garrets originally designed for his trade. Poor, suffering, nearly starved, and living in a house which shares with the rest the evils of bad or no drainage and insufficient water supply, his business requires at least some amount of personal cleanliness, or the delicate fabrics on which he is employed could never come out unsullied from the touch of coarser hands.

Skirting the station of the Great Eastern Railway in Shoreditch, and traversing Club-row—the Sunday morning resort of pigeon and bird fanciers—the earnest visitor has only to cross the road and turn up Nichols-row, to find himself in as foul a neighbourhood as can be discovered in the civilised world (savage life has nothing to compare to it), and amongst a population depressed almost to the last stage of human endurance. Should he have started with an impression that report had exaggerated the misery of these dwellings he will, if he have the heart—and, let us add, the stomach—to inspect them, prove that no allowable strength of language could do more than adequately express the condition of the dens which surround Friars-mount. It is true that several of the main thoroughfares, though dirty and ruinous enough, do not indicate externally the teeming and filthy rooms, which can only be appreciated by a closer inspection. Even though here and there a falling tenement is propped up by a shoring-beam to prevent the wall from bulging over into the street, there are still the remains of poor respectability in some places; and ragged, dirty children, and gaunt women, from whose faces almost all traces of womanliness have faded, alternate with the clean-looking and even well-dressed families of some of the shopkeepers. Let the traveller penetrate further, and he will enter upon a maze of streets each of which is a social crime, and each of which contains tributary hovels many degrees worse than itself. They are not always easy to find, since, if they have ever had any names, the names have been obliterated except from the memory of the police or the City missionary, the doctor or the landlord; and the entrance to most of them is by a covered alley not wider than an ordinary doorway—nay, sometimes so narrow that a brewer's dray-man would be compelled to walk in sideways.

At the end of this blind court there will be found either a number of black and crumbling hovels forming three sides of a miserable little square, like a fetid tank with a bottom of mud and slime; or an irregular row of similar tenements, mostly of four small rooms, fronted by rotten wooden palings. In either case there are three peculiarities which are common to a great part of the whole neighbourhood.

The miserable rooms are underlet and teeming with inhabitants to an almost inconceivable extent. The water for some fourteen or fifteen houses is frequently supplied from one tap in a dirty corner, where it runs for only a short time every day; and the places are mostly undrained. Add to this the decay of vegetable matter, the occasional evidence of the presence of pigs from adjacent houses which have back yards (these have none), and that sickly odour which belongs always to human beings living in such a state, and the result will represent a score of places extending over Bethnal-green parish for more than a mile in length and half a mile in breadth.

This district of Friars-mount, which is nominally represented by Nichols-street, Old Nichols-street, and Half Nichols-street, including, perhaps most obviously, the greater part of the vice and debauchery of the district, and the limits of a single article would be insufficient to give any detailed description of even a day's visit. There is nothing picturesque in such misery; it is but one painful and monotonous round of vice, filth, and poverty, huddled in dark cellars, ruined garrets, bare and blackened rooms, teeming with disease and death, and without the means, even if there were the inclination, for the most ordinary observations of decency or cleanliness. In the neighbourhoods where the inhabitants follow poor trades the condition is but little better: a few streets where there is a more cleanly appearance do but lead to a repetition of the horrors just witnessed; and from garret to cellar whole families occupy single rooms, or, if they can find a corner of available space, take a lodger or two. In some wretched *cul de sac*, partly inhabited by costers, the fetid yards are devoted to the donkeys, while fish are cured and dried in places which cannot be mentioned without loathing. Bandbox and lucifer-box makers, cane workers, clothespeg makers, shoemakers, and tailors, mostly earning only just enough to keep them from absolute starvation, swarm from roof to basement; and, as the owners of such houses have frequently bought the leases cheaply and spend nothing for repairs, the profits to the landlords are greater in proportion than those on a middle-class dwelling.

The visitor who, after having threaded the labyrinth of Friars-mount, remembers that it is principally to Thorold-square that attention has been called, will wonder in what that place can be worse than the neighbourhood he has just left. The truth is, that it is in nothing worse—nay, is many degrees better, since it is approached from the main road; but that such a den should for so long have been suffered to open from a broad public thoroughfare is in itself a pretty good evidence of what must be the condition of the places which are hidden in almost unexplorable corners. Thorold-square is a repetition of these, but on a larger, lighter, and airier scale. It is true that it is muddy, that its houses are ruinous, and that the rotten, ruined, wooden pump, stuck full of nails, which adorns its filthy area is a pretty good representative of the usual water supply. It is equally true that on entering it from the main street the visitor will feel a sickly feeling creep over him, and would, if he were previously hungry, discover within himself a sudden loathing for food and a desire for strong drink. But Thorold-square is by no means an unfavourable specimen of Bethnal-green, although the parish authorities are making much of it, as though for its condition alone they had been liable to censure.

This impression is still further increased on reaching Hollybush-place, where the poor shoemaker, who occupies a garret with his family, has lost two children by disease which has been directly attributed to the impure air. It is with reference to Hollybush-place that the Inspector of Nuisances took exception to the inaccuracy of a report which was current to the effect that a shed of sixty cows was only nine feet from the house where the shoemaker's children died of putrid fever, and that pigs were also kept close by. He declares that there were but fifty cows, that the shed was some eighteen feet from the house, and that pigs have not been kept there lately. Taking this correction for what it is worth, the visitor will have remarked on his journey several stifling localities where, amongst the crowded hovels, pigs *are* very evidently kept, and add their filthy exhalations, ay, and their special diseases, to the general abominations. As there are also several cowsheds and not a few slaughter-houses in this eastern portion of Bethnal-green, which, in the district of Twig-folly and all that neighbourhood, rivals Friars-mount itself, and has horrible peculiarities of its own, it might be useful to inquire to what purpose the animals are ultimately applied. There can be no necessity for stall-fed cows in this particular district, since all the milk consumed (and there can be but little in proportion to the number of inhabitants) might readily be sent from the country by the Great

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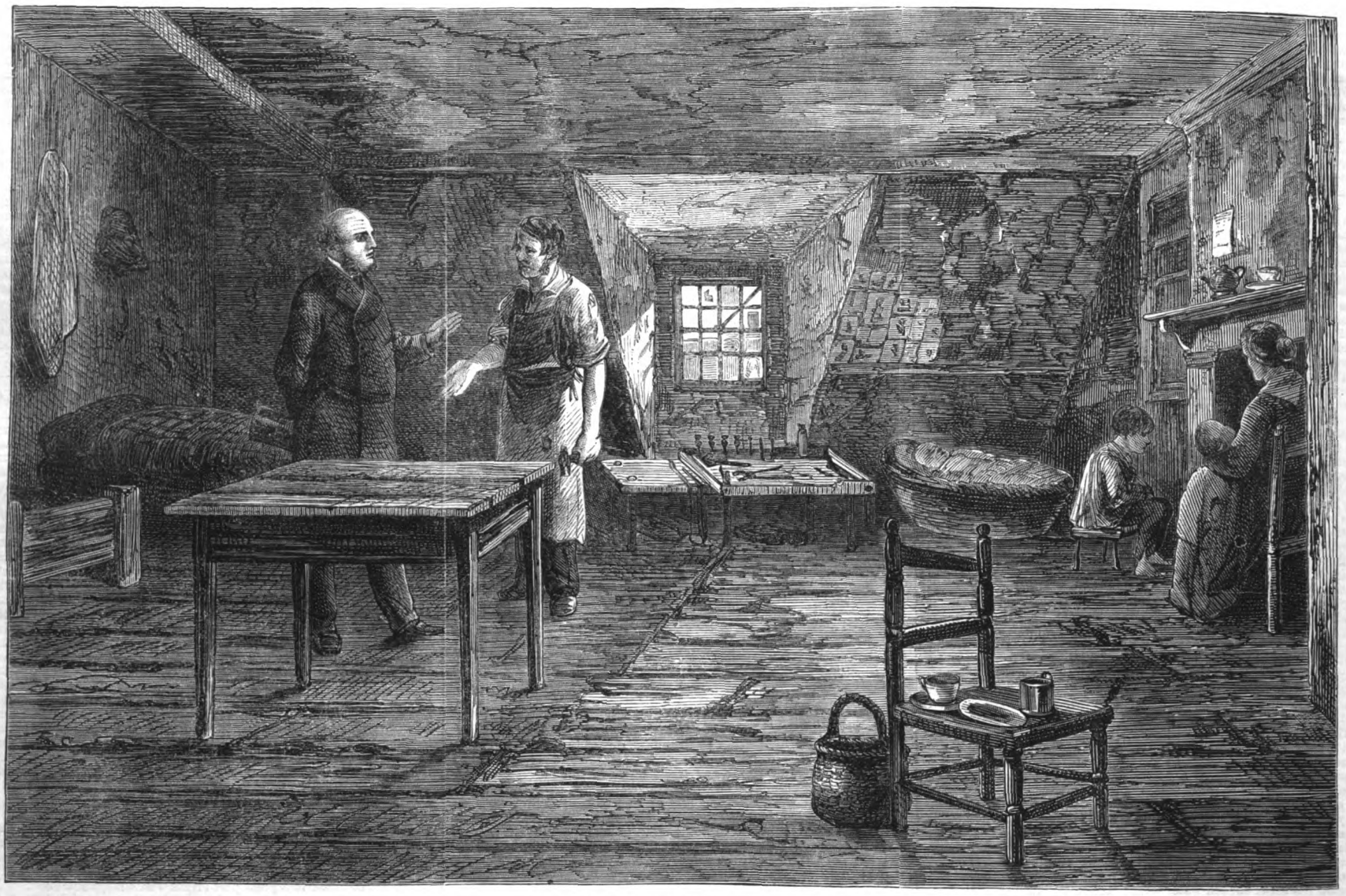
THE DWELLINGS OF THE POOR IN BETHNAL-GREEN.



GARRET AT NO. 10, HOLLYBUSH-PLACE.

Eastern Railway to Mile-end station, and there delivered to the dealers.

It is scarcely too much to say that stall-fed cows huddled together in filthy, undrained sheds, in the midst of fever-haunted houses, must yield milk of a very inferior quality, but both cows and pigs suggest a more startling consideration. It is the custom when cows "go off their milk" to exchange them for others; but what of the instances where cows either die or, being past yielding, are slaughtered? What of the pigs, which poison if they are not poisoned in return by the foulness of their habitations? It is a significant fact, whether it has any relation to this inquiry or not, that all through this teeming neighbourhood of Bethnal-green the visitor will have noticed a surprising number of shops where the coarsest parts of meat seem to share the space with what butchers call offal. Cow-heels, bullocks'-hearts, kidneys, and livers, thin and poor-looking tripe, and sheeps-heads are amongst the uncooked portion of the stock; while the cooked viands are represented by piles and chains of bruised, and often damaged-looking, saveloys, black-puddings, and a sort of greasy cakes of baked sausage-meat, known as "faggots," sold for a penny or three farthings, and made of the harslet and other internal portions of the pig. It is often the case that these shops have some display of joints of meat, often coarse, poor, and flabby-looking, but they bear no proportion to the staple trade. It would be curious to inquire how many Bethnal-green pigs, or if any Bethnal-green cows, ever find their way to a regular dead-meat market, there to come under the observation of an authorised inspector. Whether they do or not, the places in which they live must be removed, and this foul district must be purged, or our sanitary legislation is ineffectual, and all the wonderful sanitary schemes of which we have heard, and for which we shall have to pay so much, are but costly failures.

ROOM OCCUPIED BY A MILITARY TAILOR AND HIS FAMILY, AT NO. 10, HOLLYBUSH-PLACE.

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MEETING OF THE BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION AT LEEDS.

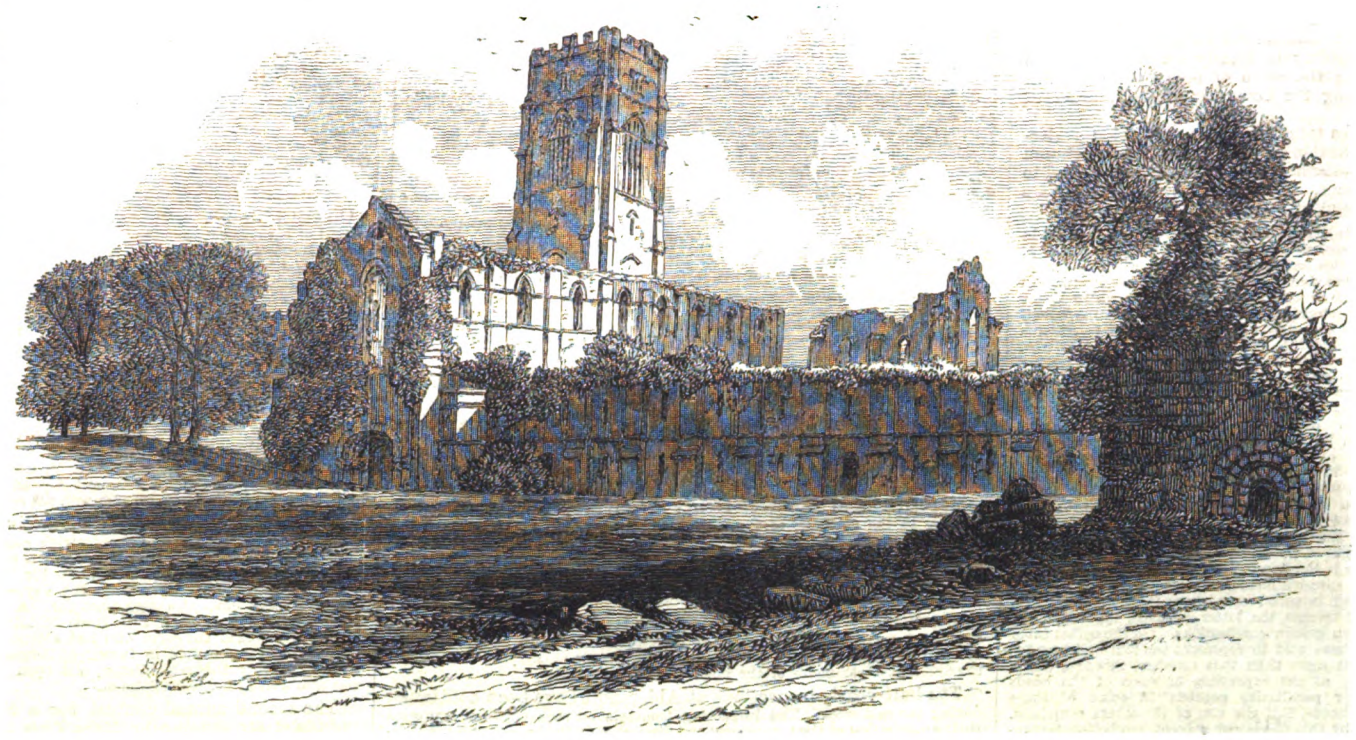
The 20th annual session of the British Archæological Association was held last week in Leeds. Lord Houghton (formerly Mr. Monckton Milnes) being the president, and taking an active part at the various evening sittings of the society. His Lordship also delivered an able inaugural address to the society and the assembled inhabitants of Leeds, on Monday, in the Victoria Hall, after the Mayor and Corporation had given the society a formal reception and welcome to the town. In the evening a brilliant conversazione was given by the civic authorities.

The archæologians during the week made excursions to a Norman church at Adel, near Leeds; to Ilkley, the Olicana of the Romans; to Aldborough, the Isurium of the Romans; to the wayside chapel and the old houses in Wakefield; to Pontefract Castle and Church; to Ripon Cathedral and Fountains Abbey; to Kirkstall Abbey; and to Halifax. The session terminated on Monday with a visit to York. It is intended to hold the next annual congress at Northampton.

During the week the society had the use of the lecture-hall of the Philosophical Society, and many valuable and interesting papers were read by Mr. J. R. Planché, Rouge Croix; Mr. A. S. Lawson, Aldborough; Mr. John Lee, LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A.; Mr. T. Wright, M.A., F.S.A.; Mr. Gordon M. Hills; Mr. E. Levien, of the British Museum; Mr. H. Syer Cuming, Mr. E. Roberts, F.S.A.; Mr. G. R. Wright, F.S.A.; Rev. C. H. Hartshorne, Mr. G. Wentworth, Rev. W. C. Lukis, Rev. Scott F. Surteis, and many other distinguished antiquaries.

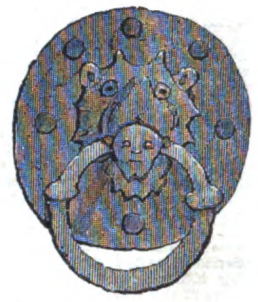
A correspondent has supplied us with the following details relating to the subjects of the accompanying Engravings:—

Fountains Abbey is situated in the valley of the Skell, in a landscape of great beauty, about three miles from Ripon, at the western edge of the pleasure-grounds of the magnificent domain of Studley Royal. The "mighty carcase," as Whitaker terms it, retains vestiges of nearly the whole of the component parts of a religious establishment of the highest order. With the exception of the tower and portions of the eastern end of the building, the whole fabric presents the combination of the Circular with the Early Pointed arch, which constitutes the transition style of English architecture. The site of the monastery was granted in 1132 by Thurstan, Archbishop of York, to certain monks who separated themselves from the Benedictine Abbey of St. Mary, York, and undertook the Cistercian discipline introduced by St. Bernard. In the depth of winter, we are told, Richard, the Prior, with the Sub-Prior, ten monks of St. Mary's, and Robert, a monk of Whitby, retired to this secluded spot, where they commenced a church in honour of the Holy Virgin. Some yew-trees near the Abbey are pointed out as having afforded shelter to this pious community during the progress of their work. Here they are said to have undergone great privation. They were invited to join St. Bernard, the head of the Cistercian order at Clairvaux, in Champagne; but wealth flowed into their coffers, and they were enabled to carry out the stately edifice, whose remains bear testimony, after the lapse of six centuries, to their zeal and diligence, which continued unabated even after a considerable portion of the edifice had been devastated by fire within eight years of its erection. In 1204 the foundations of the church were laid by John de Eboraco. The building was carried on by John de Pherd, the next Abbot, and was completed by his successor, John de Cantia, who instituted nine altars in the church, added the ornamental pavement, built a new cloister, the infirmary, and an hospitium, for the entertainment of the poor. After many fluctuations, Fountains became one of the greatest and most wealthy religious establishments in the land, its possessions being contained in a ring fence, computed at sixty thousand acres, or a hundred square miles. Considerable remains of the church, the Lady chapel, the refectory, and the chapter-house still attest the magnificence of the establishment. The accompanying view is from the west, showing the east window and upper portion of the nave, with the cloisters and dormitory. The vaulted roof of the cloisters is borne aloft by nineteen pillars, which divide the interior into two aisles, each being 300 ft. by 21 ft. The south end of the cloisters overlooks the bright waters of the Skell, where it flows through scenery rich in beauty, and which adds a striking charm to an edifice solemn and majestic even in decay.



FOUNTAINS ABBEY, FROM THE WEST.

SOUTH PORCH OF THE NORMAN CHURCH AT ADEL.



ANCIENT DOOR-HANDLE, ADEL CHURCH.

SAXON CROSSES AT ILKLEY.

PONTEFRACT CASTLE.

Pontefract Castle was founded by Hubert de Lacy, who received a grant of the site in the tenth year of William the Conqueror. The name is said to have been given by him to the borough of Pontefract, which had been previously called "Kirkby," on account of some resemblance which it bore to Pontfrete, in Normandy, his birthplace. The ruins of the castle stand upon a rocky eminence. The dungeons were of the strongest and most formidable construction, peculiar to castles of

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the Norman style of building. The castle occupied an area of about seven acres, but time and violence have almost erased this once noble edifice; and, in modern times, neglect and petty depredation have wellnigh completed the work of utter destruction—"even its ruins ruined." The small remaining portion indicates, however, a building of great strength and massiveness. Here it was that Richard II. came by his mysterious death, of which even Froissart could only say, "How Richard died, and by what means, I could not tell when I wrote this chronicle". Whether dispatched by assassin or whether left to the lingering agonies of famine, which latter seems most probable, will never in all probability be clearly ascertained. This ancient stronghold, after being the scene of many atrocities, was ordered to be demolished, during the Commonwealth, by order of Parliament.

On Tuesday, the 13th inst., the members of the association undertook a series of visits, of considerable interest, to the Norman church of Adel: to Farnley Hall, the residence of F. H. Fawkes, Esq., and to Ilkley, the Olicana of the Romans. The proceedings of this day are thus chronicled by our Correspondent:—

Adel is not named in "Doomsday Book," hence, and from peculiarities in its architectural features, it is concluded to date from about the reign of Stephen. The points of interest of this building were ably described by Mr. E. Roberts, F.S.A. The church is of the simple form of small parish churches of the Norman time, being, instead of cruciform with transepts, as in larger edifices, of that shape which is considered to have been intended to represent the ark, consisting only of a nave and chancel. The dimensions of the church are as follow:—The nave, 47 ft. 6 in. by 21 ft. 6 in.; and the chancel, 25 ft. 9 in. by 18 ft.; the walls being about 3 ft. in thickness. The most interesting feature in this ancient edifice is the south porch, which contains a series of figures representative of the vision of St. John in the Island of Patmos, as described in Revelations. The symbolism and meaning of this series were described by the Rev. Mr. Simpson. At the apex of the gable is the Agnus Dei, crowned with a nimbus, and having probably borne the banner of the Church militant; on each side of the sacred lamb are figures of the sun and moon, such as are seen in ancient rood crosses, as witnesses of the Crucifixion of our Lord. In the centre, immediately below the lamb, is the type of the first person of the Holy Trinity, having on his right hand the symbolic angel, the evangel of St. Matthew: this figure points to a volume—the Gospel of St. Matthew; and on the left the eagle, the evangel of St. John. On the right of the angel is the emblematic bull of St. Luke, and on the opposite side is the lion of St. Mark. Towards the base of the gable, on each side of the spandril formed by the circular top of the arch, are what appear to have been intended severally as the symbolic lily of the Holy Virgin and a bundle of torches, the latter, perhaps, typical of the seven Churches of Asia—the seven golden candlesticks. On the corbel table are a series of heads, which have been said to represent the four-and-twenty elders; but, as the heads count more than that number, this idea seems inadmissible, the more especially as the expression of some of the heads is decidedly grotesque. Another peculiarity consists in some of those corbels being composed of two heads, half the size of the others conjoined. The arch which is surmounted by this display of ancient symbolism is composed of a series of bold mouldings, enriched with a variety of the zigzag ornament and pellet ornament intermixed. The inner moulding is curiously enriched with the heads of eagles, their beaks pointed inwards. The capitals of the columns which support the arch bear fabulous animals and an ornament resembling the Runic knot. The zigzag pattern and the eagles' heads are carried down the angular abutments between the columns. Mr. Roberts, in the course of his observations, drew attention to the original Norman string-course, which has been partly cut away for the reception of windows of a later date and larger opening. Before entering the church, the party paused to examine the ancient door-handle of the church—carved in iron, and in excellent preservation—which represents the head of the enemy of mankind, horned, with fierce goggle eyes and batlike aspect, holding between the huge fangs which flank his jaws the head of a sinner who, having died excommunicate or impenitent, without receiving the offices of the Church, is appropriately planted, together with his tormentor, on the wrong side of the door. The interior of the church is remarkable for a large and fine chancel arch, with mouldings, enriched by various devices.

The party then proceeded to Farnley Hall, enjoying the fine dale scenery for which Yorkshire is celebrated. On their way—just where the view commands the vale of the Air and Wharfdale—a grand effect was witnessed, as a thunderstorm rushed down over the elevated and wild moors in the distance. Farnley Hall is finely situated on an eminence, looking down upon the windings of the Wharf, and embosomed in a noble wood. The nucleus of the building is of fifteenth-century character, to which wings have been added. Here the visitors were received with a cordial welcome, and they proceeded through a suite of rooms whose walls are enriched by a collection of masterpieces of the most eminent ancient and modern painters. Among the former was noticed, as a striking curiosity, a study of an angry owl, conceived with characteristic grandiose energy by Michael Angelo, in a deep tone of colour worthy of Titian. Works of the school of Snyders, and other capital pictures, do fitting honour to the ancient masters; but the crown and glory of the collection consists in a large collection, in oil and water colours, of the works of the great master of landscape-painting, J. M. W. Turner, of whom Mr. Faukes and his father were warm admirers and generous patrons. With many pleasant anecdotes the visitors were led by their hospitable entertainer from room to room, from treasure to treasure, and several odds and ends, interesting from their associations, elicited much lively discussion.

Lastly, the party assembled on the terrace to view the fine prospect which it commands; after enjoying which they proceeded on their way to Ilkley—the Olicana of the Romans—celebrated for its group of so-called Runic, but in reality Saxon, crosses, dating probably from about the eleventh century. The churchyard in which those crosses are seen occupies the area of a Roman camp. The church presents no feature earlier than the architecture of the fourteenth century; but doubtless a Saxon church formerly occupied its site. The Saxon obelisks—for crosses they can no longer in strictness be called, having been deprived of the crosses by which they have been surmounted—are of various height, the tallest being about 8 ft. high by about 16 in. square at the base, tapering upwards. Camden, finding those monuments within the area of a Roman camp, erroneously pronounced them to be of Roman workmanship. They are ornamented in compartments, with the representations of beasts, birds, the pattern known as the Runic knot, foliage, dragons, and the head of some saintly personage crowned by a nimbus. Time has done its work of partial obliteration on those ancient monuments, but parts, especially the foliage, remain very sharp and fine. Near the church are the ruins of a parsonage, of nearly contemporary date with the church itself, and at a little distance on the sloping side of the hill crowned by the Roman camp is a mass of wall composed of rubble, with hard mortar, evidently Roman masonry. Two altars have furnished material in the erection of the church tower. Camden mentions an inscription dug up here in his time, by which it may be understood that this fortress had undergone a thorough repair, under the superintendence of Virius Lupus, Lieutenant and Proprietor in Britain in the reigns of Severus and Antoninus (Caracalla). Severus died at Eboracum (York), in the year 211, and his successor, Caracalla, in 217. The oldest of the inscriptions found here refers to Antoninus and Verus who ruled Rome in colleague from A.D. 161 to 169. The extent of the Roman station has been estimated from existing traces at 160 by 100 yards, nearly in the centre of which is the churchyard. In this area Roman tiles have been found, likewise glass, earthenware, &c. Quantities of slag have been dug up. A few handmills, or querns, and some entire urns were turned up by a person digging behind the church, but, through ignorance of their interest, they have been lost sight of. The name of Olicana is mentioned by Ptolemy in A.D. 140. In "Doomsday Book" it is "Illicleia," when it was a berewick of the Archbishop of York. Ilkley has been noted for its healing springs; but when their virtues were discovered is not recorded. It is likewise renowned for its football play; and formerly cockfighting and badger-baiting were among its popular amusements. Ghosts, wise men (so called), witches, and practical jokers abound in its traditions, and furnish an amusing estimate of canny Yorkshire in the olden time.

Decline of day hastened the return of the excursionists to Leeds, enough light only remaining to show the craggy ridge of Rombalds Moor looming grandly through the gathering mists of an autumnal evening.

The Musical Society of Vienna having resolved that the mortal remains of Beethoven and of Schubert should be placed in more suitable vaults, the two bodies were exhumed on the 13th in the presence of a crowd of medical and artistic notabilities. The skeleton of Beethoven was almost perfect, the bone of the temples alone being wanting. The remains of Schubert had suffered much, but the head and the hair were intact. The bodies of the two celebrated composers were photographed (!) upon being re-buried.

The office of reporter on the Bengali press has been sanctioned by the Government of India. It will be the duty of the official Bengali translator, who is the son of a Serampore missionary, to send in a report to the Lieutenant-Governor every week of the social and political contents of the native papers. In all Bengal, with its 41,000,000 people, there are twenty-four papers edited by natives. Of these six are in English only, four in Hindustani, and fourteen in Bengali.

A new comet was discovered on the 14th at Marseilles by M. Tempel. He describes it as telescopic, its position being right ascension 9 deg. 52 min. 44 sec., and declination 34 deg. 7 min. In the course of an hour it increased a little both in right ascension and declination, so that it seems to be moving in a north-westerly direction. About the same time a comet was perceived at Amiens; but it does not seem to be the same, since it is described as having a tail of an apparent length of two metres, while M. Tempel's is telescopic, with a mere rudiment of a tail.

The last idea of Paris, says one of the correspondents of the daily journals, is a plan in alto-relievo of the whole of Europe, not in maps or models, but actually raised out of the ground. A garden is to be set aside for the modeller, who, taking Mont Blanc, fifteen feet high, as his *point de départ*, is to raise in just proportion around it the rest of the mountains of Europe, pour the seas into their proper places, and intersect the whole with roads, canals, railways, and telegraphs. A steam-engine is to act the part of the moon and regulate the tides!

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

4th Dragoon Guards: Capt. J. Clerk to be Captain. 5th: H. J. Blumberg to be Cornet.
7th Hussars: Lieut. R. Topham to be Captain; Cornet J. G. W. Le Marchant to be Lieutenant; Ensign G. M. Porter to be cornet. 19th: Cornet E. A. Money to be Lieutenant.
5th Foot: Lieut. W. C. Ormond to be Instructor of Musketry. 6th: Lieut. F. Baird to be Lieutenant. 8th: Capt. Hon. S. R. H. Ward to be Captain. 10th: Ensign E. A. Illingworth to be Lieutenant; Ensign P. T. Maitland to be Lieutenant; Cadet T. Orton and E. W. Austin to be Ensigns. 13th: Ensign J. A. P. K Harwood to be Lieutenant; A. W. Harrison to be Ensign. 15th: S. B. Astley to be Ensign. 20th: Lieut. H. R. Bowlby to be Instructor of Musketry. 21st: Lieut. P. H. Delamere to be Captain; Ensign R. E. Cooke to be Lieutenant; Cadet R. F. Willoughby to be Ensign. 41st: Lieut. R. Taylor to be Lieutenant. 42nd: Staff Surg. A. F. Turner to be Surgeon. 55th: Lieut. A. Teevan to be Lieutenant; T. Drew to be Ensign; Staff Assist. Surg. A. Brebner, M.B., to be Assistant Surgeon. 58th: Ensign W. Wordsworth to be Lieutenant; Cadet W. Hailes to be Ensign. 60th: Capt. W. H. Irimy to be Captain. 76th: Staff Assist. Surg. W. E. Dudley to be Assistant Surgeon. 84rd: Lieut. F. Karslake and Capt. G. F. Stehelin to be Captains; Ensign G. E. Blunt to be Lieutenant; Ensign W. T. Thompson to be Ensign; Lieut. N. Pennefather to be Instructor of Musketry. 92nd: Staff Surg. A. C. Ross, M.D., to be Surgeon. 101st: Ensign W. Brydon to be Ensign.
Rifle Brigade: Capt. A. G. C. Inge to be Captain.
1st West India Regiment: Major and Brev. Col. G. H. F. Campbell to be Major; Capt. H. G. Panter to be Major; Lieut. H. H. Smith to be Captain; Ensign R. C. Clarke to be Lieutenant; J. E. Eale to be Ensign. 3rd: Ensign F. A. Stewart to be Lieutenant.
CAVALRY DEPOT (Maidstone).—Lieut. J. S. G. Smith to be Instructor of Musketry.
DEPOT BATTALION.—Capt. W. J. Tarte to be Adjutant.
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Surgs. A. Barclay, M.D., and T. B. Reid to be Staff Surgeons; G. Hammond, M.D., to be Staff Assistant Surgeon.
CHAPLAINS' DEPARTMENT.—The Rev. C. A. Wetherall to be Chaplain of the Fourth Class.
BREVET.—Col. B. Cuppage to have the local rank of Major-General while acting as Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey; Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. E. Weare to be Colonel; Brevet Major G. W. Raikes to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; Paymaster H. Morgan and Quartermaster W. Young to have the honorary rank of Captains.

The Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief will hold a levée at one o'clock on Wednesday next, the 28th instant.

The *Hampshire Advertiser* states that the Government has some idea of making a harbour of refuge at Ventnor, Isle of Wight.

Her Majesty's ship Britannia, which has been stationed for some time at Weymouth, has been permanently removed to Dartmouth.

Major-General Robert Henry Wynyard, C.B., has been gazetted to the colonelcy of the 98th Regiment of Foot, vice General W. L. Darling, deceased.

The 76th Regiment has left Aldershott and proceeded to Portsmouth, where it will embark on board the chartered troop-ships Hornet and Atalanta, en route for Madras.

Mr. J. Stansfeld, M.P., Junior Lord of the Admiralty, has been for some time daily engaged at Portsmouth Dockyard in investigating the dockyard system of account-keeping and the mode of carrying out work in the different departments of the yard.

The half-yearly inspections at Aldershott have been continued during the past week. The inspecting Generals on each occasion expressed their approbation at the appearance and discipline of the troops, and the well-ordered internal economy of the respective regiments.

Captain Spratt, R N, so long employed in surveying the Mediterranean, has resigned. Captain Spratt was actively employed in surveying the Black Sea during the Crimean War, and was made a C.B. and an officer of the Legion of Honour for his services.

A detachment of the Commissariat Staff Corps, numbering 8 sergeants, 73 rank and file, under the command of Deputy Assistant Commissary-General Elkington, is under orders to proceed from Aldershott to New Zealand, and will shortly embark for their destination.

The surviving officers of the battle of Camperdown, in 1797, are seven in number:—Admiral Sir E. Harvey, Vice-Admiral T. Bennett, Retired Admiral W. Slaughter, Retired Captain G. Hillier, and Retired Commanders T. Colby, W. Somerville, and S. Mitchell.

An official intimation has been given that the next examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military College at Sandhurst will commence on Thursday, the 17th of December next, at Chelsea Hospital, and that for admission to the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich on Monday, the 4th of January, at the same place.

A new class of gun-boats, now under consideration at the Admiralty, to be built of iron and to be armour-plated, will shortly be commenced, to replace the condemned gun-boat fleet at Haslar. In these vessels the twin-screw principle, well known and approved by Mr. Reed and the Admiralty Board, will be thoroughly carried out.

An experimental target, representing a portion of the Warrior's side, has been built at Woolwich, and is ready to be forwarded to Shoeburyness for a trial of the heavy Armstrong guns. The target, measuring 12 ft. 6 in. broad and 10 ft. high, is securely bolted to a huge platform, lined on each side, length ways, with twelve empty casks, which will be partly submerged during the experiment. About 2 ft. of the target will be also under water. The target is plated with iron slabs of 4½ in. thickness, and is firmly backed by logs of 18-inch teak. The greatest care has been taken in its manufacture to select and test the whole of the materials, so as to render the trials conclusive.

Wednesday last being the fifty-eighth anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar, we subjoin the names of the surviving veteran officers who contributed to the glories of that day—viz., Admiral of the White, Sir George Rose Sartorius, Knight. Admirals of the Blue, Sir Henry W. Bruce, K.C.B., and Sir James Hanway Plumridge, K.C.B. Retired Admirals, George W. H. D'Acth, Lewis Hole, Hugh Patton, and Hercules Robinson. Reserved Admirals, the Earl of Egmont, William Walpole, and Sir G. A. Westphal. Vice-Admirals (retired), Sir A. D. T. Arbuthnott, Kt., John Lyons, Robert Patton, and John Drake. Reserved Rear-Admirals, Joseph Gage and R. C. M'Crea. Retired Rear-Admirals, W. A. Herringham, Alfred Luckraft, and William Shepheard. Captains George Bignell, William H. Brand, William Carleton, Richard Douglas; B. M. Festing, K.H.; Charles Hall, G. F. Herbert, Gilbert Kennicott, Rawdon Maclean, William Martin, Henry B. Mason, William Murlin, John Reeve, Spencer Smyth, Mark H. Sweny, John Geary, and John H. Brown, C.B. Commanders Mark Anthony, James Blandford, J. P. Blennerhassett, Emmanuel Blight, Charles Chapell, Thomas Chrystie, T. Colby, B. G. S. Day, Lardner Dennys, P. Deuchar, J. B. Elliott, P. J. Elmhirst, Hugh Entwistle, Alexander Gallaway, Henry Garrett, F. Harris, Charles Haydon, Stephen Hilton; Sir T. W. Holburne, Bart.; A. B. Howe, T. Jackson, John Knapman, Edward Knapman, Vernon Lamphier, John Lechmere, Alexander Martin, Alexander M'Kenzie, James Napier, John Parsons, Henry Parker, George E. Patey, James U. Purches, Henry Rich, J. H. Sanders, R. S. Simmons, James St. Quintin, Dey R. Syer, George Tardrew, William Vicary, William Weavers, Charles Wobridge, John Adamson, and John Carslake. Lieutenants William H. H. Boyle, William Pilch, and John Pollard. General John R. Caryton, R.M. Lieutenant-Generals Sir S. B. Ellis, K.C.B.; and John A. Phillips, R.M. Colonel Thomas Lemon, C.B. Captain James Fynmore, R.N. First Lieutenants Thomas Brattle, T. J. W. Vane, and Lewis Rooke.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The competition for the second silver cup, presented by the Hon. Board of Inland Revenue, to be shot for by members of the Inland Revenue companies of the Civil Service Regiment, took place at Wimbledon on the 15th inst. Private William Oliver, of the second Inland Revenue company, was the winner.

On Thursday week the 1st Regiment of Life Guards, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel the Earl of Mountcharles, had a field-day at Wormwood Scrubbs, in company with Captain Jay's troop of Horse Artillery. The proceedings passed off with the greatest possible éclat.

The distribution of the prizes to the successful competitors in the annual prize-shooting of the 26th Middlesex (her Majesty's Customs) and the 42nd Middlesex (the St. Katherine's Rifle Volunteers) took place yesterday week in the long-room of the Custom House. The ceremony of distribution was performed by Mrs. Goulbourn, wife of Mr. T. Goulbourn, deputy chairman of her Majesty's Customs. Mr. Gregg, of the Customs, congratulated the battalion on its prosperous condition. When the prizes, he said, were distributed in 1862, the battalion mustered 427; now its numbers were 677. The same progress had been made with respect to marksmen. Last year there had been twelve only, while this year they numbered thirty-four. To reward their skill there were this year twenty-six prizes, against twenty-one last year.

The annual prize-shooting of the 29th North Middlesex was commenced on Monday, at the range, Child's-hill, Hampstead. The first prize shot for was a cup, value ten guineas, presented by Colonel Viscount Enfield, M.P. The winner was Corporal J. Wells. The next prize, which was presented by Quartermaster-Sergeant Dixon, consisted of two fine line and valuable engravings by Creswick and R. Ansdell. Sergeant Humphrey and Corporal Davey each made 23 marks, and, upon shooting off the tie, Sergeant Humphrey proved the victor. The third prize shot for was the tradesmen's cup. Sergeant Humphrey stood the highest; but, having won another battalion prize, according to the rules of the competition, resigned the cup to Private Kennedy, the next best marksman.

The third and last muster for the season of the 1st Essex Administrative Battalion took place on Thursday week. Colonel Ibbetson, Inspector of Volunteers, was present, and the brigade was under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Claude de Crespigny. The total force assembled was 434; but an addition of 134 must be made for bands, making an aggregate of 568. Colonel Ibbetson expressed his satisfaction with the readiness with which his commands had been obeyed.

The first battalion 24th Kent, numbering nearly 500 men of all ranks, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Farkyn, was drawn up in review order on Saturday afternoon in the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, together with the local volunteer artillery brigade, consisting of 207 non-commissioned officers and men, in command of Lieutenant-Colonel Ellis, to receive the commandant of the corps, Major-General Tulloh, also Inspector-General of the Royal Artillery. After that officers' inspection, the battalion, in command of Colonel Parkyn, marched to Woolwich-common, to undergo the annual inspection of Colonel M'Murdo, Inspector-General of Volunteers, at the close of the drill season. The battalion received the Inspector-General in review order, marched past in open and close column, and went through many battalion and light infantry movements. At the termination of the inspection, which was kept up until nightfall, Colonel M'Murdo addressed the battalion and complimented Lieutenant-Colonel Parkyn, the officers, and men on the state of proficiency to which it had attained. During Colonel M'Murdo's inspection of the rifles on Woolwich-common, General Tulloh witnessed a lengthened course of battalion exercises in the arsenal by the brigade, under the command of Colonel Ellis, and several rounds of heavy-gun exercises by detachments, called forward and commanded by Captain Grinsell. The brigade, raised under General Tulloh's special supervision, consists of the artificers and men of the Royal carriage department of the arsenal, of which he was recently the superintendent. The General consequently watched their movements with peculiar interest, and, before dismissing them, he informed the Lieutenant-Colonel that, if ever their services should be called into requisition, they would form a most acceptable auxiliary to her Majesty's regular troops. The state of drill, he said, both with the muskets and the heavy ordnance, merited his highest approbation.

On the 14th ult. a match with 24-pounder guns was commenced at Hamble between the 1st Hants Artillery Volunteers (Bittern) and the 3rd Hants Artillery Volunteers (Portsmouth Dockyard). On that occasion the 1st Hants made the greatest number of points. Yesterday week the return-match came off at the practice-battery of the 3rd Hants in Portsmouth Dockyard, when the latter, in their turn, became the victors. A silver goblet, given by the officers of the 3rd Hants to the best shot of both corps, was won by Sergeant Hercules, of the 1st (Bittern). The members of the two corps, at the close of the contest on Friday, dined together in the afternoon at the head-quarters of the 3rd Hants, in the dockyard.——The second annual competition for the Hampshire and Isle of Wight challenge vase took place on Wednesday week at the Southampton range. There were sixty-two competitors. The vase has been a second year carried off by a member of the Fareham corps, having been won in 1862 by Private Parker, of Fareham.

On Thursday week three silver cups were shot for by the 1st (Broadclist) Devon Mounted Rifle Volunteers. The first prize was the ladies' challenge cup, with Lieutenant Acland's Oxford cup, and £2, and won by Private Airs. Corporal Norrish won the second prize, a cup and £1.

The Suffolk volunteers were active during last week. At the annual prize-shooting of the Ipswich company Private G. S. Clarke was the winner of the first prize of £4. In a competition among the Sudbury corps a silver cup, presented by Captain Sir W. Parker, was won by Private Bear. A mess dinner wound up the day.——Several prizes offered to the Bosmere corps have also been shot for. A contest for a gold medal, of the value of £5, offered by Sir G. Broke-Middleton, and competed for by the twelve members of the corps who had attended the greatest number of drills during the year, resulted in favour of Sergeant Salmon. A silver cup, presented by Lady Broke-Middleton, and open to all the members of the corps, was also won by Sergeant Salmon.

The second annual contest for a challenge shield offered to the Isle of Ely battalion by Major Fryer has again resulted in favour of Sergeant Bennett, of the Wisbeach corps.

It appears that £146 was expended in prizes at the late annual contest of the Norfolk Volunteer Service Association, and that the expenses of the meeting exceeded the amount received for entries by about £11, making a total cost to the association of £157.——The 20th Norfolk, or Attleborough corps, has had a contest for a number of prizes. A ladies' challenge cup, of the value of £20, which was won in 1862 by Private H. Ettridge, has this year been carried off by Corporal Cowles, who also gained another prize—a clock.

The annual sword competition by members of the 1st Herts Light Horse took place at Silver Leys, Bishop Stortford, on Saturday last, for two swords, value £10 each, and a silver challenge cup. Regimental Corporal-Major Wake, of the 2nd Life Guards, by permission of the Horse Guards' authorities, attended to award the prizes. He adjudged Private H. White the winner of the challenge cup presented by the officers; and Private Ralph Franklin and Corporal John Miller of the swords, which were given by the ladies of the neighbourhood. Mrs. H. J. Bailey; Mrs. B. B. Colvin, of Pishiobury Park; and Mrs. Robert Gosling, of Hassobury Park, severally presented the prizes.

The annual shooting of the Leicestershire volunteers commenced on Tuesday week at Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Sir Henry Halford gave £20 to be competed for by members who had shot into the first class. The first prize was won by Mr. Taylor, Ashby; second, Mr. Love, Ashby; third, Mr. Dobell, Loughborough. On Wednesday, at Wiston, Mr. Turner's challenge cup, value £25, was won for the second time by Mr. Hitchcock. On Thursday the Duke of Rutland's prize, value £25, with a second prize of a Henry rifle, given by Colonel Halford, was shot for. Mr. Taylor took the first prize. On Friday the all comers competed—first prize, 10; second, £5. The first prize was won by Mr. Turner; Captain Bankart took the second prize. Colonel Halford made some splendid shooting with the small bore. At 900 yards he made, out of five shots, four bull's-eyes and one centre.

The Derby battalion was inspected by Colonel Manners on the Siddalls, Derby, last Saturday. At the conclusion of the evolutions, the reviewing officer addressed the force upon the manner in which they had acquitted themselves. He said that during the season he had inspected many corps of volunteers, but he had never witnessed a battalion go through its work more effectually.

A rifle contest for a silver cup, value £5, took place yesterday week between the Mansfield company of volunteers and the Forest company of the Robin Hood Rifles, at the Mapperley butts, Nottingham. The Robin Hoods were the victors.

Last Saturday the marksmen of the 1st Manchester assembled on the ground of the regiment, at Barton Moss, to compete for a challenge cup, value £25, given by Viscount Grey de Wilton, M.P., late Lieutenant-Colonel of the corps. The shooting was very good, Colour-Sergeant Heap and Private Harrison tying for the first prize. On shooting off, Colour-Sergeant Heap succeeded in making a centre with his fourth shot, and won the cup. The second, third, and fourth money prizes, subscribed by the members who took part in the competition, were won by Private Harrison, Corporal Mitchell, Private J. Wrigley, and Sergeant Emery.——2nd Manchester (25th Lancashire) assembled on the ground of the corps, at Astley, on Saturday, to compete for prizes given annually by Lieutenant-Colonel Deakin. There was some good shooting.——The fourth competition for the Manchester Rifle Club challenge cup took place, on Saturday, at the range of the club, at Jackson's Boat, Stretford. The contest was characterised by good shooting on the part of four of the members, Mr. Kemp winning, after a close competition, by three points.——A letter has been received from the War Office uniting the 10th Lancashire (Kirkham) and the 21st Lancashire (Preston) Artillery Volunteer Corps in an administrative brigade, which is numbered the 4th Lancashire.——On Saturday, at the practice-ground of the 21st Lancashire, a match between the first and second companies was brought to a close. Ten men from No. 1 company scored 251, whilst the ten of No. 2 only made 235, and the former were therefore the victors.

The competition for prizes by the Yorkshire volunteers concluded yesterday week, when the fortunate winners received their rewards from the hands of Lady Londesborough in the Guildhall at York.——The annual contest for the Swale and Wensley challenge cup, with money prizes of £10, £8, and £3, given by the Wensleydale Banking Company, was protracted over four days last week by rain and fog. The 12th company (Carperby) won the cup. The chief money prize was won by Private W. Styan (Leyburn). Sergeant Chapman (Carperby) and Private C. Other (Carperby) tied, the latter winning the second prize on shooting off.——The annual prize-shooting of the 3rd West York (Bradford) has occupied several days, on the shooting-ground of the corps on Baildon Moor, near Bradford, and closed on Saturday last. The first contest was for first-class shots, value £5, and third prize, value £3, presented by merchants at Bradford. Distances, 500 and 700 yards; five rounds each; fifty-eight entries. Captain Caygill took the first prize, value £10. For all comers, the first prize was £10, presented by Mr. M. W. Thompson, Mayor of Bradford; 2nd prize, £5. Private Sharman, Sergeant Latimer, and Sergeant Shuttleworth tied, and on shooting off Sharman took the first prize. There was a contest for marksmen. The first prize, a cup, value £10 10s., presented by Mr. J. Foster, Hornby Castle, was won by Corporal Ambler.

Lord Brougham left Edinburgh, yesterday week, for Penrith, by the Caledonian Railway. His Lordship was accompanied to the station by the Lord Provost. There was a large number of ladies and gentlemen on the platform, and the veteran statesman was loudly cheered as the train moved out of the station.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-ship Poonah, Captain Field, with the heavy portion of the Calcutta, China, and Australian mails, arrived at Southampton on Tuesday. She brings 90 passengers, 11 boxes specie (value not stated), 5 boxes of valuables; precious stones, value 35,000 rupees; jewellery, 500 rupees; 290 packages of general merchandise, and 1725 bales of raw silk (value £170,000 sterling).

The Emigration Commissioners have chartered the Coldstream, 756 tons, Mr. W. J. Kennedy master, for the conveyance of emigrants to Melbourne, at £14 13s. per statute adult. The Coldstream is to receive her passengers at Southampton on the 1st of December next.——The Ocean Empress, 1067 tons, sailed from Birkenhead on the 16th inst., for Sydney, with 341 emigrants, comprising 24 married couples, 136 single men, 116 single women, 34 children between one and twelve years, and 7 infants.——The John Temperley, which sailed from Plymouth on the 25th of April, arrived at Sydney, New South Wales, on the 1st of August, having on board 396 Government emigrants. Four births and one death (a male adult) took place on the voyage.——The Caduceus, which sailed from Southampton on the 5th of May, arrived at Melbourne, Victoria on the 1st of August last, having on board 396 Government emigrants. Three births, and one death only—that of an infant—took place during the voyage.

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OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR S. G. BONHAM, BART., K.C.B.

Sir Samuel George Bonham, Bart., K.C.B., was a scion of the ancient family of Bonham, long seated in Essex, and was the only son (by his wife Isabella Baines, only daughter of Robert Woodgate, of Dedham, Essex, and sister of Colonel William Woodgate, C.B.) of Captain George Bonham, of the East India Company's maritime service, who perished in a typhoon in the China seas in 1810, while commanding the True Britain, East Indiaman. The son, Samuel George Bonham, the subject of this notice, was born at Faversham, Kent, Sept. 7, 1803, and rose to high distinction in the British colonial and diplomatic service. He was, for nearly ten years, Governor of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca, and was, Nov. 27, 1847, appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the island of Hong-Kong, and Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of British trade in China, which post he held till Dec. 24, 1853. He was nominated a C.B. April 27, 1848; a K.C.B., Nov. 22, 1852; and was created a Baronet, Nov. 27, 1852. Sir Samuel George Bonham married, June 16, 1846, Ellen Amelia, eldest daughter of Thomas Barnard, Esq., late of the Bombay Civil Service, and by her, who died April 3, 1859, had an only son. His own demise occurred at Paddington on the 8th inst., and he is succeeded by his son, now Sir George Francis Bonham, the second Baronet, who was born Aug. 28, 1847.

LADY KATHERINE STEWART.

This lady, who died on the 16th inst. at her town house, 9, Bryanston-square, was (by his wife, Susan, Lady Elcho, daughter of Anthony Tracy Keck, Esq., of Great Tew, in the county of Oxford) the last survivor of the four daughters (the others being the Countess of Stamford, Lady Clinton, and Lady Rossmore) of Francis, Lord Elcho, eldest son of Francis, sixth Earl of Wemyss and March, and was sister of Francis, seventh Earl of Wemyss, and aunt of Francis, the eighth and present Earl. Her Ladyship was married, Nov. 19, 1805, to the Hon. Edward Richard Stewart, deputy-chairman of the Commissioners of the Customs, fifth son of Sir John Stewart, K.T., seventh Earl of Galloway. Her Ladyship (her husband died Aug. 27, 1851) had by this union three sons and three daughters, of whom the eldest son, the Rev. Edward Stewart, is Rector of Lainston and Vicar of Sparsholt, Hants, and the youngest daughter is the Duchess Dowager of Marlborough, widow of George, the fifth Duke of Marlborough.

GENERAL WILLIAM LINDSAY DARLING.

This distinguished Peninsula and Waterloo officer, who died on the 8th inst., at Strote House, near Chepstow, at an advanced age, entered the British Army as far back as 1801. He was at the reduction of Guadaloupe in 1810, and was severely wounded in the left knee by a musket-shot in storming the heights of Matauba. He went to the Peninsula and joined the 51st Light Infantry at Castello Branco, in May, 1809; he was at the engagement on the heights of San Christoval, the battle of Salamanca, and surrender of the Retiro, and entry into Madrid, and was employed with his regiment before Burgos. After the retreat thence he was attacked by typhus fever, and sent home to England, in March, 1813. He rejoined the army on the heights of Echallar in September following, and was at the battle of Nivelle and the attack on the heights of St. Pé. He was Major of Brigade, and afterwards Assistant Adjutant-General to the 5th Division, in April, 1814, and remained in charge of that department until the peace. On the renewal of the war in 1815 he was re-appointed to the Staff as Assistant Adjutant-General, and attached to the 4th Division, under Sir Charles Colville. He was with that division in the operations connected with the battle of Waterloo, the storming of Cambray, and capitulation of Paris. He received the war medal with three clasps for Guadaloupe, Salamanca, and Nivelle. He became a Lieutenant-Colonel in 1817; a Colonel in 1837; a Major-General in 1846; a Lieutenant-General in 1854; and General, the 15th of December, 1861. He was, in April, 1854, appointed Colonel of the 98th Regiment of Foot.

GENERAL J. D. JOHNSTONE, C.B.

General John Douglas Johnstone, C.B., late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 33rd Regiment, a very gallant Crimean officer, was the descendant of an old Irish branch of the noble house of Annandale, being the third son (by his wife Samina, youngest daughter of Samuel Yates, Esq., of Moone Abbey, in the county of Kildare) of John Douglas Johnstone, Esq., of Snow Hill, in the county of Fermanagh, and the uncle of the present John Douglas Johnstone, Esq., of Snow Hill. He was born in 1803, and entered the British Army early in life, and rose to the command of his regiment—the 33rd. He went with that regiment to the Crimea, whence he was sent home to England so seriously invalided that he was considered to be in a dying state. On his partial recovery he again joined his regiment at the seat of war, and, with his son, Captain Johnstone, led in the assault on the Redan, where he lost an arm. He never fully recovered this shock to a highly nervous and sensitive system; yet he remained in the Crimea till the end of the war, and six months afterwards he went out to India, in broken health, having in this brief interval reconstituted his regiment, only sixty of the trained soldiers of the 33rd who went to the Crimea having come home again. On his return from India, Johnstone retired on full pay from active service, but never recovered his health. He was made a C.B. in 1855, and a Major-General in 1860. General Johnstone died recently in Dublin, whither he had gone for medical advice. The General married, in 1830, Caroline, eldest daughter of the Rev. A. O'Beirne, D.D., and leaves (with two daughters) a son, John Douglas Johnstone, who is a Captain in his father's regiment, the 33rd, and sustains the military reputation of a line which, in almost every generation since its settlement in Ireland, has given an officer of gallantry and note to the British Army.

Marquis Charles MacMahon, nephew of the Duke of Magenta, has just died, aged thirty-five, after three years of great suffering.

Sir Ralph Abercromby Anstruther died on Sunday at his seat at Balcaskie, Fifeshire, in his fifty-ninth year.

Mr. Hope, M.P. for Windsor, died on Sunday at his seat at Luffness, in East Lothian, aged fifty-five.

James Haughton Langston, Esq., one of the members for the city of Oxford, died at Sarsden on Monday, in his sixty-sixth year.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Wilmot Charleton died on the 17th inst. at Elbeston, Gloucestershire, aged fifty-eight.

Mr. John Bowyer Nichols, one of the three registrars of the Literary Fund Society, died on Monday, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. Mr. Nichols had been for more than sixty years one of the printers of the votes and proceedings of the House of Commons. He was nearly the oldest member of the Stationers' Company, of which he served as Master in 1850.

Mr. David Waddington, who was some years ago and for several years chairman of the Eastern Counties, now the Great Eastern, Railway, died on Monday, at the age of fifty-three, after a short illness, at his house at Bickley.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Admiral Sir Henry Hope, K.C.B., of Hanover-square, was proved in London by his brother, General Frederick Hope, the sole executor, the personal property being sworn under £70,000. Nearly half this sum the Admiral has left to charitable institutions, appointing his said brother, General Hope, residuary legatee, bequeathing to his brother, Captain Hope, R.N., and to his sister Katherine some personal remembrances, who, he states, are amply provided for. There are legacies left to godchildren, to personal friends, and to his executors. The following are the charitable bequests:—Church Missionary Society, £4000; British and Foreign Bible Society, £4000; London City Mission, £4000; Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews, £2000; Church Pastoral Aid Society, £2000; Colonial Church and Schools, £2000; Irish Church Mission, £1000; Sailors' Home, Wells-street, London Docks, £1000; and to the church in connection with the Sailors' Home a legacy of £5000 (which by the codicil was increased from £1000). To the Richmond School for the Daughters of Naval Officers, £1000; Thames Church Mission, Sailors' Destitute Asylum, Shipwrecked Mariners' Society, Sailors' Orphan Girls' School at Hampstead, London Church Extension and Training Aid Institution, to each a legacy of £500. The will is dated 1856 and the codicil 1860. Sir Henry married, in 1828, a daughter of Admiral H. Sawyer, K.C.B., and became a widower the following year, and died at the age of seventy-six. This gallant officer captured the American ship President whilst in command of her Majesty's ship Endymion, attained to the rank of Admiral of the Blue, and was late Naval Aide-de-Camp to the Queen.

The will of John Labouchere, Esq., of Broome Hall, near Dorking, Surrey; Portland-place, Marylebone; and of Birchin-lane, London, banker, was proved in the principal registry, on the 6th inst., by his relict and Henry Sykes Thornton, John Deacon, and William Samuel Deacon, Esqrs., his partners, the executors and trustees. The personal property was sworn under £140,000. The testator was Deputy Lieutenant for Surrey, and died at the age of sixty-four, having executed his will July 10, 1860, which was attested by I. Tilleard, attorney, Old Jewry, and I. F. Jones, clerk to Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co. He has made a liberal provision for his relict, and has appointed her residuary legatee of both real and personal estate. To his eldest son he bequeaths £30,000, to his youngest son £16,000, and to each of his daughters £8000. Legacies are left to his executors and to the two principal clerks of his town and the two principal clerks of his country departments of his banking business, as also to his bailiffs and domestic servants. A sum of £200 is left for the repairs of the church of Capel, Surrey, which he endowed at his own expense; the nomination and presentation he leaves to his relict and trustees. He bequeaths to the St. Paul's Church for Seamen, Dock-street, Whitechapel, and to the Society for the Relief of Distressed Widows who apply within one month of their widowhood, legacies of £100 each. All legacies to be paid free of duty.

The will of Thomas Powell, Esq., of the Gaer, St. Woollos, Monmouthshire, was proved in London on the 7th inst. by the executors and trustees—namely, Mrs. Anne Powell, the relict; William Williams, Esq., of Llantrissant, Glamorganshire; and Henry St. John Powell and Walter Powell, Esqrs., the sons. The testator, who died in March last, executed his will the month previous, which is purely of a family nature. To his wife he has bequeathed an increased annuity beyond her marriage settlement; also one of his residences. His collieries and other mines, together with all his estates, real and personal, he leaves equally amongst his three sons, having provided liberal portions for his daughters.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. W. ENSOR.—In the first place, it is objectionable as being a suicidal problem; in the next place, it is objectionable as admitting of mate in *five* instead of seven moves: for example,

WHITE.	BLACK.
4. R takes Q (ch.)	R takes R
5. Q to Q 5th	R must take Queen

and give mate.

W. T. PIERCE.—Very cleverly conceived; but it allows a second solution by 1. Q to K B 6th (ch.)

I. O. MILLS.—Very neat, but very simple. It would be improved were the Kt taken away.

A. KEMPE.—One of the best two-move positions we have seen for many a day. It shall be given shortly.

I. B., of Bridport.—Received with thanks, and acknowledged by letter.

G. McA.—It might appear as an enigma.

GIL BLAS.—A chess problem is supposed to represent the termination of a game, and the men are arranged, at the will of the composer, in such a manner that one side is enabled to give an ingenious and unforeseen mate.

FELIX.—You should consult some treatise on the game; the reply to your questions would occupy a column.

HERR KLING, I. B., and H. L., of Vienna, are thanked for the very beautiful problems they have placed at our disposal.

A LOOKER-ON.—In two of the blindfold games played by Mr. Paulsen at the Chess Congress last year, which you were good enough to send, there are so many errors in transcription that the games are quite unintelligible.

PERCIVAL.—1. See the laws of the game in "Chess Praxis." 2. The Evans Gambit affords a stronger and more enduring attack than either of the openings named.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1024 by H. S., Nemo, Charley, F. R. S., Miles, W. M. B., G. W. R., Felix, Medora, Willy, Percy, M.P., General R., Fox and Cox, Query, Killiecrankie, Q. E. D., 1863, Gorilla, Ferdinand, The Ghost, Iota, S. W. H., Pip, Maid Marian, F. C. H., Stanley, Philo S., Lex, Try-Again, Victoria, B. C. L., An Old Indian; G., of Louvain; I. M. S. Josephus, Taurus, E. C. H.; J., of Paris; D. C. L., A German, F. P., J. Remington Wilson, Rector; M. C., Dumfries; G. R. B., H. B., Kate, A Bath Archer, Johnston Mills; W. B. L., Wootton; W. S., Presis, Tyro, Nereus; R. S., of Malines; Dervon; I. H., of Sheffield; M. H., of Peckham; Alton, Hants; M. M., Lionel, D. M., A. Wallah, I. H. K., H. T. S., Bumble, Histrion, A Brasilian, T. C. D., Vigo, Boston Stump, Ernest, I. W., Morgan Rattler, Fenwick, S. W. O., Dulta, St. Cross, Etonian, Bridget, Gil Blas, Gamma, Lord Dundreary, Mercury, T. L. P., S. Keats, T. W. I., Oliver, Miles, A Templar, Oxoniensis, A Lady; Tom, of Lincoln; Medicus, Philip, Omicron, Subscriber, Volunteer, A Learner, G. C., A Reefer; W., St. Omers; F. A. S., James R. Guthrie, are correct. All others are wrong.

*** The answers to very many correspondents are postponed from want of space.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1024.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R takes P	B takes R (best)
2. Q to K 6th	B to Q 6th
(If Black for his second move play B to Q B 2nd, White replies with 3. Q to Q R 6th, mate; if 2. Kt to Q 5th, then follows 3. Kt	

WHITE.	BLACK.
	to Q Kt 8th, mate; and if 2. B to K R 6th, or 2. K to Q 6th, mate is given by Q to K 2nd or Q to K 4th.)
3. Kt to Q Kt 6th—Mate.	

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1025.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q Kt 7th	B to K B 2nd, or Kt to K B 7th
2. Kt to Q B 7th	B takes Q or (*a*)

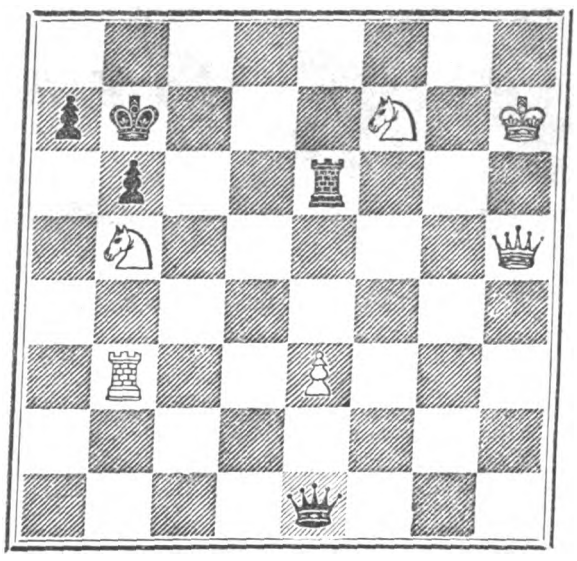
WHITE.	BLACK.
3. Kt to Q R 6th	Any move
4. Kt mates.	

(*a*) 2. B to K 3rd or B takes P (ch) | 3. Kt takes B, 4 Kt mates. Any move.

PROBLEM NO. 1026.

By Herr KLING.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

CONTINUATION OF MR. BUCKLE'S GAMES.

A stubbornly-contested Game between Mr. BUCKLE and the celebrated Livonian player, KIESERITZKY.

(Giuoco Piano.)

BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. K.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th
4. P to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd
5. P to Q 4th	P takes P
6. P takes P	B to Q Kt 5th (ch)
7. B to Q 2nd	K Kt takes K P
(The safer plan is to capture the Bishop first.)	
8. B takes B	Kt takes B
9. B tks K B P (ch)	K takes B
10. Q to Q Kt 3rd (ch)	P to Q 4th
11. Kt to K 5th (ch)	K to K 2nd
12. Q takes Kt (ch)	Q to Q 3rd
13. Q to Q Kt 3rd	R to K sq
14. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt takes Kt
15. P takes Kt	K to B sq
16. Castles (K's side)	P to Q B 3rd
17. K R to K sq	R to K 2nd
18. R to K 3rd	
(Black's superiority mainly consists in the powerful position occupied by his Kt. In other respects the game is pretty equal, but this gives him a manifest advantage.)	
18.	B to K 3rd
19. Q R to K sq	Q R to K sq
20. Q to Q B 2nd	K to Kt sq
21. K R to K B 3rd	P to Q B 4th
22. Q R to K 3rd	P takes Q P
23. P takes P	B to Q B 2nd

BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. K.)
24. Q R to Q B 3rd	Q to Q Kt 5th
(A clever move: compelling a series of exchanges by which White relieves himself from a very cramped and uncomfortable situation without any loss.)	
25. P to K R 3rd	R takes R
26. Q takes R	Q takes Q
27. R takes Q	R to Q B sq
28. R takes R (ch)	B takes R
29. K to B sq	K to B sq
30. P to K Kt 4th	K to K 2nd
31. K to K 2nd	P to Q Kt 4th
(The ending of this game is well worthy attention from the student. Both players were great masters in positions like the present, and we may be sure, when contending together, they played all they knew.)	
32. K to Q 3rd	P to K Kt 4th
33. K to Q B 3rd	B to Q 2nd
34. K to Q Kt 4th	B to K sq
35. K to B 5th	K to K 3rd
36. Kt to Q B 6th	P to Q R 3rd
37. Kt to Kt 4th	B to K Kt 3rd
38. Kt takes Q P	B to K 5th
39. Kt to K 3rd	B to Q 6th
40. P to Q 5th (ch)	K to K 4th
41. P to Q 6th	K to K 3rd
42. K to Q B 6th	P to Q Kt 5th
43. K to B 5th	P to Q R 4th
44. K to B 6th	And wins.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1358.—By Count PONGRACZ and Mr. CONRAD BAYER.

White: K at K Kt 4th, Q at K B sq, R at K sq, B at Q 2nd; Ps at K B 5th, K 4th, and Q Kt 3rd.

Black: K at Q 5th, Rs at K R 2nd and Q Kt 2nd, B at Q B 6th, Kts at Q B 4th and Q R 3rd; Ps at K Kt 4th, K 3rd, and Q Kt 5th.

White, playing first, to mate in four moves.

No. 1359.—By I. B., of Bridport.

White: K at Q Kt 6th, Q at Q sq, B at Q 8th, Kt at K Kt 5th.

Black: K at K 4th, P at K B 4th.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

THE GLASGOW CHESS CLUB.—This highly-flourishing society, which meets for play in the Scottish Exhibition Rooms, Bath-street, Glasgow, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from seven to eleven p.m., from September to May inclusive, have just published their annual report for 1862-3. We are glad to find, from this statement, that the position of the club is in every respect prosperous and such as to promise the most satisfactory results for the future. Forty-seven members have joined during the past year, and the attendance during the winter months has been such as to show that the bulk of the members took a lively interest in the welfare of the institution. In presenting their report, the directors very properly impress upon the members the consideration that the progress hitherto made, however satisfactory, will be of little permanent value unless each one exerts himself to secure for the club that stability and popularity to which, from its purpose, it is so well entitled.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

A NEW PLANET (No. 79), of the tenth magnitude, was discovered on Sept. 19 last by Mr. James C. Watson, director of the Observatory at Ann Arbor, Michigan, U.S. It was observed at Leipsic on the 4th inst.

DETERMINATION OF THE LONGITUDE.—M. Le Verrier, at a recent meeting of the Paris Academy of Sciences, announced the termination of the operations carried on by means of electricity for the determination of the difference of longitude between the Observatories of Paris and Madrid. As the distance between them is 380 leagues, it has been thought necessary to establish an intermediate station at Biarritz. It was stated that the synchronism of the relays has left nothing to be desired, and the observations of the passage of the meridian are made simultaneously in the best condition possible. The station at Biarritz is the last of the network of the geodesy of France, and will shortly be connected with that of Spain. The determination of the longitude thus accomplished will then be submitted to a double control.

A REMEDY FOR THE VINE DISEASE.—M. Druelle, of Niort, in the department of Deux-Sèvres, has reported to the Paris Academy on the successful employment of salt as the means of preserving vines from the attacks of the oïdium. His process consists in depositing about a pound of unrefined sea-salt in a small hole at the foot of each vine in November or December. Last year the vines thus treated completely escaped the disease, which made great ravages on the other vines. M. Druelle's note has been referred to the consideration of the eminent physiological botanists, MM. Payen and Decaisne, the results of whose report we shall give as soon as it is laid before the Academy.

THE BATHOREOMETER, an electric apparatus for measuring the thickness of very thin substances, is described by its inventor, the Abbé Julien Giordano, a professor of the University of Naples, in a memoir recently laid before the Academy at Paris, and which appears in *Les Mondes*, with an engraving on wood (required to make the description intelligible). By the bathoreometer Professor Giordano has obtained the following among other measurements, in the decimals of the millimetre = 0·03937 inches. Common unsized paper of first quality, 0·278; the same after transformation into parchment by immersion in dilute sulphuric acid, 0·252; French gold leaf, 0·009; Neapolitan gold leaf, 0·006; hair of human adults, 0·045, 0·051; hair of a child ten days old, 0·009; and of a child four years, 0·067; the membrane of the wing of the praying mantis (mantis oratoria), 0·019; the scales of the dust of the wings of the vanessa atalanta, 0·007.

MAUVEINE is the name given to a chemical base by Mr. W. H. Perkin, the discoverer of the aniline purple. He states, in the *Proceedings of the Royal Society*, No. 57, that on adding a solution of hydrate of potassium to a boiling solution of commercial crystallised mauve, it immediately changed in colour from purple to a blue violet, and, on standing, deposited a crystalline body, which, after being washed with alcohol and then with water, presents itself as a nearly black glistening body, not unlike pulverised specular iron ore. It dissolved in alcohol, forming a violet solution, which immediately assumes a purple colour on the addition of acids. It is insoluble, or nearly so, in ether and benzole. It is also a very stable body, and decomposes ammoniacal salts readily. When heated strongly it decomposes, yielding a basic oil.

THE CHEMICAL ACTION OF THE SOLAR RAYS has been measured by a new method, invented by Dr. T. L. Phipson. Having observed that a solution of the sulphate of molybdic acid, placed on one of the shelves of his laboratory, where it received the direct rays of the sun for three hours a day, became bluish-green in the daytime and colourless at night, he made several experiments, and always found that the saline solution was reduced when exposed to the sun, but lost the colour by oxydation when placed in the shade. He believes that during insolation a certain quantity of molybdic acid loses one atom of oxygen, which combines with the water, forming binoxide of hydrogen, and that, during the night, the latter gives up the equivalent of oxygen to the oxide of molybdenum produced; consequently no disengagement of gas takes place. Dr. Phipson has constructed an apparatus for measuring this action, which is not due to heat, as he has boiled the solution without observing any coloration. A weak solution of permanganate of potash destroys the bluish-green colour, and the quantity (volume) of this solution employed indicates the relative daily amount of actinism.

M. SORET'S RESEARCHES ON OZONE (second series) have been laid before the Paris Academy of Sciences. The principal object of these new experiments has been to endeavour to find out the reason of the extraordinary fact remarked by Andrews and Tait, of Belfast, that electrified or ozonised oxygen increases in volume when brought to the state of ordinary oxygen, showing that the density of ozone is much greater than that of oxygen. M. Soret has fully confirmed the statements of the above-mentioned chemists. He has seen the oxygen notably increase in volume when deozonised by heat; and he affirms, moreover, that this increase is proportional to the quantity of ozonised oxygen absorbed by the iodate of potassium brought in contact with it. He is also convinced that ozone is only an allotropic condition of oxygen.

THE INFLUENCE OF PRESSURE ON THE SOLUBILITY OF SALTS is full of interest, not only in respect to physics and chemistry, but also in regard to geology and mineralogy. In fact, rocks and minerals must, in many cases, have been formed under high pressure, and it is important to know how much this has modified the phenomena which presided in the formation of the crust of the earth. To add to our information on this point has been the object of the researches of M. K. Mœller, a short account of which appears in the *Bibliotheque Universelle de Genève*. He finds that the solubility of chloride of sodium (common salt) and sulphate of potash is considerably increased under pressure; but that the solubility of the hydrated sulphate of soda increases with pressure at the temperature of 0 deg. cent, and diminishes considerably at 15 deg. cent when the pressure is increased. The sulphate of lime (gypsum), very interesting in a geological point of view, undergoes a considerable influence in its solubility by pressure. At 15 deg. 100 parts of water dissolve 0·207 of gypsum under a pressure of one atmosphere, and 0·230 under twenty atmospheres. If we place a solution of sulphate of soda in a receiver, one part of which is heated while the other remains cold, the proportion of the salt increases in the heated part at the expense of the cold part. This fact is explained by the greater affinity of the water for this substance at a higher than at a lower temperature. M. Mœller on this remarks that, since pressure, like heat, exalts the affinity of water for salts, we may thus explain the fact that the deeper water of the sea contains a larger quantity of salts than the water at the surface does.

FULMINAM.—In relation to M. Blondeau's observations on the remarkable compound termed Fulminose (inserted in our Number for Sept. 26, p. 306), we give some notes from a paper by him in the new number of the *Annales de Chimie*, on an analogous body, termed by him fulminam. In treating starch with a mixture of sulphuric and nitric acids, and then adding water to the produce of this reaction, we obtain a white pulverulent substance similar in its constitution to the powder-cotton, named by Braconnot, "xilofidine." The analogy of composition which exists between cellulose and starch fecula having led M. Blondeau to think that starch before combining with nitric acid must undergo some modification similar to that which cellulose undergoes when under the influence of sulphuric acid, he was induced to ascertain whether this substance existed naturally, and whether it were possible to obtain it by means of a process similar to that by which he obtained fulminose. Accordingly, after having placed some starch in a mortar and moistened it with sulphuric acid, he made of it a firm and consistent paste, which when thrown into water was completely dissolved. When a little alcohol was added to the solution, he obtained a white amorphous precipitate, differing from starch by its appearance and its solubility in water. After several solutions of this precipitate, and successive precipitations, he found on examination not a trace of sulphuric acid in its composition. When submitted to the action of heat it began to puff up, and at about 96 deg. Fahr. it was decomposed, disengaging steam and leaving a residium of voluminous very inflammable charcoal. The property which this soluble starch possesses of suddenly decomposing at a temperature little elevated led M. Blondeau to name it "fulminam." It is very soluble in water, but is insoluble when a small quantity of alcohol is added. When dried in vacuo it presents the appearance of a dry, brittle gum. Its solution is coloured blue by iodine; the colour disappearing when heated. Its analysis shows a composition identical with starch. Carbon, 44·20; hydrogen, 6·07; oxygen, 49·73.

THE INDIAN METHOD OF MAKING FIRE is described in the *Franklin Institute Journal* by Mr. George Davidson, who has in his possession a pair of sticks used by the Indians on the north-west coast of the United States, which he has himself successfully employed. Each stick is 16 in. long, the thicker being 3 in. in circumference, and so cut that a section would give a rough ellipse with the largest diameter 1¼ of an inch. The smaller stick is 1¾ in. in circumference. Both are crooked and whittled, so that a section shall give an irregular polygon. The smaller stick is of the same wood, but more compact in grain, and apparently of a slower growth. Both have been thoroughly roasted, and were carried carefully wrapped in skin, to prevent the absorption of moisture; accompanying them was carried a bunch of the inner back of the cedar, picked very fine, and dried. "To use them," says Mr. Davidson, "the larger has a shallow, circular hollow, less than one-eighth of an inch in depth, made on its broad side, near one end, and a narrow groove or channel cut from this to the side; the smaller stick has one end made very slightly rounding. The Indian squats, holds the larger stick upon the ground with his bare feet, and places under the groove a small bunch of the bark-fibre. The smaller stick is then held upright, the rounded end placed in the hollow of the larger stick, and, with both hands at top and the stick between them, he commences to rapidly revolve it by rubbing the hands upon each other backward and forward, at the same time exerting pressure downward, by which his hands gradually slip down; he dexterously—and this is the point of success—runs his hands to the top and repeats the previous operation. A fine brown powder is soon produced by the attrition, and is carried along the side groove among the bark-fibre. This powder is finally ignited, and the burning transmitted along the groove to the bunch of bark-fibre, which is quickly seized by the operator and blown into a flame. With the sticks in my possession I have seen them produce a flame in about a minute, and have frequently done so myself in three minutes." The Indians now use lucifer-matches, and the sticks are only used by Indians unacquainted with white men.

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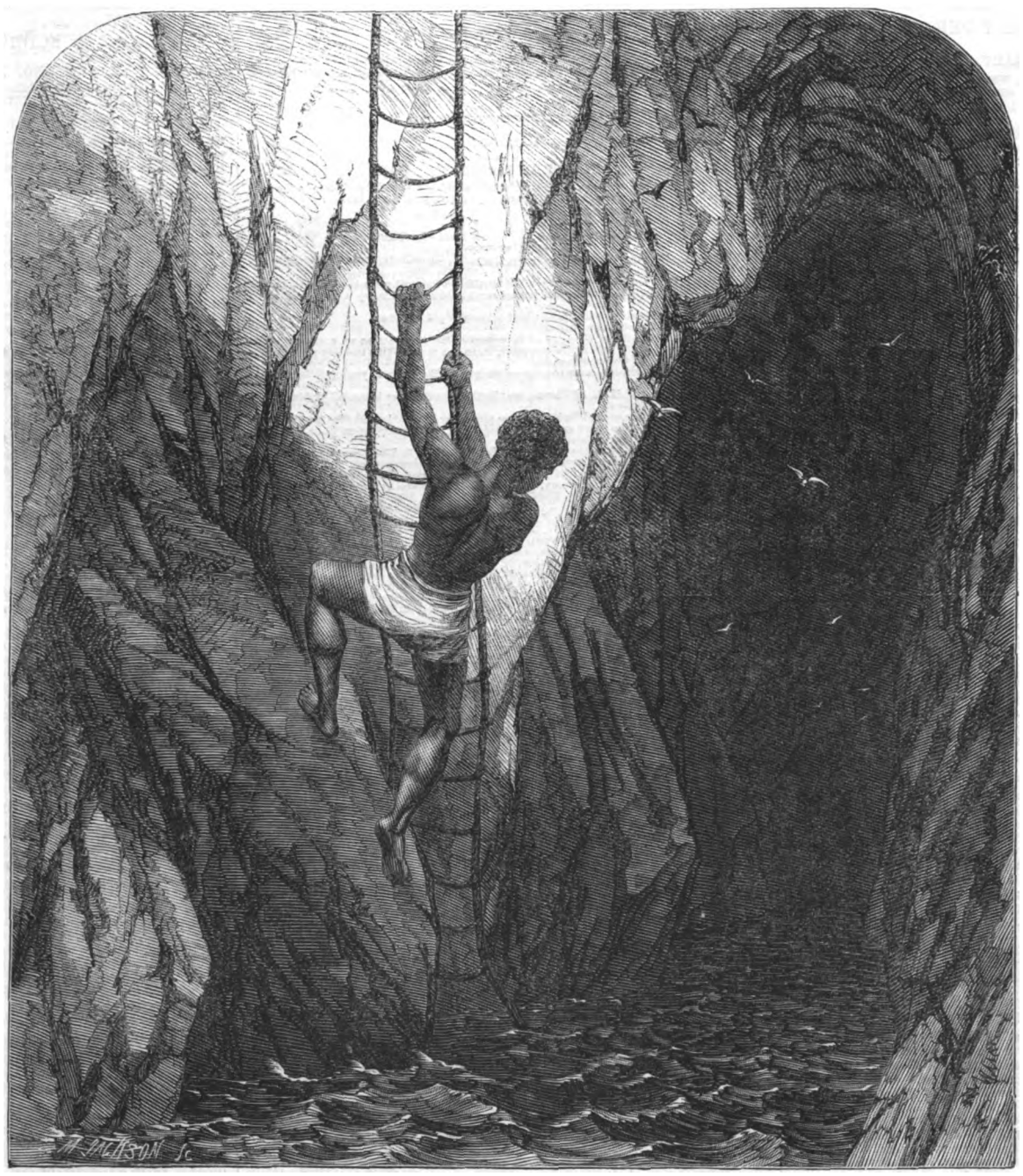
SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS AT EDINBURGH.

WE give, on page 416, two Illustrations connected with the recent meeting in Edinburgh of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science—Lord Brougham delivering the opening Address and his Lordship addressing a large meeting of working men.

The seventh annual meeting of the Social Science Congress opened on Wednesday, the 7th inst. A sermon was preached at two o'clock in St. Giles's Church, before a large audience, by the Rev. Dr. Arnot, and in the evening the general meeting of members and associates took place in the Free Church Assembly-hall. Lord Brougham, president of the association, occupied the chair, and was enthusiastically received by the crowded assemblage. His Lordship delivered the opening address, which commenced with a touching allusion to the great men connected with Edinburgh who had passed away and left their example to guide the survivors. The address took a wide range, including a survey of the political horizon, as well as embracing the several topics of social science. Lord Brougham was relieved in reading a great portion of his address by Mr. Hastings, the secretary. Upon its conclusion the Lord Advocate proposed, and Mr. Napier seconded, a vote of thanks to the noble president, which was carried. Prince Alfred was present, and was loudly cheered. The correspondent of the *Aberdeen Free Press*, treating of Lord Brougham's personal appearance, says:—"His features are assuming more the form we are accustomed to in the caricatures, and he is bent with age; but there is a healthy glow on the face, good spirits, and the natural force of the mind is not abated. The discourse was written—had, indeed, been put in type—and those in the secret knew that it filled six columns. Of course it was read. The 'old man eloquent,' taking his 'glasses' very deliberately from his pocket and rising, held up the manuscript to his eyes with a firm hand and commenced. The voice, which used to be sonorous, and on occasions to suggest the comparison of thunder, is now mellowed—sweet, in fact—and obedient to the call of emotion, as when the aged man referred to companions of sixty years ago in tremulous accents."



GATHERING EDIBLE BIRDSNESTS IN JAVA.

Not the least interesting part of the proceedings of the association was a great meeting of working men, presided over by Lord Brougham, held on Friday the 9th inst. This meeting was one of the most numerously attended of any that have taken place for many years in the north. The tickets of admission were left to the distribution of a committee, and the number of applications for tickets exceeded 35,000. The place in which the meeting was held was a building called the Circus, which would contain between three and four thousand persons. Every nook and corner was crowded, and the scene which was presented by the densely-packed mass of human beings as they rose to cheer his Royal Highness Prince Alfred and Lord Brougham on their entering the hall was a most striking one. The object of calling the meeting was to enable the working men to hear addresses from Lord Brougham, Mr. Fawcett, M. Garnier Pagès, Rev. Mr. Channing, and other gentlemen whose opinions are known to be in sympathy with the working-classes of this country. The subjects chosen for these addresses by the different speakers were suitable to, and thoroughly appreciated by, the vast audience. Lord Brougham, in opening the proceedings, said that the association paid more attention to what concerned the working part of the community than to all the rest of the community together. He dwelt upon the advantages of education, of the half-time system, and of the desirableness of not neglecting instruction while seeking entertainment. The noble Lord also urged his hearers to establish clubrooms for social intercourse, so that those who spend their mornings in labour might devote their evenings to conversation and improvement. In the course of his remarks his Lordship said, "Fellow-workmen, I have been a workman, like you, all my life, and, even when old age has come upon me, the habit is so strong that I cannot give over working now; and really it must be admitted that there is not only great profit and great usefulness, but great pleasure and comfort in work."

EDIBLE BIRDSNEST-GATHERING IN JAVA.

(From a Correspondent.)

IN a small island in the province of Bagelea, is Mount Karang-Ballong, the highest point of which is not more than 500 ft., projecting, in the form of heavy grey and black rocks, into the sea. It can be ascended without much difficulty; and if the traveller, catching hold of a rope, looks over the rock, he observes that it is not only 200 ft. high, but that it bends inwards, so that on the top it beetles over the sea, which rushes in with great force below, and that in the side of the rock facing the sea innumerable fissures, caverns, and clefts reach down, even under the surface of the water. Millions of tiny, greyish birds, a species of swallow, nestle in those interstices of the rocks. They construct their nests, composed of some gluey or jelly-like substance, on the granite walls of those dark—to man almost impenetrable—caverns and fissures. There, sentinelled by the ocean, the little creatures may imagine they are safe from the coveting eye and greedy grasp of man. But they greatly deceive themselves, for these nests form a dainty dish, especially in the estimation of Chinese epicures, and are almost worth their weight in gold.

Three times a year the nest-gathering takes place in those caves and hollows. In stormy weather it would, of course, be impossible to enter them, and even when the sea is comparatively calm it is still a very dangerous undertaking. Down a rattan ladder the Javanese birdsnest-gatherer descends to a distance of two hundred feet perpendicularly from the projecting cliff along the granite wall. When he approaches the entrance to the cavern which he has selected as the locality for his researches, he waits till the wave has rushed inward, and then dexterously swings himself after it. In the interior a bamboo scaffolding has been erected, fastened by ropes to the walls of the vault. Standing on this scaffolding, he takes the nests from the walls to which they are attached, or, when beyond his reach, pulls them down with a hook made for the purpose. In the mean time the waves are continually rushing in and out just below him, and, should the sea become suddenly stormy, or a squall arise so that the nest-gatherer cannot escape in time, the unfortunate creature is washed away to certain death.

But other dangers threaten the nest-gatherer. It not unfrequently happens that the fastenings of the scaffolding give way, and he is precipitated into the water and disappears in the surf. Novices in this branch of industry very often turn giddy on their first attempt to descend the rattan-ladder, lose their balance, and are crushed against the rocks.

The trade in these birdsnests is not only a source of great gain to the merchants settled in Java, but it is also a source of wealth to the exchequer of the Netherlands, yielding, in the form of duty, about a quarter of a million sterling. But how are the Javanese, whose wants are so limited, who are so easily satisfied, and, in their natural indolence, so contented with their lot, induced to attempt such a perilous enterprise? There is a motive power which it is necessary to bring into action to effect this—namely, superstition. When the period for gathering the nests arrives, feasts are celebrated, and presents are offered to the numerous mountain spirits that are supposed by the Javanese to inhabit those caverns; all, of course, at the public expense. These presents consist chiefly of flowers, fruits, native condiments, meats, and vegetables, which are placed here and there on the mountains so that the spirits, when taking their walks abroad, may not be without the necessary refreshments to keep them from fainting. A goddess, known in Javanese legends as the Queen of the South Sea—her Majesty Njai Ratoe Kidoel—plays an important part in these ceremonies. At the entrance of the warehouse in which the gathered nests are to be accumulated, a bed of state is erected to her honour, and on this bed she is supposed to rest her wearied limbs, "in maiden meditation, fancy free." During nest-harvest time presents are offered to her every Thursday evening; lamps are lighted that she may not lose herself on her way home; her bed is perfumed with sweet-smelling incense; and all the usual follies and mummeries of superstition are resorted to in order to give effect to the ceremony and to lead captive the judgment of the degraded idolators, whose idolatry is so philosophically utilised by those whose gains it helps to swell.

But there are other motive powers brought into action in order to induce the Javanese nest-gatherer to brave death—excitement and stupefaction. The last night before the commencement of the harvest is a night of wild festivity. Music, dancing, and other noisy diversions are made available for the purpose of driving away thought from the impending danger. A liberal distribution of opium, that fearful curse of the Javanese, is made by order of the recognised authorities. Under the influence of this opium the victims dance and play till their senses become overpowered by the fumes of the pernicious drug.

NEW WESLEYAN CHAPEL, HUMBERSTONE-GATE, LEICESTER.

NEW WESLEYAN CHAPEL, LEICESTER.

A WESLEYAN Chapel has recently been opened at Humberstone-road, Leicester. It was designed to accommodate the rapidly-extending population covering the site of the old cricket-ground and its neighbourhood, and will hold about 850 persons. Its galleries circumscribe the external walls on a plan which is a decided advantage over the arrangement commonly adopted. By means of double walls and the use of wrought iron, the obstacles usually offered by galleries to the free diffusion of light and to the convenience of worshippers are avoided. The chapel contains an organ constructed by Mr. Eagle, of Hackney-road. The grey brickwork of the exterior, narrowly gauged in unity with stone decorations, invests the building with an air of sobriety and repose in keeping with its sacred purpose. Mr. Frederick W. Ordish was the architect; and the builders were Messrs. Porter and Clifton.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1863.

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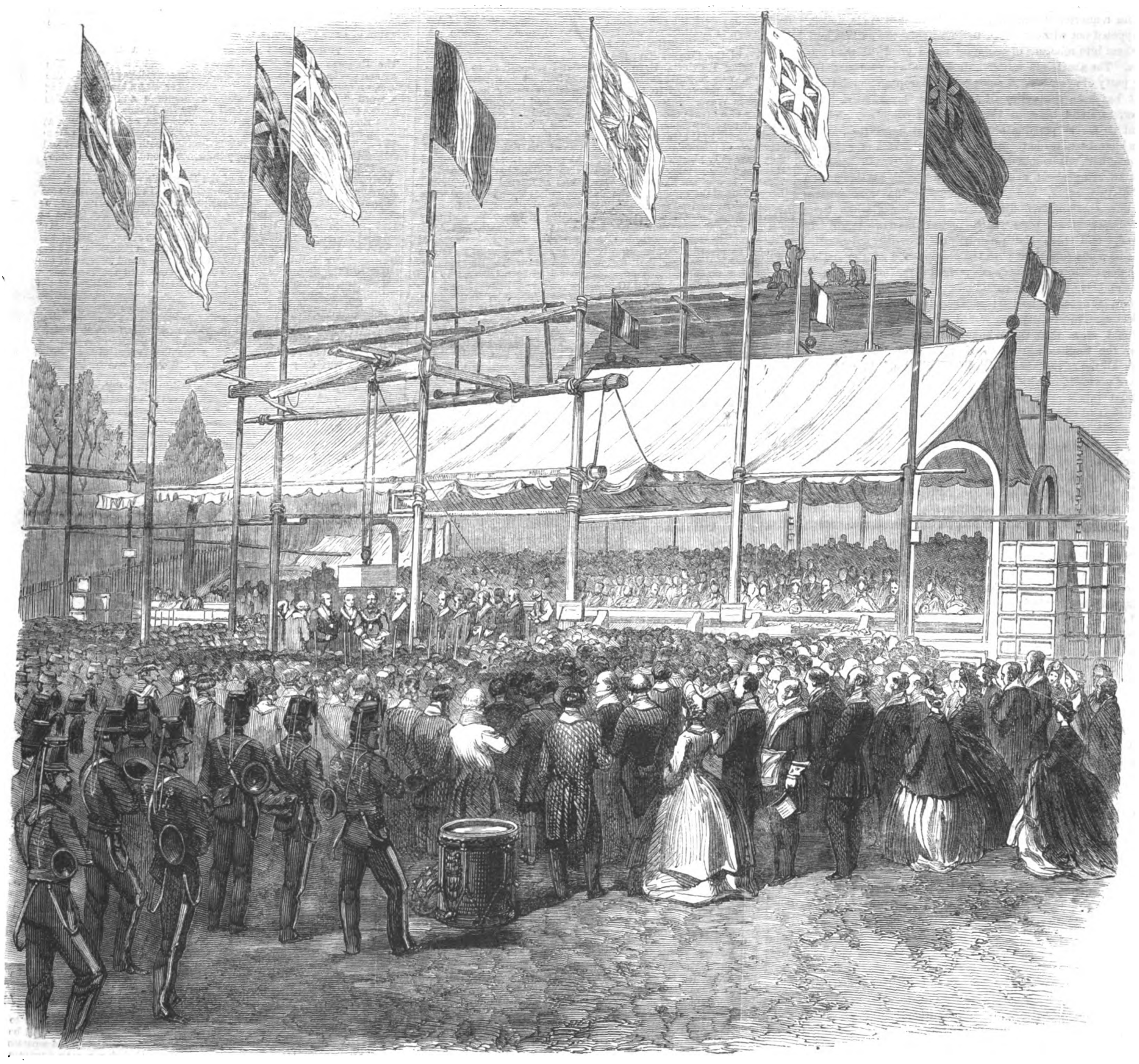
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 1229.—VOL. XLIII. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1863. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

NEW ZEALAND.

ENGLAND has ceased to be a colonising country in the strict sense of the term—that is to say, she has ceased to seek out virgin territory on which to erect her flag and to plant her settlers. As the sun never sets on her dominions, she is apparently satisfied with the extent of her actual possessions; and if the exigencies of her commerce in a manner compel her to push into new markets, she is content with the privilege of free ports, held in common with the rest of the world, and with land enough on which to place her factories, and accommodation adequate to her consular establishments. But, as she is now, perhaps more than ever, an emigrating country, she requires security for that part of her population which is in search of a field for their labour, and the employment of the hardiest of her sons. It is indispensable that in those dependencies in which she is practically founding new nations those of her subjects who accept that duty should be allowed to carry on their arduous work in peace, and undisturbed



THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE LAYING THE CORNER-STONE OF THE GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF ART AND DESIGN AT NOTTINGHAM.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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by hostile influences. In these cases the time has past when the question of abstract rights can be discussed and when the theory of treaties can be called in question. Obeying, as it would seem, an inevitable law of their existence, the English race still pushes on, and its ramifications continue to extend. We have to deal with the fact, and must do our best to reconcile it with the principles of moderation and justice. It is in vain to look at the case of New Zealand in any other light, and matters have at length arrived in that settlement at a point when the interests of 40,000 British men, women, and children, firmly and ineradicably established in the provinces of that section of the Australasian territory, must be the first consideration. The emigration from this country to New Zealand has peculiar features. The class of persons who have sought these regions are amongst the very best of our emigrants. They differ in all respects from the adventurous class which throws itself somewhat rashly into the seething ocean of American affairs, and they differ in the main from the rough-and-ready body which takes to the uncertain and varying pursuit of gold-digging. In most instances the settlers in New Zealand are small capitalists, or else the superior and steadier class of labourers, who can best co-operate with the occupiers of land in the development of the resources of the country. The process of colonisation has been carried on, as a rule, on an arranged system, and with something like a plan; and above all things to these settlers quiet, order, and safety to life and property are indispensable. Everything combines to render it necessary that steps should be taken to turn the present crisis in New Zealand into the channel of permanent settlement.

There are features in the recent outbreak of the native tribes which seem to indicate that they are imbued with the idea that the time has arrived when the question of ascendancy is to be decided. The scene of the present revolt of the natives is in the country about Auckland, one of the earliest settled and most flourishing districts of the islands, and in which for a quarter of a century efforts have been made, and it was supposed not without effect, to Christianise the natives and bring them into relations of community and goodwill with the settlers. The aboriginal inhabitants have always possessed a strong party of sympathisers amongst the European population; and it has been the policy of the Home Government, in a manner, to stand between them and the colonists, and to prevent as far as possible any attempts at oppression, while efforts have been made to preserve their rights and cultivate their goodwill. It would almost seem as if it had been our object to bring about a civil, if not a social, amalgamation of the two races, and to blend colonists and natives into one community. There have been times when there were hopes that some such consummation might be effected, and that the progress of English colonisation might be made consistent with the continuance of the natives in the possession of territory adequate for the maintenance of their numbers; that they would enter the pale of civilisation; and that, for once, the notion that wherever the white man came the dark man must disappear would be falsified. At present it would seem that these hopes were visionary, and that, unless the English settlers in New Zealand are prepared to forego all the advantages which they possess, and to cede to the natives possessions which, however acquired, are now held by at least prescriptive right, the old struggle must be gone through, and of course with the old result. It is with no feeling of gratification, far less of exultation, that we contemplate the raising of this issue. In the abstract, and on general principles of morality, we contemplate this war of races, which is one to be waged to the uttermost, with regret; and in considering and admitting the necessity of the case, we have many misgivings, and are conscious of wishes that many things which have been done had never been done. But, as we have already indicated, we must face the facts. We have to choose between two interests; interests involving the very existence of a large body of our fellow-countrymen, and the more or less doubtful rights of a race which seems to have relapsed into its primitive savagery.

Looking to the circumstances of the outbreak of the natives, of which we have recently received accounts, it is impossible for Englishmen to have two opinions with regard to its nature and extent. For some time past it has been the object of some of the leaders of the malcontent natives to rouse the Maoris in the neighbourhood of Auckland to an attack on the British settlers. The object was to cause a general rising of the northern tribes, particularly the Waikatoes, a warlike race, whose country is close to Auckland, and then by a sudden movement to exterminate the settlers. The first act contemplated was the murder of some white men on the Waikato river. However, the plan was discovered, troops were sent from the Taranaki district, where they had been watching some ill-disposed natives, and preparations were made for anticipating the outbreak by a movement against the Waikatoes. While this was taking place the natives began the struggle by murdering two settlers, at a place near Auckland, under circumstances of peculiar barbarity. They next attacked a small military escort, and, though they were repulsed by the troops, the latter lost four men killed and ten wounded. It soon became evident that the native rising was planned on the most extensive scale, and that the outbreak would be widespread, if not universal. Preparation was made for war, in the fullest sense of the word; and an obstinate encounter soon after took place between 500 British troops and a native force, in which the latter fought with considerable skill and great obstinacy, although ultimately defeated. The opinion of the colonists with regard to the nature of the contest thus begun may be gathered from the fact that, although a large force of regular soldiery is stationed in the islands, the whole male population has sprung to arms with an alacrity such as is exhibited only by Englishmen when real danger threatens them. Volunteer corps have been embodied, and the militia called out. How the executive authorities of New Zealand view the matter appears by the fact that they have sent for and obtained every soldier stationed in all the Australian colonies, and have sent for reinforcements to India. More than this, volunteers and civilians taking up arms for the occasion are, it is said, going over from all parts of Australia; and, in short, the colonists seem determined to take the matter into their own hands, and to carry on a war which will determine, once and for ever, the question of English supremacy in New Zealand.

Those who have watched the progress of affairs in New Zealand can hardly be surprised at this movement, however they may regret its necessity. Hitherto the colonists have been, if not content, so to speak, compelled to leave the question of the relative position of the natives and themselves in the hands of the Government. The Colonial Office has affected to stand as mediator between the two races, and has rather rebuked and repressed the colonists whenever they have attempted to settle their own affairs with the natives. It seems tolerably certain that the colonists will so act as to render the continuance of this policy impossible. They are now in arms to protect themselves against a deliberate scheme for their extermination, and they have no alternative but that which they have chosen. It is understood that the most earnest friends and the warmest sympathisers with the natives have not now a word to say in their defence. In such circumstances there can be but one course to pursue. Let such steps be taken as will secure now and for ever the safety of a large, industrious, and well-conducted British population from murder and spoliation; and, when peace and order are effectually restored, much may be done to show the native tribes that the colonisation of New Zealand by Englishmen can be made consistent with a consideration of their rights and a peaceful intercourse between the two races.

THE NOTTINGHAM SCHOOL OF ART.

On Thursday week the corner-stone of the Government School of Art and Design at Nottingham was laid by the Duke of Newcastle. A procession, including the Mayor (Mr. Birkin), magistrates, and members of the Corporation; the Masonic body, in full robes—his Grace being Provincial Grand Master—and subscribers to the institution, was formed at the Exchange-hall, at half-past twelve o'clock, and proceeded to the school, which is partly built and is situated in Waverley-street, where his Grace laid the corner-stone, in presence of a great concourse of people. The Duke of Newcastle, after some introductory remarks, said that twenty years ago schools of art were founded by the Government. Since then they had taken the name of schools of science and art. At the time of the Exhibition in 1851 they were only nineteen in number. At present there were forty of them, and the number of pupils receiving instruction amounted to 70,000. It was not likely that twenty-one additional towns should have followed the example of the nineteen unless there had been some great benefit derived from them. He had read the reports of celebrated Frenchmen of the Great Exhibition of last year, and they spoke in the highest possible terms of what these schools had done. These reports said that they trembled for the future pre-eminence of France as regarded design, greatly pre-eminent as France had been in this respect, because in these twenty years the English manufactures had made enormous progress, which they attributed to the influence of these schools. If these schools had been of such advantage to the country they had been of especial use to Nottingham. He looked yesterday at the "Directory of Science and Art," published in July, and he found that Nottingham took a foremost rank among the schools, which he believed was mainly due to the exertions of the master and the local committee. The Government had lately been paying for results in schools, and they saw the consequences. This rule had been adopted in schools of art for some time previously, and had been found to work well. His Grace then alluded to the school of art now in course of erection, and concluded by saying that he trusted the school might be a benefit to the enterprising manufacturers of the town, and also tend to the future wealth and happiness of the working men of Nottingham, who had, he regretted to say, suffered during the last few years the greatest privations, and had undergone them with the most exemplary fortitude and patience.

The building stands back from the line of the street about 50 ft. It consists, looking at its broad features, of a principal building, two stories high, in the front, with buildings in the rear of one story high. In the front of the principal façade, and forming part of it, is a gracefully-designed square tower, 120 ft. high to the top of the vane. The principal façade is pierced with six semicircularly-headed windows, three at each side of the tower. The ground-story portion is finished by an architrave, moulding, frieze, and cornice, upon which stand a plinth course, pedestals and ballustrading, carrying the upper part, or first floor. The upper part is divided by eight polished granite columns, having carved bases and capitals, into two arcades of three openings, each having moulded archivolts, carved keystones, and carved terminals to the label moulds. The whole is crowned with a bold architrave frieze and modillioned cornice, which, together with the cornice of the ground floor and all the horizontal mouldings, break round the tower and the projecting angles of the building.

The front building contains, on the ground floor, an entrance-hall 8 ft. wide. On the left of the entrance is a library, 31 ft. by 30 ft.; and on the right there are committee-rooms, secretary's room, a room for stores, rooms for the Curator, and a stone staircase descending to the basement. Immediately in the rear of the front building, and at the end of the entrance-hall, is the main staircase, which consists of two flights and leads to the exhibition-room. The rear buildings, which are of one story, are crossed throughout their entire breadth by a corridor 6 ft. wide, with a smaller corridor at right angles. On the left side of these buildings is the entrance for the female students, to which are attached the lavatories. On the right of the school, or the Peel-street side, is the entrance for the male students, with similar lavatories and offices. The rear building contains the modelling-room, which is 25 ft. 8 in. by 17 ft.; the master's room, with storerooms attached; the female students' room, 40 ft. by 29 ft.; the elementary students' room, of a similar size; and an advanced pupils' room, or painting-room, 69 ft. by 24 ft. On the first floor of the front building, and immediately over the library, entrance-hall and other rooms, is the exhibition-room. This is a noble apartment 77 ft. 6 in. in length by 30 ft. wide. The height is 17 ft. 3 in. from the floor to the springing of the ceiling, affording a large area of wall space for picture-hanging. The whole is crowned with a lantern running the entire length of the room, and having movable louvres in the sides for purposes of ventilation. There are no side-lights nor any projections in the walls, the object in view being to give as much picture-hanging space as possible. The library, and committee and other rooms in the front or two-story building are lighted with semicircularly-headed windows, glazed with plate glass. The masters' modelling, female students, elementary, and painting rooms, constituting the one-story building already referred to, are lighted by large windows and skylights in combination.

The building is in all its features a specimen of the Venetian school of Italian architecture. The front elevation is 88 ft. in width and 51 ft. in height to the top of the parapet. Mr. Frederick Bakewell, of Thurland-street, was the architect.

The supreme tribunal of Madrid has just given final judgment in a suit which had been under litigation 240 years, and which involved the succession to the inheritance of Francisco Pizarro, the famous invader, conqueror, and first Spanish Governor of Peru.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Emperor presided at a Cabinet Council on Saturday, at which it is reported M. Fould read his financial statement, and which is expected to appear shortly in the *Moniteur*. His Majesty presided at another council of Ministers on Wednesday.

The King of the Greeks has left France for his new kingdom. His Majesty embarked on Saturday at Toulon for Athens, on board the Greek frigate Hellas. The Emperor has given the Grand Cordon of the Légion d'Honneur to the King.

Earl Cowley, the British Ambassador at Paris, has returned to the French capital, after an absence of six weeks.

The Government has informed Mr. Dayton, the United States Minister in Paris, that the "autorisation" for the construction of certain vessels of war now proved to be building in France for the Confederates, and for certain cannon and munitions for their armament, has been withdrawn, and that the parties engaged in the business have been warned of the danger of prosecuting their work.

General Lowestine has been appointed Governor of the Invalides, and General Mellinet Chief Commandant of the National Guard of the Seine. MM. Suin and Villemain and General Herbillon have been appointed Senators and Councillors of State.

The Minister of Agriculture and Commerce has addressed a circular to the Prefects of Departments throughout the empire instructing them to place at the disposal of the Committee of Public Salubrity all the information necessary for the general inquiry with respect to canine madness, commenced in the year 1852. All the veterinary colleges and hospitals in France are to address returns, comprising the sex, age, and race of the animals attacked with hydrophobia, and giving the date of the attack, its duration, and the termination, and the mode of treatment of the subjects. The circular proposes, moreover, to establish an infirmary in each department, where animals, having been bitten by mad dogs, may be taken care of as being suspected of having contracted the disease of canine madness.

The discovery of two original paintings by Murillo is mentioned in the Paris papers.

A Colonel of dragoons has made a speech at Versailles, in presence of several Marshals of France, expressing the expectation that at no distant day the Emperor might summon the French army to measure swords "with the oppressors of a people sympathetic with France." This speech was received with "vociferous applause," showing that a war with Russia would be popular with the French army.

The Museum of Natural History in Paris received on Tuesday a male and female elephant about one year old, and a male and female cameleopard eighteen months old, sent as a present to the Emperor by the Viceroy of Egypt. The cameleopards are very tall, and the coat of the female is greyer than that of the male, which is a bright bay. They are both remarkably tame. The elephants are not taller than young asses, and they are as lively and playful as kittens. The Museum of Paris now possesses five elephants.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE'S VISIT TO SPAIN.

The Empress of the French left Madrid yesterday week. The King and Queen accompanied her Majesty to the railway station. The Queen, on quitting the Empress, presented her with a bracelet bearing the word "Recuerdo" (keepsake) in diamonds and rubies. The Empress embarked at Valentia on Tuesday for France.

The Emperor, moved by the cordial reception of her Majesty at Madrid, has thanked the Queen of Spain by telegraph. The *Moniteur* says:—"The visit of the Empress is destined, both in the present and in the future, to exercise a happy influence upon the relations which unite France and Spain."

We record the chief incidents of the Empress's visit to Madrid.

On the day after her Majesty's arrival in Madrid she went to see her mother, the Countess of Montijo, and remained with her for some time. In the evening the Empress went with the Queen in great state to witness the representation of "Semiramide." Her Imperial Majesty sat between the Queen and the King, whilst at the sides were the Infantes Don Francisco and Don Sebastien, and the Princess Anna Murat. Behind them were the grand officers of the palace and the Empress's suite. The appearance of the theatre was magnificent, all the boxes being occupied by the Ministers of the Crown, the members of the diplomatic corps, the great functionaries, all in full uniform, and the ladies of the Spanish aristocracy. A curious particularity is related, as attendant on the Empress taking possession of her apartments in the palace. An old custom of etiquette requires that, when a foreign crowned head sleeps in the palace, a gold key should be presented on a cushion to the visitor. That ceremony was duly gone through by M. Onate, one of the grand officers of the palace.

The Empress devoted one day to visiting the tomb of her sister, the Duchess of Alba, at Carabanchel, where the Countess de Montijo has a country seat. Her Majesty left the palace in mourning at ten in the morning, accompanied by Princess Anna Murat and the persons of her suite, all likewise in mourning. In consequence of making this visit her Majesty declined attending the grand bull-fight to which she had been invited.

A letter from Madrid of the 22nd gives the following account of the ball at the Palace, in honour of the Empress of the French:—

The Queen and the Empress entered the ballroom at twenty minutes before eleven, and were followed by the King Consort, Princess Anna Murat, the Infantes Don Francisco and Don Sebastien, the Infanta Christina, the whole Diplomatic Body, including the Papal Nuncio and his first secretary; Baron Cavalchini, the Charge d'Affaires of Italy; and the Count de San Martino, who represents the ex-King of Naples. Queen Isabella was dressed in white. Her robe was covered with the richest lace; her crown of large diamonds and her necklace of stones just as large were most dazzling. The Empress, who was also in white, wore a crown of diamonds mixed with rubies and emeralds, and a necklace of eight rows of pearls. Their Majesties wore the Grand Cordon of the Order of Maria Louisa. The Princess Murat had on a white dress covered with small leaves in embroidery, a rich pearl necklace, and a headdress composed of a comb ornamented with diamonds and some ears of corn. It would occupy too much space to describe the splendid toilets displayed on this occasion. I must, however, be allowed to say that the Duchess de Molina-Celi, her sister, the Marquise de Villaseca; Mdme. Guilhou, wife of the director of the General Credit Company; the Duchesse de la Torre, the daughters of General Ros de Olano and of the Marquis de Miraflores, shone pre-eminent by the elegance of their toilets. The King wore the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour, and the French Ambassador the Grand Cross of Charles II. Queen Isabella did not dance, in consequence of her interesting position; and the Empress only twice. Princess Murat was *vis-à-vis* in the first with Don Sebastien, and in the second with the King. At midnight their Majesties withdrew to the grand gallery, where a splendid supper was served, and, successively and without the slightest confusion, the whole of the company invited (1500 in number) took their seats at the table. After supper the Queen and the Empress walked through the saloon, and conversed with a number of persons. At half-past two their Majesties retired, but the great majority of the company remained at the palace for two hours after.

Her Majesty the Empress of the French arrived at Toulon on Thursday morning from her visit.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

According to the latest accounts affairs in Mexico were stationary.

On Aug. 6 an expedition against Tampico sailed from Vera Cruz. It arrived at and took possession of Tampico on the 11th.

Notification is published of the blockade, by the French naval forces, of the Gulf of Mexico, with the exception of Tampico, Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Goatzacoalcos, Tabasco, and Carmen, such blockade dating from Sept. 6.

On Thursday week the Emperor received the Mexican deputation charged to express the sentiments of gratitude felt by Mexico and the new Government of that country.

ITALY.

The Chambers are summoned to meet on Nov. 17.

M. de Sartiges has been decorated with the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus.

General Bixio has been appointed to the command of the military department of Allessandria.

The Italian Minister of the Interior has, by a circular addressed to the Mayors of the kingdom, ordered that non-Catholics shall be buried in the same cemeteries with Catholics if there is not a separate burial-ground for the former. The non-Catholics are to occupy a corner of the common cemetery, separated by a hedge or a wall.

A panic has been caused in the Italian army by the trial and degradation of forty officers for being married, contrary to the regulations. It seems there are about 1200 officers in the army married under the same circumstances.

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SWITZERLAND.

A storm appears to be gathering in the political atmosphere of Geneva. The elections to the National Council have given a great majority to the Liberal party, which is strongly opposed to the Grand Council.

AUSTRIA.

Every week brings news of the easier working of the Constitution. In Wednesday's sitting of the Reichsrath the Finance Committee proposed to grant to the Minister of Finance a loan of eighty millions of florins.

On the day the Transylvanian deputies took their seats in the Lower House (the 20th inst.) the Parliament House was filled with members and spectators. A letter from Vienna, describing the scene, says the entrance of the Transylvanians was taken as an occasion formally to declare the House competent for the whole monarchy. Next to this, the new members were called upon to take the oath. The House rose thereupon, and the form of the oath was read in the German, Magyar, and Rouman dialects. It was the first time that the Hungarian language was read within those walls. The answers, "I swear," were given in the three languages. Konrad Schmidt was the spokesman of the Transylvanians. After some historical remarks, he said:—"The Diet of Transylvania, as our address to his Majesty shows, has with pleasure seized the opportunity to declare its acceptance of the fundamental laws embodied in the diploma of the 20th of October and the patent of February. I and my colleagues place ourselves upon the ground of the Constitution. We trust in its vitality. I hope that our entrance here will serve as a new turning-point, not only as regards ourselves, but the whole powerful and fame-covered empire." (Cheers.)

Transylvania having thus given in its adhesion to the new order of things, there seems to be a feeling in Hungary in favour of doing likewise. The *Surgöny*, a Pesth journal, publishes a leading article in which it openly pronounces itself in favour of the acceptance of the Constitution.

PRUSSIA.

The King arrived at Magdeburg on the morning of the 22nd inst., in order to be present at the 500th festival in connection with the cathedral. Prince Charles and Frederic Charles of Prussia and Prince Augustus of Wurtemberg accompanied his Majesty. Divine service was performed in the cathedral, and towards the conclusion of the proceedings a salute of 101 guns was fired from the battery adjacent. The King then left the cathedral and proceeded to inspect a number of veterans, who marched past his Majesty. The King was afterwards present at a banquet, at the conclusion of which he left Magdeburg for Berlin by express-train.

On Wednesday the elections of Parliamentary representatives in Prussia took place. In Berlin all the candidates of the Progress or Democratic party were returned by large majorities. The telegrams received from the provinces thus far likewise indicate a most decided triumph for the Liberals. Some prominent Conservatives have, however, been also elected.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

According to the *Aftonblad*, of Stockholm, the King of Denmark has delivered the following speech:—"I have every confidence in the victory and the justice of our cause. I know that my faithful Schleswigers are Danish at heart, and that it would be a crime against them to consent to divide Schleswig. History shall not tell that the last of the Oldenbourgs parcelled out Denmark. If, however, in the course of time we must succumb, as being the weakest, and France and Sweden permit the most southern province of Scandinavia, the old Jutland of the south, to share the fate of Galicia, of Poland, and of Northern Italy, by being overpowered and suppressed by German Governments, then I will descend from the throne and will proclaim the Republic. I passed three years of my youth in Switzerland; I have studied the laws and institutions of that country and I am convinced that no people in Europe is more fitted for the Republican system than my dear Danish people."

The *Hamburg Gazette* mentions that Austria has sent orders to Trieste for the arming of six large large vessels of war in order to protect the coasts of North Germany, in case Denmark should blockade the ports and seize all merchant-vessels. Austria, of course, would ask the Diet to be indemnified for the expenses of the armament.

THE INSURRECTION IN POLAND.

General Berg has issued orders forbidding mourning to be worn after the 16th of November next. Passengers on foot violating the ordinance are to be fined 10 roubles; the proprietors of private carriages with mourning emblems, 100 roubles; persons in hired vehicles, 15 roubles; officials transgressing are to forfeit one month's pay. Mourning for the dead is, however, permitted.

An order has been published in Warsaw according to which all persons having had their passports viséd must leave Poland in one day, instead of in two days, as hitherto allowed. In another order the inhabitants are directed to carry lanterns in the streets from six to nine p.m. No person is allowed to be out after nine p.m.

Forty members of the municipality of Warsaw have been arrested, and a secret printing establishment of the National Government discovered.

On Thursday morning four Polish gendarmes were hanged on the Gezyboff-square, in Warsaw, by sentence of court-martial.

It is stated in a Berlin letter that Professor Kowalewski has recovered some of the contents of his library, which were brought to him by a Jew who had purchased them for a trifle from a soldier. Count Stanislaus Zamoyski, who was arrested with the other inhabitants of Count Andrew's palace, was at first sentenced to death; but this sentence has since been commuted to deportation to Siberia for four years.

The *Wilna Courier* announces that several fresh executions have taken place in the government of Grodno by order of General Mouravieff.

Russian official despatches claim a victory over a large body of insurgents in Radom.

New bands of insurgents are reported to have entered the country.

Railway communication between Warsaw and Vienna is interrupted, the insurgents having destroyed the bridge at Skiernievice.

TURKEY.

The question of the Budget is settled. The surplus is to remain undiminished. It has been decided that the Imperial Bank will pay the November dividends upon the Consolidés in London and Paris.

A long balance-sheet of the finances of the Turkish Empire has been published. The sources of revenue are divided into five classes—viz., 1. direct taxes; 2. indirect taxes; 3. postal service, Crown lands, and the profits of Imperial printing-office; 4. rent of Government farms, salt monopoly, mines, tax on land sales, forests, &c.; 5. Egyptian, Wallachian, Moldavian, Servian, &c., tribute. The expenditure is distributed under the heads of foreign debt, home debt, and cost of administration. The result is as follows:—

	Purses.	Piastres.	£
Total receipts	3,010,539	535	13,641,271
Ditto expenditure ..	2,969,094	492	13,195,477
Surplus ..	41,534	343 =	188,794

There has been again a great fire in Constantinople. It broke out in the Café de Balcon, below the Téké, Pera, and in less than an hour destroyed twenty houses. One of these houses was occupied by the family of Dr. Pfander, one of the local agents of the Church Missionary Society, himself temporarily absent at Smyrna. Mrs. Pfander and her daughters and servants happily escaped, but nearly the whole of the furniture fell a prey to the flames.

From Bucharest we learn that the Chambers of the Danubian Principalities are summoned to meet on the 15th proximo, and that a new Cabinet has been formed.

AMERICA.

WAR NEWS.—VIRGINIA.

The long-expected advance of the Confederates under Lee once more towards Washington has commenced, the Federals retreating before them without any general engagement.

On the 8th inst. General Lee's whole army crossed the Rapidan, moving towards Madison Courthouse, to turn General Meade's right. Having massed troops at this point on Friday night and Saturday morning, the Confederates advanced in a northward direction. A Federal force, under General Kilpatrick, immediately proceeded towards Robertson River to reconnoitre, but was encountered by the Confederates under General Stuart and driven back with heavy loss towards Culpepper. The Confederates then continued their march from Madison Courthouse, and gained a position considerably in the rear of the Federal right, the result of their strategy being that the Federals evacuated Culpepper, burning everything which could not be readily removed, and that General Meade withdrew his whole line to the north bank of the Rappahannock.

It is believed that, before making his advance, Lee was rejoined by General Longstreet's corps, which had been detached to reinforce Bragg and to take part in the late battles of Chickamauga.

Several severe but partial engagements—chiefly of cavalry—occurred between the advancing Southerners and the retiring Northerners. In one of these, which took place at Bristow station on the 14th, the Federals seemed to have gained a temporary advantage, taking five guns, two colours, and 150 prisoners, and repulsing the Confederates. On the evening of the 14th Lee, having crossed the Rappahannock, attempted to flank Meade by way of Chantilly, and get in his rear through Fairfax Courthouse. To avoid this the Federal General had to fall back still further—to Fairfax. On the night of the 15th the Federals were in line of battle at Centreville, and the Confederates occupied the old battle-field of Bull Run. All the passes and gaps were held by Confederate troops. A corps of the Southern army, under Hill, had been moved from Meade's front in the direction of Leesburg, and a Federal reconnaissance was sent to that quarter, but no general action had occurred. The following is the latest despatch from New York on the evening of the 17th:—"It is officially announced that General Lee has not crossed the Potomac. There is no further news from Virginia."

TENNESSEE.

The news from Chattanooga scarcely less important.

From the opposing armies of Rosecranz and Bragg come reports of harassing movements by the Confederate cavalry. General Bragg had withdrawn his artillery from Lookout Mountain, which, however, he still held, and concentrated it upon Missionary Ridge, some two miles distant, but equally near to Chattanooga. His cavalry is still operating on Nashville, Chattanooga, and the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, to prevent reinforcements or supplies reaching Rosecranz. It is reported that no western reinforcements have yet reached Chattanooga. The Confederates are intrenching themselves in force on Burnside's left, and Bragg has thrown a force across the Kiawashee River upon Burnside's right, compelling him to fall back to beyond Athens, which the Confederates occupy, thus isolating Burnside from Rosecranz. It is, however, also stated that General Burnside has been successful in a sharp action with a considerable body of Confederates at Blue Spring.

The *Times'* correspondent says:—"It is believed to be the plan of the Confederates to keep a powerful army in front of Chattanooga, and, without making any general assault upon General Rosecranz, continue to harass him with their artillery in front, while strong detachments of cavalry are thrown in his rear to break up his communications, which will ultimately compel him to capitulate or retreat upon Knoxville and Nashville."

During the last week a train of upwards of 300 waggons, containing ammunition and supplies for the Federals, was destroyed near Anderson, in Alabama. The teamsters were made prisoners, and the mules either driven off or shot.

Railroads and telegraph-lines are continually interrupted at different points between Chattanooga and Nashville.

CHARLESTON.

It was affirmed that on the 11th inst. all was ready for a general attack on the defences of Charleston; but at the date of the latest telegrams none was known to have been made, and it was even said that Charleston Harbour was "effectually closed against the entrance of the ironclads."

On the 6th inst. a torpedo, attached to a raft, was floated down from Charleston, and exploded under the Ironsides. A great quantity of water was thrown into the vessel, and Ensign Howard was killed and two seamen wounded. According to one account the Ironsides was so badly injured that she would probably have to be sent to the North for repairs.

Two "devils," for removing the harbour obstructions, had arrived from the North.

OTHER WAR NEWS.

In Kansas, Missouri, and along the Mississippi, fighting is reported with varying results.

The repulse of the Federals above Port Hudson is confirmed. They lost 480 prisoners. General Dana has since advanced against the Confederates, who retreated.

Shelby's guerrillas have been defeated in Missouri, losing all their artillery, baggage, and numerous prisoners.

The steamer Sir Robert Peel (a blockade runner) was captured on the 11th of September, near the mouth of the Rio Grande, by the Federal cruiser Seminole. The Captain has protested against the seizure, on the plea that she was in Mexican waters at the time of her capture.

The steam-transport Union captured the English blockade-running steamer Spaulding, on the 11th, with a valuable cargo from Nassau. The captured vessel had a crew of twenty-five men and four Confederate Colonels on board, all prisoners.

A large steamer, deeply laden with cotton, had run the Wilmington blockade on the night of the 20th ult. A Confederate privateer was receiving her armament there, and would soon run out.

MISCELLANEOUS.

President Lincoln has, it is stated, called for 300,000 volunteers.

There has been a draught riot in New Hampshire.

Admiral Milne left New York in the flag-ship Nile, on the 14th inst., for Halifax.

Earl Russell's Blairgowrie speech has been favourably received in the North. The press attributes his confirmation of England's neutrality to the great display of Federal resources.

The elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio had resulted in a victory of the Republican party—Mr. Curtin, the Republican candidate, having been elected Governor of Pennsylvania, while Mr. Vallandigham was defeated in Ohio by a majority of more than 100,000 votes.

The Federal General Santon has placed a lien upon the North Carolina cotton crop, until all the claims of the plantation labourers are paid.

Secretary Chase, who was making a tour in the Western States, had not confined himself, in his public speeches, to a vindication of his financial measures. In one of his addresses he declared that "the English aristocracy and French despotism would like to see the Union destroyed," and that a foreign intervention was prevented only by the great display of Federal strength. "He foresaw," he said, "a grand future of power for America; and the time would arrive when England would regret her friendship with America's enemies. He felt certain that England, after calm reflection, would conclude that it was best to pay the American merchants for the damage done by the Alabama." As for a Mexican empire, he did not believe that it could endure.

The *New York Times* speaks with satisfaction of the fact that the Federal Government has entered the third year of the war with "only" twelve hundred million dollars of debt.

The naval contractors in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Portsmouth have received orders to prepare for the construction of twelve fast steam-corvettes of over 200 tons burden, each carrying fifteen or twenty guns, and built with a view to great speed.

Another Russian vessel has arrived at New York, and more were expected. The English and French Admirals had visited the public institutions in New York, the Russian officers absenting themselves on the occasion.

A volunteer rifle brigade has just been organised in New Jersey, United States. The men are armed with the Springfield rifle, and are instructed in the Hythe system of musketry. It is said that a detachment proposes to enter the lists at the next Wimbledon meeting against one of the London regiments.

President Davis is making a tour of inspection in the South. The British Consul at Savannah has been calling the Governor of Georgia to account for the enlistment of British subjects. This has given rise to another demand for the expulsion of all the present British Consuls in the South, on the ground that they are accredited to President Lincoln. The *Richmond Despatch* is irate at the detention of the steam-rams at Liverpool, and declares that, "if England would stop the Irish emigration, the war would end in three months."

CANADA.

In the Legislative Assembly Mr. Galt moved a resolution expressive of want of confidence in the Ministry; and, after a considerable debate, it was rejected by a vote of—Yeas, 61; nays, 64: the Ministry thus being sustained by a majority of 3.

The Legislature was prorogued on the 15th inst. The following is the speech of the Governor-General on the occasion:—

Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council—Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly,—The purposes for which you were convened at an unusual season of the year having been accomplished, I have now to release you from further attendance in Parliament. I heartily congratulate you upon the unanimity which has marked your deliberations with respect to the defences of this province, and upon the readiness with which you have responded to my appeal for such changes in the law relating to the militia as were necessary, in order to impart to that body a proper degree of efficiency. The encouragement you have given to the volunteer organisation, and the measures you have adopted for the promotion of efficient discipline in that auxiliary force, will, I trust, be successful for their intended object.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly,—I thank you, in her Majesty's name, for the supplies you have so liberally granted for the public service.

Hon. Gentlemen and Gentlemen,—It has been impossible to submit to you during the brief period of the present Session the measures which have been prepared for your consideration. It will therefore be incumbent upon me at the ordinary period of the year for the assembling of Parliament to recur again to your advice and co-operation. Meanwhile, in dismissing you upon this occasion I feel assured that, on returning to your homes, you will each of you employ the influence which you possess to promote the welfare and happiness of her Majesty's loyal Canadian subjects.

The *Toronto Leader* publishes a long manifesto by Mr. Cornell Jewett to Governor Seymour, of New York, in advocacy of European mediation.

CHINA.

From Pekin and the northern ports there is no news of importance, says the *Overland China Mail*; everything appears to be quiet at the different foreign settlements.

Major Gordon continues to manœuvre against the rebels. He is said to have occupied an island in the Tae-Hu Lake, while Dr. Macartney has taken a place called Fungching, no doubt in pursuance of Gordon's plans. The place taken is a large city, and the drilled troops that captured it were never before under fire; they are said to have behaved well.

The force under Burgevine has not again attacked the Imperial troops. It is rumoured that they are to be led against Ningpo. Considerable anxiety and a secret desire for the success of the rebels exist even in what would be called respectable quarters here.

As soon as Burgevine deserted to the rebels, £1000 was offered for him, dead or alive. The European Consuls remonstrated with the military mandarin at Shanghai against this proclamation, as against treaty stipulations. The mandarin replied at some length to the protest, and concluded by refusing to withdraw the proclamation.

The Consuls of England, France, America, Prussia, and Russia have conjointly given notice that any person enlisting in the rebel ranks or endeavouring to induce others to enlist will be punished with the utmost rigour the law allows. Active steps have been taken to check the arms trade, which is already languishing from the difficulty of approaching Soochow. The French Consul-General has notified that all residents in the French concession are to render an account of the arms in their possession by a fixed date; and her Majesty's Consul has reminded steamers and other boats plying into the interior that they render themselves liable to confiscation by running past the Custom-house barriers at the mouth of creeks.

At Ningpo matters are getting into better order, and the drilled troops are spoken of as being in a good state of discipline.

From the other ports on the south coast we have no news of importance.

All is quiet at Canton and Macao.

JAPAN.

The Hong-Kong papers supply us with full particulars of the attack by the British Fleet on Kagosima. We have received also from our Special Artist and Correspondent in Japan an Illustration, accompanied by descriptive details, of the bombardment of Kagosima by the British fleet, which will be given in our next Number.

The Japanese practised their usual cunning to delay the attack and to make their preparations against it. In this they were foiled, and, though they fought well, they were signally defeated. Besides the loss of the two gallant officers, Captain Josling and Commander Wilmot, we had eleven killed and fifty wounded. The Prince of Chosew has taken possession of the forts on the south side of the Straits of Simonseki, thereby holding the key to the inland sea.

Advices received from Corfu state that the Ionian Parliament has been prorogued for six months.

The Count and Countess de Chambord have returned to Frohsdorf from Upper Austria, where they have been visiting the estates bequeathed to the Countess by her uncle, the Archduke Maximilian.

An Aberdeen whaler—the Perseverance—has been lost in the Arctic regions. All her crew perished, with the exception of a man named Leask, who happened to be ashore at the time the vessel was "stove in."

The fine ship Donati went down off Cape Horn while on the voyage from New York to San Francisco. The cargo of the Donati was a valuable one. The vessel was a North American built ship, of about 1000 tons burden, and was classed A 1.

The inauguration of St. Nicholas Cathedral, Hamburg, will take place on the 26th of November, when Mr. Julius Stockhausen and Mdme. Joachim, from Hanover, will join Mdlle. Titiens in singing the respective solo parts.

An association of religious reformers is holding sittings at Frankfort, under the presidency of the former Curé, Ronge. The assembly, which is very numerous, has pronounced against concordats, against the power of the Bishops over the lower clergy, and in favour of the marriage of Priests.

Three bells of the church of St. Vincent de Paul in Havre were lately baptised. Mgnr. de Bonnechose, Archbishop of Rouen, presided at the service. The largest of the bells is named Notre Dame de los Desamparados, and has for godmother Queen Christina of Spain. Its cost, over 6000f., was defrayed by her Majesty, who also presented 1000f. to the poor of Havre on the occasion.

The latest intelligence from San Domingo announces that the Spanish Government are pouring in troops from Porto Rico and Cuba. Quite 11,000 have already landed. The Spanish losses at Santiago exceeded 1000. The battle of San Luis was a serious encounter, but the Spaniards were victorious. The revolution has been successful in the district of Cibao. Santiago has been burnt. In the south the rebels have been defeated.

At Leipsic, on the 18th and 19th, there were great fêtes in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the great defeat of the French near that city in 1813. Newly-erected monuments were inaugurated, bonfires lighted, torchlight processions made, open-air part-songs performed, and veterans feasted. The celebration of the 18th, the greatest of the three days' fighting, and the one which was decisive of the fate of the whole contest, concluded at night with what are called "October fires," and with a promenade through the principal streets and squares of the city by an immense body of torchbearers.

The slave trade in the Pacific Islands appears to be increasing to a fearful extent. The traders are Peruvians; and to such an extent has the fearful traffic been carried on that some of the smaller islands have been stripped of all the population except those useless from old age; children even were being carried off. Although "at least 1500 slaves have been sold at Lima," it appears that they bring very low prices from the planters, for whose work they are unsuitable. The Peruvian Government have arrested two persons on the charge of complicity with the trade.

EARTHQUAKE IN NORTHERN ITALY.—By the following letter, in the Augsburg *Allgemeine Zeitung*, we learn some particulars of the effects of the earthquake felt at the Lake of Como on the 18th inst.:—"Since Thursday afternoon we have had heavy rain and stormy wind, which yesterday and last night increased to such a degree that it seemed as though the clouds had burst and heaven had opened its floodgates. The waves of the lake beat upon the shore with a loud and hissing noise. In the morning we received the mournful news that the mountain at Molina had toppled over, and that the masses of stone of which it was composed had fallen upon the houses built upon the slopes, four in number, and had crushed them to the earth. This occurred at midnight, and thus at one moment fifty-five people sleeping in the houses became ingulfed in the ruins. Only one poor mother, with her infant at her breast, had been rescued alive from the wreck of the houses, her husband and two sons having been killed in their sleep. A crowd of people hastened to the spot as soon as the disaster became known, and they succeeded in so far clearing away the ruins as to be able to extricate ten of the corpses of the slain." The earthquake was felt at Lugano Lake on the same day. Casale Lasio, in Lombardy, also suffered from its effects, as the coffee-house of the Villa Sangriliani was covered with the waves of the lake, garden walls were thrown down, and all the houses on the lake's shore were more or less injured.

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CURRENT LITERATURE.

Ingoldsby Legends. (1 vol. 4to. Richard Bentley.) A work illustrated by Cruikshank, Leech, and Tenniel, even if it had no intrinsic merits of its own, would stand a very fair chance of immortality; but when the three great artists combine simply to embellish what would otherwise live as long as the English language, as long as humour and pathos, exquisite versification, and singular felicity as well as facility of rhyme, are appreciated, it seems superfluous to do more than inform the public what a prize is within their reach. And, if this be not enough, there is more to be said in favour of the noble specimen of bibliopolic art which we have been permitted to admire in deshabille—that is to say, ere it has assumed the full-dress binding in which it will make its appearance before those who will be the ultimate arbiters of its fate. It is printed upon the most delicately-tinted paper, and its type is of the most pleasing character: it is, in fact, a gem of elegance. The present edition outshines former editions as undeniably as the bride, magnificent in wedding-dress and fresh from the breeze of mountain or sea, surpasses in loveliness the jaded belle of a protracted season. The pallid, wan, and roughened complexion is exchanged for a sweetly-coloured and satin-like surface. Of the sixty illustrations with which the book is adorned by far the greater number are entirely new. Subjoined the reader will find a specimen of each famous draughtsman's style. In the scene from the "Auto-da-fé" we recognise with a smile of welcome a very old friend, drawn by the cunning pencil of John Leech. There sits King Ferdinand, as of old, "leaning back in his chair with a satisfied air," whilst "his pouncet-box goes to-and-fro at his nose," and then throng the "fair ladies from Xeres and Cadiz," to see "the last wretched Hebrew burnt down in his socket" as smilingly as they would crowd to a bull-fight. George Cruikshank's quaint and graphic illustration of a well-known scene from the "Lay of St. Dunstan" is not familiar to us, and will no doubt be equally unfamiliar and equally grateful to the reader. The story is excellently and succinctly told of what befel the unhappy lay brother for daring to conjure with saintly secrets, little dreaming what Clarence-like fate would be his as he shouted, "Broomstick! you lubberly son of a gun! bring ale!—bring a flagon—a hogshead—a tun!" Quite new, also, to us is the specimen of Tenniel's masterly handiwork illustrative of a position in the "Brothers of Birchington." The artist has succeeded admirably in depicting, by the faces and positions of his figures, the double character—the humour and seriousness, all in one—of "Thomas Ingoldsby's" words: the obesity and imperiousness of St. Thomas A'Becket, and the mingled surprise, horror, and "funk" of the monks, and tradesman-like complaisance expressed in the countenance of "Auld Hornie" are uncommonly amusing. The moment chosen is that which follows upon the stroke of the pastoral crook upon the pavement, when Eulus shakes, and, "hanging his ears, yet dissembling his fears, ledger in hand, straight 'Auld Hornie' appears, with that sort of half-sneaking, half-impudent look bankrupts sport when cross-questioned by Cresswell or Cooke." To conclude, it may be fairly predicted that this superb edition of "Mirth and Marvels" will be inferior to none of those exquisite literary and artistic treasures which come forth at Christmas from the storehouses of publishers.

THE INGOLDSBY LEGENDS: THE AUTO-DA-FÉ.

Battle-Fields of the South. By (T. E. C.) an English Combatant in the Southern Army. (2 vols. Smith, Elder, and Co.) T. E. C. had been for a long time resident in America when the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency was received with a growl of dissent in the Southern States, when the patriotism or treachery of Floyd sent arms southward for the conflict which he knew was impending, when the connivance or vacillation of Buchanan made confusion worse confounded, and when at length the bombardment of Fort Sumter proclaimed to the universe in iron tones that a great people was divided against itself, that the hour predicted by Jefferson was come, and that civil war had crossed the Atlantic to find a new amphitheatre in the New World. Then came the sneers of newspaper-writers at the two thousand shots expended against Fort Sumter, at the two days or parts of two days spent in reducing it, and at the bloodlessness of the affair, only four men having been killed, and that by the bursting of one of Major Anderson's own guns as he was performing the ceremony of saluting his flag; but soon the thoughtless mockery was changed to real or simulated horror at the carnage, which seemed to increase with every bloody field from Bull Run to Chicamauga. T. E. C., however, brings down his account no later than the battle of Fredericksburg, when Burnside found himself so unequal a match for Lee, and when the Federal troops, after repeated assaults upon positions which T. E. C. pronounces unassailable, had to take advantage of the darkness and rain of a dreary December night to make good their retreat across the river. T. E. C.'s heart is evidently in the cause, and though, to use his own expression, he had "all to lose and nought to gain in opposing the tyranny of Federal rule," he embraced the Southern cause from the very first with an enthusiasm which would have done credit to a scion of one of the "first families of South Carolina." He declares himself that "the impulse by which he was prompted in bearing arms for the Southern cause was simply that inherent love of liberty which animates every English heart," but he writes with a virulence of feeling which would scarcely be greater were the difference between himself and the Yankees social and religious instead of national and political; indeed, he could not hate them more than he (apparently) does had they once been his best friends. He says that General Scott considered lying an element in strategy, and accounts for the "bouncers" of Major-General Pope and others on the ground that they imitated the "old hero." Of M'Clellan, whom no less an authority than General Lee pronounced to be the best officer the Federals had, he asserts that the "young Napoleon" at the commencement of the war offered his services to the South and asked to command a division, but "was answered that, if his heart was in the cause let him join the ranks, like Longstreet and others, and fight his way up to that position." He says, moreover, "I have frequently heard distinguished Southern leaders speak of M'Clellan in the highest terms of compliment. His successful retreat through the Chickahominy swamp is considered by officers to be equal to the best deeds on military record;" but he does not himself speak in very high terms of "little Mac," representing him as but little inferior in power of imagination, exaggeration, minification, and downright leasing to the unsurpassable General Pope. T. E. C. served first as a private, and eventually as Lieutenant of Artillery on the field staff, and, in the latter position, had no doubt more opportunity than in the former of observing the tactics and movements of the officers in command; but, as privates and subalterns have usually about as intimate an acquaintance with the plans and operations of commanders of armies or divisions as pawns and knights on the chessboard have of the intentions and movements of those who place them on their particular squares, there is, perhaps, not much more to be learnt, in a scientific point of view, from his volumes than from the accounts which have already appeared in the newspapers. Besides, as he was with the army of Virginia, and the South fought battles elsewhere, he, not having the gift of ubiquity, is forced to rely for events of which he was not an eye-witness upon letters from friends and announcements in newspapers. It is, of course, those parts of his volumes which tend to show the spirit which animates regiments and companies, masters and slaves, officers and privates, and which treat of camp gossip and of the qualities and personal appearance of now world-known Generals, on which he is most likely to be well informed, and which are most entertaining. It is a matter of regret that his narrative does not come down to the date of the enlistment into the Federal army of black troops, the reported flocking to the Federal lines of escaped slaves, and the asserted bravery of the coloured regiments under fire and in the face of white men; for he leads you to suppose that such things could hardly be.

Wanderings in West Africa. By a F.R.G.S. (2 vols. Tinsley Brothers.) Our "Wanderer" on the 24th of August, 186—, delivered himself into the hands of the A. S. S. Company to be conveyed from Liverpool to Fernando Po. The company do not transport their passengers, as the unfortunate abbreviation of their full style (African Steam-Ship Company) might lead one to suppose, by donkey-carriage, but by the usual modern contrivance for traversing the seas, so that the "Wanderer," having gone on board the good ship "Blackland" at 12.15 p.m. on the day above alluded to, arrived, so far as we can understand, at Fernando Po on the 27th of the next month; that is to say, he had been "wandering" about a month. During this time he spent a day at Madeira, a day at Teneriffe, a day at St. Mary's, Bathurst; three days at Freetown, Sierra Leone; six hours at the Cape of Cocoa Palms, twenty-four hours at Cape Coast Castle, a day at Accra (which he calls the "land of ants"), and a day at Lagos. One would have thought these sojournings full short to give an opportunity of writing "a full, true, and particular account" of the places, together with ethnological, philanthropical, and other discussions upon their inhabitants; but the author wished to show "what a tolerably active voyager can see and do during the few hours allowed to him by the halts of the mail-packet." *Ecce signum!* He can collect sufficient material (tacked on to readings from other authors and disputations, *obiter*, upon innumerable points) to make two really readable volumes Such bookmaking is worthy of a "go-a-head" Yankee.

MR. BARON PIGOTT.

WE this week engrave a Portrait of the recently-appointed Judge of the Exchequer, Mr. Baron Pigott, selected to succeed Sir James Wilde, now Judge of the Probate Court. Mr. Gillery Pigott is an instance of steady and cumulative success at the Bar, having obtained a fair share of business very soon after having been called (in 1839, at the Middle Temple), and ending his career as an advocate, as the leader, *de facto* as well as *de jure*, of the Oxford Circuit. In 1858 he sought for, and at once obtained—his position at the Bar fully justifying the appointment—the promotion of Serjeant-at-Law; and in 1857 he was granted a patent of precedence. Previous to his advance-

THE INGOLDSBY LEGENDS: A LAY OF ST. DUNSTAN.

THE INGOLDSBY LEGENDS: THE BROTHERS OF BIRCHINGTON.

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ment to the Bench, Mr. Pigott had acquired some experience of the judicial function, having for some years held the office of Recorder of Hereford. Of the value of the training of members of the Bar in the position of Recorders an instance somewhat remarkable was found in the case of the present Lord Cranworth, who, when appointed a Baron of the Exchequer (a common-law function), had always practised at the Chancery Bar. Some surprise was therefore felt at the readiness with which the then Baron Rolfe dealt with cases at Nisi Prius and the criminal courts at the assizes, which was dissipated when it was recollected that until the time of his appointment as Solicitor-General he had been Recorder of Ipswich, and constantly engaged in cases which required a knowledge of the principles of common law evidence and the practice of dealing with it as a Judge. It is probable that the like experience will be of equal advantage to Mr. Baron Pigott. In October, 1860, Mr. Pigott was elected member for the borough of Reading, the representation of which had become vacant by the appointment of his brother, Mr. Francis Pigott Stainsby-Conant, to the lieutenant-governorship of the Isle of Man. In Parliament Mr. Pigott professed Liberal opinions, being in favour of the ballot, and advocating a moderate and progressive extension of the suffrage. He generally supported the Government of Lord Palmerston. Mr. Pigott, while in the House, attempted a reform in the existing anomalous laws of the Island of Jersey, having introduced a bill on that subject founded mainly on the recommendations of two Commissions of Inquiry on that subject; but the measure did not proceed beyond the first, or, at any rate, the second, reading. Mr. Pigott is the fourth son of Paynton Pigott, Esq., of Archer Lodge, Hants, who assumed the name of Stainsby-Conant, and was born in 1813. He was educated at Putney School. In 1836 he married Frances, only child of Thomas Drake, Esq., of Ashday Hall, near Halifax.

Our Portrait is taken from a photograph by John and Charles Watkins, of Parliament-street.

THE HON. MR BARON PIGOTT.

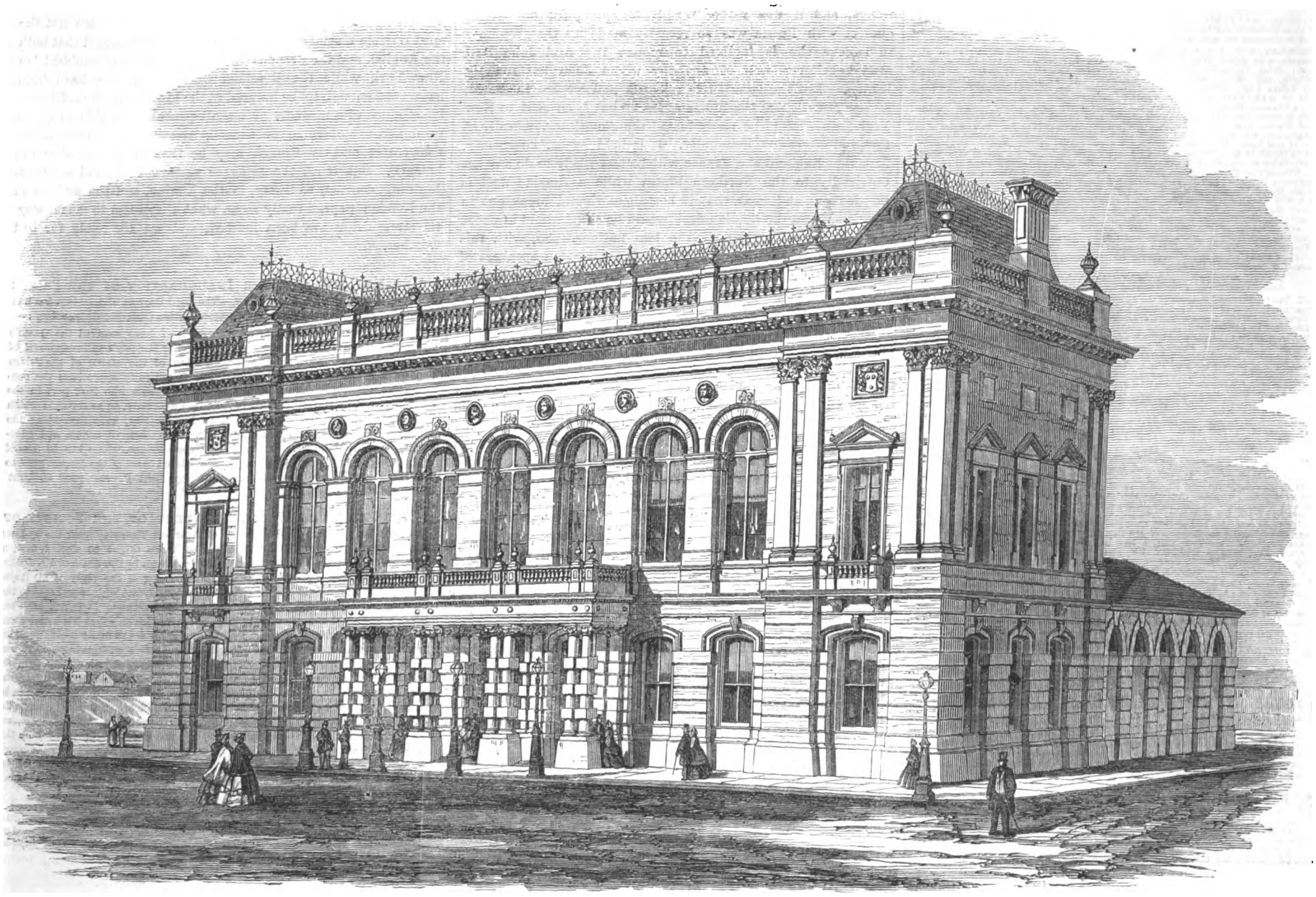
NEW TOWNHALL AT GREAT GRIMSBY.

Amongst the improvements that have recently been carried out in the rising seaport of Great Grimsby is that of a new Townhall, of which we give an Engraving.

The inauguration of this noble edifice took place on the 15th inst., when the Mayor (Henry Bennett, Esq.) gave a sumptuous banquet, never before equalled in Grimsby, in the large hall, to the members of the corporation, magistrates, and leading merchants of the town, and other gentlemen. On this occasion his Worship was honoured with the presence of the Earl of Yarborough (High Steward of the borough), Edward Heneage, Esq., of Hainton Hall; John Fildes, Esq., of Manchester; and Edward Watkin, Esq., and William Hutton, Esq., two of the directors of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway. This company has, at an expense of ten millions, constructed a line across the kingdom, reaching from sea to sea, and having its terminus on the east in the noble Royal dock at Grimsby. The foundation-stone of this building was laid in 1849 by his Royal Highness the late Prince Consort, and was opened by her Majesty the Queen in 1854, in honour of which occasion the principal street, nearly a mile in length, was named Victoria-street.

The new Townhall, with its suite of offices, is a noble pile of buildings, standing in an excellent position in close proximity to Victoria-street, and comprises all the various apartments required for the transaction of the public business of a corporate town. The style chosen is Modern Italian, well carried out and executed in stone and white brick. The entire front consists of a centre, with pavilion wings, formed by projections, with Corinthian pilasters upon a rusticated basement. In the centre of the front is an open portico of coupled rusticated Ionic columns, forming a capacious covered entrance. The centre main floor is composed of seven recessed arches, in which are circular-headed windows, surmounted by a modillion cornice and an open balustrade. On the wall of the façade, in the spandrils over these arches six circular panels are placed, containing busts of the Queen and the Prince Consort, Archbishop Whitgift (born at Grimsby), King Edward III. (who granted the land to the freemen), the Earl of Yarborough (High Steward of the borough), and Gervase Hollis (historian and Mayor of Grimsby, A.D. 1640).

The ground floor comprises entrance, vestibule, and corridors, with staircases to the public room, or townhall; offices for town clerk, magistrates' clerk, and surveyor; council-chamber and sessions house, with requisite



THE NEW TOWNHALL AT GREAT GRIMSBY, LINCOLNSHIRE.

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waiting-rooms attached; police offices and cells for prisoners (which have been highly approved by the Government Inspector of Prisons), with residence for superintendent of police; engine-house, and all other requisite storerooms. In the centre of this group of buildings an open court is formed, adapted to the exercise of the police brigade, and round this a covered corridor gives easy access to the various departments. The large hall is situate on the first floor, and is 80 ft. long, by 40 ft. wide and 30 ft. high, with staircases at each end of the building, over which a gallery and orchestra are formed, making the hall a total length of 112 ft. The sides of the hall are divided by Corinthian pilasters, surmounted by a modillion cornice; over which rises a deep cove, with ribs and panels. The plancer of the ceiling is formed into twenty-seven coffers, by enriched stiles.

The arrangement of the plan, in placing so many various departments conveniently of access to each other, yet giving them perfect isolation and grouping so as to form one compact whole, reflects great credit upon the architects, Messrs. Bellamy, Hardy, and Giles, of Lincoln; and the work has been efficiently carried out by Mr. John Brown, contractor, of Grimsby; Mr. Maughan, the borough surveyor, acted as clerk of the works. The entire cost of the building is between £8000 and £9000.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 7.

SUNDAY, Nov. 1.—Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity. All Saints' Day. Great earthquake at Lisbon, 1755. Installation at Windsor of the first Knights of the "Star of India," 1861.

MONDAY, 2.—All Souls' Day. Charter granted to the Society of Antiquaries, London, 1751. Michaelmas Term begins.

TUESDAY, 3.—Meeting of the "Long Parliament," 1640. Moon's last quarter 3h. 34m. p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 4.—First meeting of the London Missionary Society, 1794. Great massacre at Warsaw, by order of Suwarrow, 1794.

THURSDAY, 5.—Gunpowder Plot, 1605. King William III. lands at Torbay, 1688.—Great victory of Frederick the Great over the French and Austrians at Rosbach, 1757. The Russians defeated at Inkerman, 1854.

FRIDAY, 6.—St. Leonard, Confessor. Dumouriez and the French Republican defeat the Austrians at Jemappes, 1792. Death of Princess Charlotte deeply lamented, 1817. Omar Pacha defeats the Russians at the Ingour 1855.

SATURDAY, 7.—First official publication of the *London Gazette*, 1665. The first Protestant Bishop of Jerusalem, M. S. Alexander, consecrated, 1841. The Queen's College, Cork, inaugurated, 1849.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 7, 1863.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.			
M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m
5 6	5 26	5 46	6 9	6 31	6 56	7 27	8 1	8 39	9 15	9 52	10 25	10 53	11 27		

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 24 feet.

DAY.		DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOMETER Minimum Read at 10 A.M.	Maximum Read at 10 A.M.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 Hours.	RAIN in 24 hours. Read at 10A.M.
		Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°			Inches
October	21	30·132	54·1	52·9	·96	8	50·2	60·1	CALM.	106	·010
	22	30·117	55·2	51·1	·87	6	51·0	61·2	WSW.	135	·005
	23	30·248	49·5	44·1	·83	1	42·6	55·6	WNW. NW.	73	·093
	24	30·200	44 8	44 6	·99	10	32·9	55·5	E.	79	·000
	25	..	..	..	·93	..	33·5	53 7	..	223	·000
	26	30·020	45·7	43 8	..	9	17·6	52·4	NE. ENE.	42	·000
	27	29·920	44·2	41·6	·91	10	34·6	49·4	CALM.	33	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	30·168	30·115	30·266	30·259	30·035	30·045	29·977
Temperature of Air	53·5°	56·1°	49·9°	39·8°	50·1°	47·2°	41·9°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	52·7°	51·3°	46·8°	39·8°	45·1°	42·8°	41·6°
Direction of Wind	CALM	WSW.	WNW.	CALM	CALM	CALM	CALM

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—Under the management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON.—Every Evening at Half-past Seven o'Clock, until further notice, Mr. W. V. Wallace's Romantic Opera, THE DESERT FLOWER—Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Susan Pyne, Messrs. W. H. Weiss, H. Corri, A. Cook, and W. Harrison. Conductor, Mr. A. Mellon. Box-office open from Ten till Five.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Managers, Messrs. Edmund Falconer and F. B. Chatterton. Great and continued success of the production of Lord Byron's MANFRED, generally acknowledged by the Press and the Public to be one of the most complete and legitimate triumphs of a combination of artistic capabilities received on the stage for many years.

On MONDAY, NOV. 2, and during the Week, the performances will commence with the Comedietta of JOHN DOBBS—John Dobbs, Mr. G. Neville (his first appearance in London); Peter Patchpoaster, Mr. G. Belmore; other Characters by Messrs. J. Neville and Warde, and Misses Murray and Hardman. After which, commencing at a quarter before Eight o'clock, and concluding about ten o'clock, Lord Byron's Choral Tragedy of MANFRED Mortals:—Manfred, Mr. Phelps; Abbot of St. Maurice, Mr. Lyser; a Chamois Hunter, Mr. A. Rayner; Manuel (an aged Retainer), Mr. Neville; Herman (a young Domestic in the Castle of Manfred), Mr. G. Weston; Retainers, Messrs. Pickford, Weaver, Kirk, Wilson, Smith and Edwards. Immortals:—Arimanes (Ruler of the Evil Agencies), Mr. Warde; Ariel (Spirit of the Ether), Miss Emma Heywood; Hesper (Spirit of the Stars), Miss Louisa Ritter; Undine (Spirit of the Waters), Miss Poole; Rhetima (Spirit of Memory), Miss Cicely Nott; Auster (Spirit of the Storm), Mr. Swift; Astaroth (Spirit of the Earth), Mr. Meagerson; Nubes (Spirit of the Shadow of Night), Mr. Pyde; Titanos (Spirit of the Mountains), Mr. G. Spencer; Nemesis (Goddess of Vengeance), Miss Edmund Falconer; Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos (the Three Destinies), Miss Emma Atkinson, Miss C. Weston, and Miss Murray; The Phantom of Astarte, Miss Rose Leclercq; the Witch of the Alps, Miss Heath; Evil Agencies and Spirit Spectres of the Weird World, Messrs. T. Matthews, J. Morris, and J. Cormack; Miss Seymour, Miss Barlieur, Miss Green, Mrs. Melville, Mrs. Warlow, and the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Choir and the Ballet. Order and character of the Scenery:—Act I.—Scene 1. Studio and Gothic Gallery in Manfred's Castle. Scene 2. A Precipice and Glaciers nigh the summit of the Jungfrau. Act II.—Scene 1. The Chalet of the Chamois Hunter and Alpine Pass. Scene 2. The Sennbach, a Waterfall, in one of the Lower Valleys among the Alps and overhanging Cliffs, the Haunt of the Witch of the Alps.

The sunbow's rays still arch the torrent with the many hues of Heaven,
And roll the shreted silver's waving column o'er the crag's perpendicular.

Scene 3. The Snow-capped Summit of the Jungfrau, by Moonlight. Scene 4. The Hall of Arimanes in the Nether World, painted by Mr. Danson and Son. Act III.—Scene 1. Terrace and Exterior of Castle. Scene 2. The Turret Studio, the Magian's Midnight Haunt, Shook and Illumined by a Thunderstorm, and finally Destroyed by Flashing Bolt and Crashing Avalanche. Last Scene. A Snowy Alpine Waste or Wilderness. Programme of the Songs and Choruses:—Act I.—Scene 1. Mystical Responses of Viewless Spirits to the Marian's Invocation. First solo, "Mortal to thy bidding bow'd," Miss Emma Heywood. Second solo, "In the blue depth of the waters," Miss Poole. Third solo, "I am the rider of the wind," Mr. Swift. Septet, Misses Poole, Heywood, Cicely Nott; and Mr. Swift and chorus. The incantation solo, "When the moon is on the wave," Miss Cicely Nott. Solo, "Though thy slumber may be deep," Miss Poole. Chorus by the whole choir. Act II.—Scene 3. Solo and chorus, "The Captive Usurper," Miss Cicely Nott and chorus. Song, "The ship sailed on, the ship sailed fast," Miss Emma Heywood. Scene 4. Grand Choral Hymn of the Evil Agencies. "Hail to our master, Prince of Earth and Air!" solo verses by Mr. Swift. Chorus by full choir. Jubilant chorus and accompanying Dance, by full choir and the ballet. Act III.—Last Scene. Grand dual chorus of Good and Evil Spirits by the principal singers and full choir. The general action of the tragedy arranged by Mr. Phelps. The incidental dances designed and directed by Mr. Cormack. Costumes from designs by R. W. Keene, Esq., and from Flaxman's Illustrations of Classical and Mythological Conceptions. Machinery by Mr. J. Tucker and assistants. Gas Illuminations by Mr. J. Hinckley. Spectral illusions by Mr. Cox; and also Professor Pepper's adaptation of Dircks's invention, under the special superintendence of Professor Pepper. The whole of the entirely new scenery designed and principally painted by Mr. W. Telbin, assisted by his son, Mr. H. Telbin. The Hall of Arimanes painted by Mr. Danson and Sons. The increased orchestra and present arrangement of the music originally composed by Sir Henry Bishop) under the direction of Mr. Farrand. The choir under the direction of Mr. Charles Beale. To conclude with a New and Original Farce, never acted, by John Oxenford, Esq., entitled BEAUTY OR THE BEAST; principal characters by Messrs. Addison, G. Neville, Barrett, Spencer, and G. Weston; and Mrs. Edmund Falconer and Miss R. Leclercq. Stage Manager, Mr. Phelps.

Private boxes, 10s. 6d., 21s., £1 11s. 6d., £2 2s., £3 3s., and £4 4s.; stalls, 6s.; dress circle, 4s.; first circle, 3s.; boxes, 2s.; pit, 2s.; lower gallery, 1s.; upper gallery, 6d. No half-price. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily. Doors open at Half-past Six; the performances commence at Seven o'clock, and terminate every evening at a Quarter-past Eleven.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—MR. and MRS. CHARLES MATHEWS every evening. At Seven, OUR MARYANNE; half-past seven UN ANGLAIS TIMIDE, otherwise COOL AS A CUCUMBER, performed by Mr. Mathews 40 nights at the Varieties in Paris, with THE GOLDEN FLEECE, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews, Louise Keeley, and Compton.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—Under the sole management of Mr. FECHTER—THIS EVENING, MONDAY, and during the Week, a Comedietta by W. Gilbert, entitled UNCLE BABY—Messrs. Widdicombe, Shore, Charles, Miss P. Leclercq, and Miss Carlotta Leclercq. After which, at a quarter-past Eight, BEL DEMONIO, a Love Story, in Twelve Tableau, taken from Scendal's Italian Chronicles, by John Brougham. Principal character, Mr. Fechter; supported by Messrs. Jordan, Charles, Beauchem, Emery, Raymond, Moreland, Collett, Miss Kate Terry, Lavenue, Mrs. Lee, and Miss Eaworthy. Box-office open daily from Eleven till Five.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—In consequence of the triumphant success of Miss Bateman in the character of Leah, EVERY EVENING, until further notice, at Eight, the New Drama of LEAH—Miss Bateman, supported by Messrs. Arthur Stirling, B. Phillips, Bellair, tor, Stuart, A. Wood, Eburne; Miss H. Simms and Mrs. Billington. Performances to Commence at Seven with THE TRAGEDY QUEEN—Mrs. Stirling; and to conclude with CATCHING AN HEIRESS—Mrs. A. Mellon (Miss Woolgar) and Mr. A. Wood.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Week ending NOV. 7. Open, Monday at 9; other days at 10. Admission, Saturday, 2s. 6d.; other days, 1s. Children under Twelve, Half-price.
Saturday—The FIRST of the NEW SERIES of WINTER CONCERTS.
Orchestral Band at 12.20 and 4 o'Clock. Great Organ Performance at 5 o'Clock.
Desanges' Victoria Cross Gallery and Great Picture Gallery.
Observe the Great Exhibition of articles for sale, a large proportion of which, manufactured at the Palace, may be purchased at wholesale prices.
The Dahlias in the Grounds are now in great beauty.

M. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS, HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE. M. Jullien has the honour to announce that his Series of Concerts will commence on SATURDAY, NOV. 7. M. Jullien has secured the exclusive services of those eminent Artists Mdlle. VOLPINI (of Her Majesty's Theatre) and the celebrated Violinist Signor SIVORI (his First Appearance in London for five years). The Orchestra of Her Majesty's Theatre, the Band of the Grenadier Guards, the Band of the Coldstream Guards, the Band of the Scots Fusilier Guards, a Grand Chorus—the whole forming an Orchestra of 500 Performers. Admission, One Shilling.

PRINCESS' THEATRE.—HERRMANN, PERESTIDIGITATEUR. Great success of Herrmann's performance. His celebrated Fish, Ring, Hat, and Money Tricks EVERY EVENING. Constant change of programme. Commence at Eight, half-price at Nine. "He always keeps as close to his public as he can, and courts their vigilance, that his superior dexterity may be legitimately triumphant."—Times, Oct. 27. N.B. First Grand Morning Performance on SATURDAY NEXT, at Three.

MR. GERMAN REED'S NEW ENTERTAINMENT, on MONDAY, NOV. 2, at Eight o'Clock, in which he will introduce (first time) an entirely new and original Opera di Camera, entitled JENNY LEA, written by John Oxenford, Esq., and composed by G. A. Macfarren. Vocalists—Miss Wynne, Mr. Whiffin, Mr. Wilkinson, and Miss Poole.—Royal Gallery of Illustration, 14, Regent-street.

COLONEL DU HAMEL'S MECHANICAL HORSE, to be seen Daily, at Mr. Mason's Commission Stables, 129, Piccadilly. Admission, One Shilling, from Ten a.m. to Four p.m.

GEOLOGISTS' ASSOCIATION has removed from 5, Cavendish-square, to the Rooms of the Medical Society of London, 32A, George-street, Hanover-square. The first Meeting this Session will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 3, at 7 o'Clock, when Mr. CARTER BLAKE, F.G.S., will read a paper on FOSSIL ELEPHANTS; and Mr. EVANS will exhibit a COLLECTION OF FOSSILS from the railway cuttings near London. Ladies or Gentlemen wishing to join the association can obtain every information from Prof. Tennant, President, 149, Strand; or, J. Camming, F.G.S., Hon. Secretary, 7, Montague-place, Russell-square. Admission, 10s.; Annual Subscription, 10s.

NOW READY,
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1863.

IT appears that, after all, the Eagle of Tartary and the Eagle of Washington understand one another, and that the terrific threats which were discharged at the New York banquet were not merely the extra effervescence of the very objectionable liquid called catawba. Moscow has indorsed the declarations made at that remarkable dinner. We read in a Moscow paper that the eight Russian frigates were not sent to New York simply because the winter that is approaching would make it convenient for them to be at a station where ice would not impede their movements. This was the amiable solution offered to the British public by prophets who prophesy smooth things, and it was rather readily accepted, for our grand quarrel with Russia was so recently made up that we hate to believe she is inclined to reopen it. And John Bull always believes well of anybody whom John has soundly beaten. But the solution is rejected, and we are informed, *ex auctoritate*, that the Russian "fleet" has been sent to New York that it might be ready to aid the Americans, morally at first, but afterwards immorally. It is held by St. Petersburg, first, that England and France will be less likely to do any act unfriendly to the Northern States while a Russian fleet is beside them, and, next, that if hostilities should break out in the Old World the Russian fleet would be able to hold in check the commercial marine of the two nations. So, with this declaration in hand, we may acquit the American speakers of rhodomontade, and deliver ourselves over to all the terrors which the new ornithological alliance must excite in a well-constituted mind.

It may be some time before the "Delight of Mankind"—more usually known as the Emperor of Russia—gives further utterance to his feelings in favour of the Northern States. It is convenient at times to leave matters in such a position that an unofficial intimation can be made either the point whence advance can be made, or that whence retreat is practicable. We do not suppose that Russia has undertaken to give support to Mr. Lincoln under any circumstances, or that she would accept the recognition of the South, by France for instance, as a declaration of war against herself. That would be truly affectionate but rather inconvenient, because in three days from that acceptance there would be another recognition, and French armies on the road to Warsaw. We may be allowed to suppose that though Russia, in her intense love of freedom, hates the Southern slaveowners much, she must, in her equally intense love of empire, hate the Polish patriots more. She will not play into their hands unless it entirely suits her, and will at all events let European and not American events guide her in her Transatlantic policy. So that the Lincoln Government can scarcely, we imagine, rely upon any immediate aid from Prince Gortschakoff.

To be sure, Mr. Lincoln has just announced that he wants a trifling addition to his armies. He desires 300,000 men. Owing to circumstances, to which it is not now necessary to refer, he does not purpose to raise these soldiers by a conscription, however happy the Irish in New York would be to hear of such an invitation, and however devoutly their Archbishop would persuade them to respond to it peaceably, as before. This time the President asks volunteers to come forward and fill up the ranks which have been so fearfully thinned by the blundering of drunken and incapable Generals, and by the misfortunes of leal and skilful commanders, who have been driven into these misfortunes by his own interference and Mr. Seward's. There appears to be considerable doubt whether this appeal will be answered as Mr. Lincoln desires, although, curiously, he endeavours to raise the martial spirit of the country by an encouraging, official assurance that Lee has not crossed the Potomac. Washington is officially declared to be almost as safe as Richmond. The citizens of the North, though we believe that they naturally desire the success of their own side, consider that they have already made tremendous sacrifices in its favour, and they are too dissatisfied with the conduct of the war to care about intrusting their lives or the lives of men dear to them to the leadership of tipsy braggarts, or of good soldiers who are under the command of Generals Lincoln and Seward. So long as the scum of the cities was to be bought, the North was quite ready to purchase that article, and perhaps sent it out with a sly hope that it might conquer, if possible, but might, at all events, abstain from coming back. But the lives of valuable, and educated, and wealthy citizens are another matter. Mr. Lincoln has an immense population to appeal to; but it is exceedingly unlikely that he will obtain these 300,000 volunteers, or a quarter of them. Now, could not the Russian friend step in? Could not the volunteering be tried in Russia? Suppose that the Emperor lent Mr. Lincoln a few thousands of Cossacks to help him to put down the South. That would be friendly in the highest sense of the term. And these brave Russians have had so much practice in the reducing a free people to slavery that they would come to their work like masters, not novices. The spirit of the war waged by the North against the South may be the same as that waged by St. Petersburg against Warsaw; but the execution of the work in the New World has been immeasurably inferior to the artistic performance of the agents of Old-World despotism. Butler, indeed (for whom Mr. Beecher has a good word to say), approaches somewhat near the Russian model; but he is far short of Mouravieff. He could insult the ladies of New Orleans by menacing them with the treatment accorded to the vilest of their sex, but he never flogged them, so far as we know. He confiscated, it is true, and in one sense improved upon the Russian lesson, for he confiscated a good deal to his own use; whereas the cruel but honest Russian commanders burn the property they might appropriate; but Butler never did this sort of thing on a large scale. It was not his fault that he did not, and it is clear, from the reward he met with, that he pleased his chiefs; but how much more effectively a Mouravieff would have managed matters. It is impossible to recount all the advantages which the North would gain if the "Delight of Mankind," really in earnest, would send Mr. Lincoln a Russian contingent. While waiting for a more legitimate opportunity of joining the President in an offensive alliance, the Autocrat might thus lend all the moral force of his Government to that of Washington—so called after George Washington.

We must, of course, be prepared for the results of the alliance. We certainly think that the Emperor has done an unguarded thing in allowing so many frigates to come out of their safe harbours, because it is quite certain that, if hostilities broke out, not one of them would return to the Northern Sea. Russian soldiers fight nobly at times, but Russian sailors are not the most terrible mariners on record; and we are afraid that both the English and the French crews, who have been "snubbed" in New York while the Russians were fêted, may have been irreverent enough to be amused at the idea of the eight frigates being much of a menace. We shall probably be able to give a good account of some of these interesting vessels when the time comes, and the French may be trusted to look after the balance. But if all the swagger at New York, and the ship-building, contrary to treaty, in the Euxine, and the articles in the Russian papers really mean what they seem to mean, why, the storm-drum has been hoisted, and we are ready for bad weather.

HER MAJESTY AND THE INAUGURATION OF THE PRINCE CONSORT'S STATUE AT ABERDEEN.—The Lord Provost of Aberdeen has had the honour to receive the following communication from Sir George Grey:—

"Balmoral, Oct. 16, 1863. My Lord Provost,—I have received the Queen's commands to convey to you the expression of her Majesty's entire approval of the arrangements made for the inauguration of the statue of the Prince Consort at Aberdeen on Tuesday last. The Queen fully appreciates the consideration which was shown for her feelings by those who took part in the ceremony, and by the inhabitants of Aberdeen generally, on an occasion which was one of severe and painful trial to her Majesty, notwithstanding the mournful satisfaction which she derived from the marks of esteem and affection universally shown for the great and good Prince, whose loss to herself and to the country is a constant and undiminished cause of the deepest grief to her Majesty. I have the honour to be, my Lord Provost, your obedient humble servant, G. GREY."

THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.—At a meeting of the Society of Arts on Thursday week the by-laws were suspended, in order that the Prince of Wales might be elected, first, a member, and then the President of the Society, vacant by the death of Mr. Tooke, who succeeded the Prince's father. The following is the reply of his Royal Highness that he would allow himself to be elected, and which was read to the meeting:—"Gentlemen,—I thank you for your address. It is not without much diffidence that I vent ure to take on myself the office that has been offered to me in so flattering a manner, feeling that there are so many better qualified for it than I can pretend to be. But it is the Queen's wish, being herself precluded from taking part personally in the proceedings of your society, to mark, through me, the interest she feels in a body of which her beloved husband was so long the head. On my part, I am led to entertain the hope that, by accepting the situation of your President, I may be better able to promote the great and beneficent objects which my dear father had so much at heart, and in which he was so zealously supported by your society. Encouraged by this hope, and having no dearer wish than to assist in any way in my power towards the success of his great designs, I cannot refuse to accept the position so kindly offered to me." (Loud applause.) The motion to elect the Prince was carried by acclamation.

One of her Majesty's ships has taken up a position in front of Messrs. Laird's docks at Birkenhead; all the workmen have been turned out of the steam-rams, and their places filled up by strong guards of marines. Three men-of-war keep watch in the Mersey.

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THE COURT.

RETURN OF HER MAJESTY FROM SCOTLAND.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and the youthful family of the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, arrived at Windsor Castle at nine o'clock on Wednesday morning. The suite in attendance consisted of Lady Churchill, Lady Augusta Bruce, Baroness Von Dolcneck, Lieutenant-General the Hon. C. Grey, Lord Charles Fitzroy, and Mr. Buff. Sir G. Grey attended her Majesty as Secretary of State. The Queen left Balmoral at half-past twelve o'clock on Tuesday, and proceeded to Aboyne. The Royal train, under the charge of Mr. Cawkwell, left that place at half-past two o'clock, and travelled over the Deeside Railway to Aberdeen; thence the route was continued by the Scottish North-Eastern line to Perth, where a stoppage of an hour was made for refreshments. The Royal party resumed their journey at eighteen minutes past seven, travelling along the Scottish Central Railway to Greenhill, thence along the Caledonian line to Carlisle, where the London and North-Western Railway system was entered. After a stay of ten minutes the route was continued to Bushbury junction, when the train was handed over to the officials of the Great Western Railway, on which line the journey was continued to Windsor. The distance of nearly 600 miles was performed in twenty hours. The journey was strictly private, the public not being admitted to the stations on the route. The Queen bore the fatigue of the journey remarkably well, and is in the enjoyment of excellent health.

On Tuesday week the Queen, accompanied by Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, drove by the Forest to Alt-na-Guithasach.

On Wednesday week the Queen, the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, and Princess Louis of Hesse, went to the Prince's Cairn on Craig Lowrican. The Crown Prince and Princess lunched with her Majesty.

On Thursday week the Queen, attended by Lady Churchill and Lady A. Bruce, drove to the Balloch Buie and Glen Beg. Princess Louisa, attended by Baroness von Schenck, rode out.

On Friday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa, and attended by Lady Churchill and Baroness von Schenck, drove to the Lynn of Quoich. The Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia dined with her Majesty.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse and Princess Helena, drove to Loch Bulig, and returned in the evening by the Sluggan Water and Invercauld. Princess Louisa, attended by Lady Churchill, rode out.

On Sunday the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia took leave of the Queen, previous to making a short tour in the Highlands.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princesses Helena and Louisa, drove to Bowmont's Moss. Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse took leave of her Majesty in the morning, previous to their departure for Darmstadt.

On Tuesday her Serene Highness Princess Hohenlohe arrived at Windsor Castle from the Continent, on a visit to the Queen.

The Lord Provost of Aberdeen has received a letter from Sir George Grey conveying the Queen's entire approval of the arrangements made for the inauguration of the statue of the Prince Consort at Aberdeen.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales continue at Sandringham.

On Thursday week the Prince and Princess, Prince and Princess Christian, and Princess Dagmar drove to Houghton Hall, the residence of the Marquis of Cholmondeley, and inspected the house.

On Friday week the Prince, Prince Christian, and the Duke of Cambridge, with the gentlemen in waiting, went out shooting. The Princess, Princess Christian, and Princess Dagmar walked in the grounds adjacent to the hall.

On Saturday last the Prince and Prince Christian went out shooting. The Princess, Princess Christian, and Princess Dagmar walked and drove. The Duke of Cambridge took his departure from Sandringham. The Prince accompanied his Royal Highness to Wolferton station.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess, Prince and Princess Christian, and Princess Dagmar attended Divine service in the church of Sandringham: the Rev. G. B. Moxon officiated.

On Monday the Prince and Prince Christian, attended by Captain Grey and Captain Castenschjold, proceeded to Holkham, and had a day's shooting with the Earl of Leicester. The Princess, Princess Christian, and Princess Dagmar drove out.

On Tuesday the Prince and Prince Christian, attended by Captain Grey and Captain Castenschjold, proceeded by special train from Wolferton station to Newmarket to see the Cambridgeshire run for.

The Prince has been elected President of the Society of Arts, an office held by the late Prince Consort.

The accouchement of the Princess is expected to take place about the last week in March.

All the tenants and cottagers upon the estate have received a present of game from the Prince.

Mr. H. Fisher, private secretary to the Prince, has returned to Sandringham.

THE CROWN PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF PRUSSIA, AND PRINCE AND PRINCESS LOUIS OF HESSE.

The Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia and Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, with the infant Princess Victoria, attended by their respective suites, took their departure from Abergeldie Castle at nine o'clock a.m. on Monday, and posted to Aboyne. The Royal travellers proceeded by special train to Aberdeen, when Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse took leave of the Crown Prince and Princess, and continued their route by the limited mail-train to the South.

The Crown Prince and Princess then drove to the Royal Hotel, where they partook of luncheon. Their Royal Highnesses left Aberdeen by the 1.20 mail-train for the North, on a visit to the Duke of Richmond at Gordon Castle, Fochabers. The Crown Prince and Princess were heartily welcomed by the people of Aberdeen.

The Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse arrived at Edinburgh at twenty minutes past six o'clock, and were received at the station by Prince Alfred, Prince William of Hesse, and the Lord Provost. The Royal party drove to Slaney's Hotel, where they were warmly welcomed by a crowd of people awaiting their arrival.

The Prince and Princess dined with Prince Alfred and Prince William of Hesse at Holyrood, and afterwards returned to Slaney's Hotel.

The Prince and Princess took their departure from Edinburgh on Monday night, and arrived at Buckingham Palace at half-past ten o'clock on Tuesday morning.

The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary paid a visit to the Prince and Princess at the Palace.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary will shortly leave Kew for Brighton.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, held a levee on Wednesday at the Horse Guards. There were about 150 officers present.

His Excellency the Italian Minister has arrived at his residence in Lower Grosvenor-street from a tour on the Continent.

The Duchess of Hamilton has left her residence in Arlington-street for Brighton.

The Duke of Wellington left Apsley House on Saturday last for Strathfieldsaye.

The Duke of Devonshire and Lady Louisa Cavendish have arrived at Hardwick Hall, Derbyshire.

The Duke of Rutland left town on Monday for Alexandria.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury have left Hatfield House on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Carnarvon, at High Clere.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn and the Ladies Hamilton have left Chesterfield House for Beaudesert, Staffordshire.

The Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury have arrived at their residence in Grosvenor-square from a tour in Italy.

Earl and Lady Constance Grosvenor have left town on a visit to Sir Edward and Lady Caroline Kerrison, at their seat in Norfolk.

Earl and Countess Stanhope and Lady Mary Stanhope arrived at their seat, Chevening Park, Kent, on Saturday, from the Continent.

The Earl and Countess of Craven have arrived at Ashdown Park, Berks.

The Earl and Countess of Fife have left Mar Lodge, Aberdeenshire, on a tour of visits.

The Earl and Countess of Dalkeith left Hamilton-place on Tuesday for Beaudesert, en route to Drumlanrig Castle.

Countess Cowper and the Ladies Cowper, Earl Cowper, and the Hon. Henry Cowper returned to town on Monday from Wrest Park, Bedfordshire, en route to Rome.

Earl Brownlow and Lady Marian Alford have left town for Ashridge Park, Berkhampstead. The noble Earl and her Ladyship will leave England on the 7th of next month for Madeira.

Countess Reventlow has left Kensington Palace for Holstein.

Viscountess Jocelyn and the Hon. Misses Jocelyn have left Cambridge House on a visit to Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston at Broadlands.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The *Times* states that the judgment of the Privy Council on "Essays and Reviews" is expected to be given towards the end of next month.

On the 12th, the corner-stone was laid of the new Church of St. Wilfrid, at Hayward's Heath, in the parish of Cuckfield, Sussex.

The ninety-fourth birthday of the Rev. J. H. Bromby, Vicar of Hull, was celebrated on Sunday.

The church at Wear Gifford, Devon, was reopened on the 15th, after considerable work of repair and restoration, which has been carried out through the exertions of the Rector, the Rev. C. W. Sillifant.

St. Simon and St. Jude's Church, Granby-row, Manchester, was reopened on Tuesday as a free and open church, after undergoing extensive internal alterations.

It is proposed to erect a chancel and stained-glass window in the parish church of Stillorgan in memory of the late Most Rev. Richard Whately, D.D. His Grace resided in this parish for twenty-eight years.

On Monday the church of St. Michael, Aynhoe, in the diocese of Peterborough, was reopened by the Lord Bishop of Oxford, after extensive repairs and alterations.

On Tuesday the Archdeacon of Surrey held a visitation of the clergy of the deanery of Southwark in the parish church of St. Saviour, at the foot of London Bridge. There was a large attendance.

The Dean and Chapter of Gloucester have requested Mr. G. Scott to make an examination of the cathedral in conjunction with Mr. T. Fulljames, and prepare plans and estimates for its restoration.

On Tuesday the Bishop of Manchester presided at the anniversary of the local branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society. The meeting was held in the Free-Trade Hall, and the Bishop delivered an interesting address on the position of the society.

The wife of the venerable Bishop of Exeter expired at Bishopstowe, Torquay, on Thursday week, aged eighty-two. Dorothea Mary Phillpotts, who was four years junior to her husband, was the daughter of Mr. Surtees, a Durham gentleman.

On Tuesday the corner-stone of a new church in the parish of St. Matthias, Bethnal-green, was laid by Mr. William Cotton, D.C.L. The church is situated in Virginia-row, near Shoreditch Church, in a densely-populated and very poor neighbourhood.

A beautiful and costly service of altar-plate, manufactured by Messrs. Keith and Co., of London, has been presented to the church of St. John the Evangelist, Broughton, Manchester, by Miss Carter, of Broughton Hall, in memory of her deceased father.

Three new stained-glass windows have been recently placed in St. Mary's Church, Peterborough. The first is the gift of Mr. S. C. W. Brackle, solicitor; the second was inserted in memory of the late Mr. Alexander Shepherd; and the third in memory of the late Earl Fitzwilliam, the founder of the parish.

A piece of plate has been presented to the Rev. A. W. Chatfield, Vicar of Much March. The Rev. P. Jones, who has resigned the incumbency of Hindley, in consequence of his inability to subscribe to the Prayer Book as a whole, has been presented by his late congregation with a silver inkstand of the value of £20 and a purse containing 150 guineas.

The new church of St. Jude's, Gray's-inn-road, an edifice erected to take the place of a temporary church of the same name at the back of the new building, was on Wednesday consecrated by the Bishop of London. The building, which is from the designs of Mr. Peacock, of Bloomsbury-square, is in the Early Geometric style of Gothic architecture. The Rev. J. M. Andrews (brother of the Rev. C. H. Andrews, Incumbent of St. Luke's, King's-cross, consecrated last year) is the Incumbent.

On Monday week the foundation-stone of a new church was laid in the parish of Hindley, near Wigan. The building is to cost £1900, and the purchase of land will take £1200 more. In addition to this, the Rector of Wigan has offered an endowment of £50 a year if the committee will raise £1000 to be applied to the same purpose. In all, therefore, £7000 is required, and this, with the exception of £170, has already been subscribed or guaranteed. The building will contain accommodation for 700 persons.

Monday was set apart in Leominster as a day of thanksgiving for the late bountiful harvest, and it was celebrated by a district meeting of the Herefordshire Choral Union. The part of the old Priory Church known as St Peter and St. Paul's Church was beautifully decorated. At four o'clock the "even-song" in the church commenced, and there were upwards of 2000 persons present. After the service the Corn Exchange was filled with a large company, to whom addresses were delivered.

On Sunday morning a thanksgiving service was performed in Westminster Abbey for the late fruitful harvest. The choir and transepts were filled to overflowing by a most attentive congregation. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Evan Nepean, M.A., minister of Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley-street, the Canon in residence, who selected for his text the 12th chapter of St. Luke's Gospel, verse 21, "So is he that layeth up treasure for himself, and is not rich toward God."

The following preferments and appointments have recently been made:—The Rev. P. Nursey to be Rector of Crostwick; Rev. J. W. Burgon to be Vicar of St. Mary-the-Virgin, Oxford; Rev. W. S. Simpson to be Chaplain to the Lord Mayor Elect; Rev. T. V. French to be Incumbent of St. John's, Cheltenham; Rev. C. S. Harris to be Incumbent of Bottisham Lode with Langmeadow, Cambridge; Rev. J. J. Dand to be Perpetual Curate of Chevington, Warkworth; Rev. C. P. Male to be Perpetual Curate of Cotes Heath, near Stone; Rev. R. Mayo to be Curate of Alton, Hants.

Knockholt Church, Kent, was reopened on the 8th inst., on which occasion there was a special service of thanksgiving for the harvest. The church has been entirely reseated, and new oak pulpit, reading-desk, and altar-table provided, as well as new altar-rails, and an illuminated reredos. The work has been done by Messrs. Cox and Son, of Southampton-street, who have also put up a memorial window, subscribed for by the poor of Knockholt in memory of Miss Thrale, a lady who has left £150 per annum for the different charities in the parish. The subject is Dorcas distributing clothes to the poor. The restoration has been done as a memorial of Miss Thrale.

The Bishop of London has appointed the following gentlemen to preach in St. Paul's Cathedral on Sunday mornings in the month of November:—Sunday, Nov. 1—The Rev. Herbert Kynaston, D.D., of Christ Church, Oxford, High Master of St. Paul's School. Sunday, Nov. 8—The Rev. James Lupton, M.A., of Christ Church, Oxford, Rector of St. Michael's, Queenhithe, and Chaplain to the Lord Mayor. Sunday, Nov. 15—The Rev. John Henry Coward, M.A., of Pembroke College, Cambridge, Rector of St. Benet and St. Peter, Paul's-wharf. Sunday, Nov. 22—The Rev. Richard Burgess, B.D., of St. John's College, Cambridge, Rector of Upper Chelsea. The Very Rev. H. H. Milman, D.D., Dean of St. Paul's, will preach in the morning of Sunday, Nov. 29, Advent Sunday.

A scheme is on foot for obtaining the erection of the Channel Islands, which are now in the diocese of Winchester, into a separate bishopric, the seat of which shall be at Jersey or Guernsey. In each island there is a Dean—the Dean of Guernsey having powers which equal, in many respects, those of a Bishop. The diocese of Winchester extends from the remotest portion of the Channel Islands to the Southwark end of London-bridge, containing 1,598,768 acres. It originally comprised only Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, but the county of Surrey was added to it after the Norman Conquest, and the Islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark, which had been previously attached to Exeter and Salisbury, were transferred to it by Queen Elizabeth in the year 1568. The Channel Islands at present contain about 40 Incumbents of churches and 22 or 23 Assistant Curates.

On the 15th inst., the church of St. Luke, in the newly-formed parish of Skircoak, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln. The munificent founder, the Duke of Newcastle, has, within the last few years, opened extensive colliery-works at this place which, situated as it is on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire line of railway, is destined at no distant period to rise to importance. In order to meet the spiritual wants of those engaged in this colliery he has built and endowed this most beautiful building, capable of holding 450 worshippers. The foundation-stone was laid by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales two years ago on St. Luke's Day, and since then an imposing architectural structure has risen, with nave, chancel, sacristy, organ-chamber, tower, and spire, and furnished with all the appurtenances belonging to the house of God. A noble work, conceived in a noble spirit, has been carried out in a most noble manner.

FREE CHURCHES.—The Archbishop of York laid the foundation-stone of a new church at Masbro', near Rotherham, on Monday. At a public meeting which was held at the close of the ceremony Lord Wharncliffe said that when Mr. White, the Incumbent of the new district, applied to him for a subscription for the church, he offered to give a sum of money, but only on the condition that the church was entirely free and open. This condition was accepted by Mr. White, and the church seats will therefore be unappropriated. The Archbishop, who followed Lord Wharncliffe, said that, even on that subject of pews, on which there was great difference of opinion, he felt that the greatest mistake imaginable would be to set up in a place like Masbro' a church with appropriated seats. While there were social distinctions which no one—not even, he believed, the working man—wished to remove, and which were quite right in ordinary life, these ought to be left behind at the door of the church, folded up like umbrellas, and all should appear before their Lord and God as perfectly equal as sinners seeking His mercy. Unquestionably the result which Lord Wharncliffe anticipated was taking place. In a few days it would be his (his Grace's) pleasant task to go to the other end of the county and lay the foundation-stone of a church among a population working, like this, in iron, every seat in which would be perfectly free. He would mention another instance, in the hope that it would possibly bear fruit among those present. The clergyman of a small country parish had recently re-seated his church. He told his people that they had no legal right, but merely a prescriptive right, to their seats, and suggested that they should revert to the law, and make the seats in fact, as they were in law, absolutely free. The parishioners agreed, and he (the Archbishop) had had the pleasure of reopening the church, and it was now perfectly free.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The Prince of Denmark commenced his University studies at Oxford on Monday week. His Royal Highness has taken up his residence at Mr. Pike's house, 2, St. Aldate's. The following noblemen will also be in residence at the Cathedral College:—The Duke of Hamilton, Lord Willoughby-de-Broke, Lord Eldon, Lord Dowry, Lord Kenlis, Lord Parker, Hon. G. E. M. Monckton, and Hon. R. C. E. Abbot.

Earl Powis was on Monday elected High Steward of the University of Cambridge in room of the late Lord Lyndhurst. His Lordship was elected without opposition.

Dr. Murray Thomson has been appointed, in the Educational Department, Professor of Experimental Science at Thomason College, Roorkee.

The Governors of Charterhouse School have announced their intention of proceeding to the election of a Head Master in the room of the Rev. Richard Elwyn, M.A., who resigns in November.

The tricentenary anniversary of the Abingdon Grammar-school was observed with much rejoicing on Thursday. Latin and English addresses were delivered by the scholars, and Dr. Strange, who has been headmaster for twenty-three years, was presented with a handsome tea and coffee service.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The London Docks and the St. Katharine Docks are about to be amalgamated, all the preliminaries between the two companies preparatory to an Act of Parliament having been completed.

Eighty plans for the newly-proposed viaduct and roadway from the level of the steps of St. Sepulchre's Church, and that of St. Andrew, Holborn-hill, have been sent in to the Improvement Committee.

The Royal London Yacht Club closed its season last Saturday, when, after a pleasant sail from Blackwall to Gravesend, a large number of members and their friends sat down to dinner in the Union Yacht Club House. Mr. Smith, the Vice-Commodore, and owner of the Amazon, was in the chair.

The Sheriffs elect for London and Middlesex, Mr. Hilary Nicholson Nixon and Mr. Thomas Cave, entered upon their year of office by giving a dinner banquet to the principal municipal authorities, merchants, and others connected with the City, at the London Tavern, on Thursday week. Covers were laid for 260 gentleman.

Deputy Assistant Judge Payne, of the Middlesex Sessions, while passing up Fleet-street on Wednesday, about half-past two o'clock, was surrounded by a gang of thieves at the corner of Fetter-lane and his watch was forcibly taken from his person. Pursuit was made after the thief, but it was impossible to catch him. The watch is prized, as being a presentation from the friends of ragged schools.

The barristers practising in the Bankruptcy Court have at various times lately complained of the inconvenience to which they are subject, owing to the alterations being made in the building. These complaints have reached the Lord Chancellor, and he has written to Mr. Commissioner Goulburn asking him for particulars of the inconveniences alluded to. In the course of the letter his Lordship eulogises the Bankruptcy Bar very highly.

The council of Charing-cross Hospital have, in consequence of financial difficulties, been compelled to make an earnest appeal to the public for support in maintaining the present efficiency of the institution. It appears that last year they relieved 16,797 patients, of whom 14,226 were without letters of recommendation—so that the hospital is virtually free. The cases of accident admitted during the same period amounted to 3303, there being an increase of nearly 1000 over those admitted in 1860.

The occupiers of the almshouses belonging to the Worshipful Company of Salters', and situated in Monkwell-street, Cripplegate, were removed on Tuesday to Watford, Herts, where convenient dwellings have been erected for their reception. The houses in question were founded by Sir Ambrose Nicholas in 1775, for "twelve widows of Salters;" and it is the intention of the company to have the old buildings pulled down, and premises in accordance with the commercial requirements of the City built on the site.

Serious riots took place last Saturday night in Silver-street, Golden-square, caused by a fight between Scotch journeymen bakers and Irish journeymen tailors of the locality. The Scotch bakers retreated early in the engagement; but the Irish, loth to lose their fight, kept it up among themselves. The result was a number of charges at the Marlborough-street Police Court on Monday, at the end of the hearing of which one man was sent for trial, two summarily sentenced to a month's hard labour, two others to two two months', and two fined £3 each.

Three men—named Knowlden, Oxford, and Dron—were on Wednesday sentenced, at the Central Criminal Court, to eighteen months' hard labour for an offence which merits signal punishment. With the assistance of a fourth person, who has managed to keep out of the way, they got up a sham Life Assurance Association, and by a system of specious puffing induced a number of poor people to insure in the "office." The association was advertised as having a paid-up capital of £5000; but a claim for £24, on the death of one of the insured, brought the whole affair to a standstill.

Stepney New Meeting-house was publicly dedicated to the worship of God on Thursday week. This beautiful edifice is in the Decorated style of mediæval architecture, is 96 ft. long by 57 ft. wide, and affords sitting accommodation for 1350 adults. A spire, 150 ft. high and of graceful proportions, rises from a tower in front, on the right-hand side entering the building. After the service, about 400 ladies and gentlemen adjourned to the schoolroom, where dinner was provided. The chair was taken by Joseph Crane, Esq., formerly one of the deacons of the church.

A Coroner's jury have passed a severe censure on the relieving officers of Bethnal-green. The jury had to inquire into the cause of death of a woman named James. It was shown in evidence that she had been attended by Dr. Moore, the medical officer of Bethnal-green parish, who found her sinking from exhaustion and starvation. He gave an order on the relieving officers for her admission to the infirmary of the workhouse, which order was disregarded. The jury found that the immediate cause of death was consumption, accelerated by want of food, and they added that they considered "great blame is due to the relieving officers of the parish of Bethnal-green."

On Tuesday the vestrymen and other officials of the parish of Clerkenwell were afforded an opportunity of inspecting the middle-level main sewer, connected with the main drainage of the metropolis. The visitors, having assembled in St. John's-square, descended into the sewer, which is there 30 ft. below the surface and 9 ft. in diameter. They then went eastward as far as the City-road, the sewer being lighted up for the occasion by candles stuck in the side walls. On the route were seen the ventilating shafts and the inlets placed for the reception of the sewage of the district. On the return of the party a déjeûner was provided in the sewer at the cost of the contractors.

The regulations under the new City Police Act are about to be brought into immediate operation, so far, at least, as the omnibus traffic is concerned. The Aldermen of the City have announced their resolution to enforce penalties on all omnibuses that crawl through the streets of the City, which all City travellers by those vehicles know to be their most frequent sin, and very annoying to the passengers. The timekeepers are henceforth to be under the direct control of the police. It is satisfactory to observe that the large omnibus proprietors have signified their concurrence in the regulations, and their desire to aid the authorities in putting them in force to the utmost of their power.

Last week the births of 1951 children—1003 boys and 948 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1853-62 the average number (corrected) was 1889.——The deaths in London last week were 1246. The average number in ten corresponding weeks (viz., the forty third in each of the years 1853-62) is, with a correction for increase of population, 1188. There were 24 deaths from smallpox, which continues slowly to decline. In two cases it was stated that the persons who suffered had been previously vaccinated. Scarlatina was fatal in 136 cases. A female died at the age of ninety-two years; two widows at ninety years; a third at ninety-six; a fourth at ninety-eight; and a fifth at one hundred years of age. The centenarian had lived at Chalton-street, Somers-town. Her father died when he was ninety years old; her sister at ninety-eight.

Mr. W. S. Lindsay, M.P., in the course of a reply to "Historicus" on the seizure of the steam-rams at Birkenhead, says, "Though I have had many inducements, I never owned a ton of shipping or to the value of one sixpence in any vessel that ever ran or attempted to run the blockade."

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LARGE MEETING OF SETTLERS AND MAORIS AT A NATIVE VILLAGE NEAR NAPIER, HAWKE'S BAY, NEW ZEALAND.—SEE PAGE 446.

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"THE BATTLE OF AGINCOURT." FROM A DRAWING BY JOHN GILBERT.—SEE PAGE 446.

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ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

It was poor John Scott, we think, the editor of the *Champion*, who, in a book once read with avidity but now forgotten, called "Paris Revisited," described the pulling down of Napoleon's statue from the summit of the triumphal column in the Place Vendôme during the first occupation of Paris by the allies in 1814. Scott and Helen Maria Williams, that other noted anti-Bonapartist, concur in stating that the degradation of the hero's statue, as it was hauled down to the pavement with a rope about its neck, was greeted with shouts of applause by the fickle and ungrateful Parisian populace. The high Tory sympathies of these authors must, however, have misled them. A mob of Bourbon partisans and policeagents (who belong to any party that pays) might have cheered the act of profanation; but the real people of Paris bitterly regretted it, and for years afterwards chafed at the sorry substitution of a white flag, with the Bourbon fleur de lis, for the colossal bronze cast in the likeness of Napoleon the Great.

An effigy of the victor of Austerlitz was, as all the world knows, replaced by King Louis Philippe, who made a hundred similarly graceful concessions to French national feelings, for which he received very scant gratitude. It was not, however, the same statue. The first one was in antique garb, after the approved classical pattern of the First Empire. The Government of July elected to treat Napoleon more in the spirit inculcated by Béranger and Emile Desaugiers. They resolved to surmount the famous column with an image of "le petit caporal" in his well-remembered "petit chapeau" and "redingote grise," and accordingly he made his appearance in the well-remembered cocked hat, great coat, and jack-boots. In this semblance the statue of Napoleon I. has been familiar to the star-gazing Parisians for thirty years.

The Emperor Napoleon III., however "faithful to the traditions and reminiscences" of his uncle's career, has determined upon reverting to the original design. The cocked-hat-and-great-coat statue is in process of removal—with all reverence and honour, be it understood—and the summit of the pillar is to be once more occupied by a colossus clad in the classico-heroic garb. A winged Victory which the original figure held in its hand has been, curiously enough, preserved, and now forms one of the accessories of the new statue. As for Napoleon *en petit caporal*, he is not to be melted down, but will be transferred to a handsome pedestal at the Rond Point de Courbevoie, close to the Avenue de Neuilly, and adjoining the spot on the river-bank where the corpse of the first Emperor, on its return from St. Helena, was disembarked in 1840. We doubt if the Parisians will be very much gratified by the change. They had grown as fully accustomed to Napoleon's cocked hat in the Place Vendôme as we have to George III.'s pigtail in Cockspur-street. The modern military costume of the Emperor was said to be dissonant with the classical design of the column itself; but we might be allowed to point out that on the pedestal thereof there are some most wonderful bas-reliefs of military costumes—helmets without heads, uniforms without bodies, gauntlets without hands, and boots without legs—a kind of hotch-potch of martial gear and accoutrements which cannot be said to harmonise with any design, classical or non-classical, antique or modern, at all.

At the next meeting of the National Shakspeare Committee, which is advertised to take place on Monday, Nov. 2, there will be mooted, among other important matters, the propriety of convening at an early date a large public meeting in furtherance of the objects of the forthcoming memorial. It is fully time that such a meeting was held, that the eminent men who have joined the committee, either as vice-presidents or as members, should take an active and not a perfunctory part in its affairs, and that something definitive were fixed upon in respect of the worthy commemoration of the approaching anniversary. If the thing is to be done in a half-and-half manner it would be a thousand times better not to do it at all; and if the public evince any lukewarmness in patronising the scheme, they should be allowed another hundred years to reflect upon the services that WILLIAM SHAKSPEARE rendered to humanity.

Shakspearean literature and bibliography are not, however, slumbering. Amidst a din of new editions we hear one very pleasant note of announcement to the effect that Messrs. Sampson Low are about to publish an "Enquiry" into the relative authenticity of the portraits of Shakspeare, from the pen of Mr. T. Hain Friswell. This gentleman, than whom there are few better qualified to perform such a task, is said already to have examined something like two hundred and fifty portraits of the bard; and Mr. Friswell's "Enquiry" cannot fail to be a welcome companion to all and every edition of the works of Shakspeare.

The Corporation of London seem to be in right good earnest in their scheme for relieving the City traffic from its intolerable obstructions. Parliament has given them, not without grumbling, the powers, and they have the means and the men (we mean the policemen) to carry out a most stringent code of regulations. The only thing we deprecate is a tendency towards straining at gnats and swallowing of camels. For example, are the railway "van demons" to be banished from the main thoroughfares? We fear not. On the other hand, a dead set is to be made against the "crawling cabs," whose drivers are accused of "touting" for hire at the East-end to the obstruction of the streets. We submit that twenty of the most inveterate "crawlers" are impotent to produce an amount of impediment equal to that which can be brought about by a single van. Moreover, cabs *must* ply for hire in the City streets so long as the City neglects to provide an adequate number of cabstands. There is one in Farringdon-street, one (when, as rarely happens, there are any cabs on it) in St. Paul's-churchyard, and an apology for a stand in King-street, Cheapside. Abating these, you may tramp from Temple Bar to the Mansion House, through wind, rain, or snow, without finding a stand, and your only resource is to hail a passing cab.

The plain truth of the matter is this:—The streets of the city of London will always be more or less obstructed, simply because they are narrow and tortuous. If the Corporation would pull down Temple Bar, or demolish the mean and shabby tenements to the north of St. Paul's Cathedral, an opportunity might arise for forming two splendid public places within the corporate limits in which half-a-dozen cab-stands could with ease be established. But the commercial value of land is in the City so enormous, that no sooner are a few square feet cleared by a fire or the tumbling down of a rotten house than capitalists rush forward to offer so many guineas an inch for the area, which is forthwith reloaded with bricks and mortar. Sir Christopher Wren held different views as to the rebuilding of London; but Sir Christopher Wren was snubbed and put down, and the City was once more piled up on the model of the Cretan labyrinth.

Nor is there much to choose, perhaps, between City and West-end. In Westminster we are almost as destitute of large, open spaces which can be traversed *in their entirety* by vehicles. Trafalgar-square is very big and very grandiose; but you can't drive across it, and, while its outskirts are choked by cabs and omnibuses, the centre of the "finest site in Europe" is fenced off to form an anomalous species of yard—the home of the "squirting dumb waiters" and the cracked asphalt pavement, and a playground for blackguard little boys. Our squares are numerous and magnificent; but nine tenths of their space are jealously railed off to form private pleasure-gardens. The pent-up population of this city require *open* squares—squares that can be intersected at any angle by carriage ways; in fact, a series of Seven Dials, as the "Dials" were originally intended to be—the converging point of many handsome streets, not the core of a cancer of slums.

At this moment an opportunity arises for giving the town breathing room, albeit on an infinitesimal scale. The legislative prohibition of intramural interments has left on the hands of the parochial authorities a vast number of churchyards, now shut up, deserted, encircled by hideous walls or more hideous railings, and given up to rank weeds and vagrant cats. The cracked tombstones, defaced monuments, and dead trees in these disused cemetries are very shocking to behold. Walk as far as St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, and then turn down Drury-lane and gaze into one especially ghastly graveyard on the right-hand side, and two notable examples of our meaning will be manifest. If the walls surrounding these Golgothas out of date were pulled down, the soil levelled, and the surface laid in concrete, dozens of public places might relieve the congested circulation of London, and, what is more, bring out in pleasant relief the noble architectural proportions of many metropolitan churches.

MUSIC.

Mr. Mapleson's series of cheap performances of Italian opera at HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE began on Saturday last and ends this evening. It has been attended with complete success, the house having always been crowded. The performers included the chief stars of the company of last season, except Giuglini, now in Italy, whose place as principal tenor has been filled by Sims Reeves. The only opera performed has been "Faust," the great object of attraction at present not only here but in Italy and Germany. On the first night a great disappointment was caused by the absence of Mr. Reeves, who was prevented by indisposition from appearing. Signor Volpini (himself suffering from illness) was called upon to take his place at a moment's notice, and acquitted himself of his arduous task in a manner which did much credit to his talents. On Monday evening Mr. Reeves appeared, and was most warmly welcomed. His performance of the character of Faust displayed great dramatic power, and he sang magnificently. Titien's personation of the heroine was as beautiful and pathetic, and her reception as enthusiastic, as ever; and Santley and Trebelli, who appeared in the same characters as before, were also received with the honour due to them.

We have just said that Giuglini is now in Italy. He is a native of the pretty little town of Fano, near Turin, where a theatre has just been built at the expense of half a million of lire. It was opened a few weeks ago, and the citizens wrote to Giuglini asking how much he would require for singing on an occasion so interesting to his native town. His answer was that, being a singer by profession, he could not sing gratis for any one, not even his fellow-townsmen, and therefore that a regular contract must be entered into by the managers, binding them to pay him *twopence* per night. The document was drawn up and signed by both parties in due form, and Giuglini sang several nights, receiving his ten centimes punctually at the end of each performance. It may be imagined with what Italian furore he was received by his delighted townsfolk.

An entertainment of a novel kind has been announced by Mr. German Reed, to be given on Monday evening next at the ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION. It is called an "Opera di Camera;" and is a piece of a very simple dramatic form, and requiring for its performance a very limited number of vocalists, accompanied only by the piano. It is entitled "Jessy Lea;" written by Mr. John Oxenford and composed by Mr. G. A. Macfarren. The idea of such an entertainment is evidently a happy one; and Mr. Reed could not have chosen a poet and composer more competent to carry it into effect.

The MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS will begin at St. James's Hall on Monday evening next; and the concerts of Mr. HENRY LESLIE'S CHOIR will begin on Wednesday evening, Nov. 4. That being Mendelssohn's birthday, the programme will consist of a selection from the works of the lamented composer.

THE THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.—On Monday Mr. Charles Mathews, "translated from the French," reappeared on these boards, after an absence of two years. The pieces were well chosen for the occasion. "Cool as a Cucumber," recently performed at the Théâtre des Variétés, in Paris, under the title of "Un Anglais Timide," was restored, and Mr. Charles Mathews had the satisfaction of again acting in English a favourite part which he had been so lately performing in another language. There is in this reciprocity of actors of the two countries a righting of the balance which many have thought was disturbed by the recent employment of foreign performers on the London stage. As the links of connection are drawn closer together between the two nations occurrences of the kind may more frequently happen; and justice, it is to be hoped, will hold the scales tolerably even between the artists of both. Planché's classical extravaganza of "The Golden Fleece" was also revived, Mrs. Charles Mathews acting Medea, and her husband the important part of the Chorus. Mr. Compton, as Ægeus and Creon, was very funny, as usual; and Miss Louise Keeley made an excellent Jason. Mr. D. Spillane's "International Overture" was performed with fine effect.

SURREY.—This theatre is laudably pursuing the path of reform, and endeavouring to emulate Sadler's Wells in the production of the legitimate drama. "Wallace" has been succeeded by Shakspeare's admirable drama of "The Winter's Tale," in which, on Saturday, Mr. Anderson performed Leontes, and in the great scene in the last act made a deep impression. Miss Pauncefort, as Hermione, was also, in the same scene, deservedly applauded. The scenery and costumes were appropriate and costly.

WHITTINGTON CLUB.—"Antigone," with Mendelssohn's music, was performed on Thursday week—the parts being recited by Mr. A. Francis and Mdlle. Clarisse St. Pierre, and the chorus sung by the Polyhymnian Choir, under the direction of Mr. Alfred Gilbert. On Thursday "Macbeth," with Locke's music, was performed by the same readers and conductor.

At the CAMBERWELL HALL a society has been specially formed by the Rev. C. W. Meyer, for the purpose of engaging Miss Edith Heraud and Herr Krueger for six readings of the principal plays of Shakspeare, commencing on next Monday.

The Sebastian Cabot, with a valuable cargo from Bombay, has been picked up a "derelict" in the Channel by the Archipelago, of Shields. The salvage claimed is £100,000, and the Board of Trade have ordered a court of inquiry on the abandonment of the ship by the master.

Sir Hugh Nugent, a youth of about eighteen, was out shooting at Stoke-by-Nayland, in Suffolk, the other day, when his gun, which he was holding by the muzzle and in the act of handing to a friend, accidentally exploded. The charge entered his side, inflicting a wound which proved almost instantaneously fatal.

THE DISTRESS IN THE NORTH.—The weekly meeting of the Central Executive Committee was held on Monday at the Townhall, Manchester. The hon. secretary stated that £61 had been received during the week, and that there was a balance in the bank of £269,325. Three packages of clothing and eleven cases of wine had been received, and four bales of clothing had been sent off. Mr. Commissioner Farnall announced that a further decrease of 1862 had taken place in the number of persons receiving parochial relief. Grants were made from the Employment and School Fund to Chorley of £30, and to Tintwhistle of £20 10s. Grants were made from the General Relief Fund:—To Stalybridge, £400; Hurst, £40; Morsley, £80; Broadbottom and Charlesworth, £30; Millbrook, £10; Withnell, £50; St. Matthew's, Chadderton, £15; Bamber Bridge, £75; New Mills, £50; Whitefield and Unsworth, £100; Wigan, £1500; Glossop and Hadfield, £1800; Little Hayfield, £50; Blackley, £50; Salford, £500.

AN ANCIENT BOAT, probably of the third century, has been found in a peat moss near Flensburg, in Sleswig, by M. Engelhardt, director of the Museum at that place. An account of it has been inserted by Mr. John Lubbock in the new number of the *Natural History Review*, from which we select a few particulars. This large, flat-bottomed boat is seventy feet in length, three feet deep in the middle, and eight or nine feet wide. The sides are of oak boards, overlapping one another, and fastened together by iron bolts. On the inner side of each board are several projections, which are not separate pieces of wood, but are continuous with the boards, and were therefore left when the latter were cut out of the solid timber. Each of these projections have two small holes, through which ropes, made of the inner bark of trees, were passed, in order to fasten the sides of the boat to the ribs. The rowlocks are formed by a projecting horn of wood, under which is an orifice, so that a rope fastened to the horn and passing through the orifice leaves a hole through which the oar plays. There appears to have been about fifty pairs of oars, of which sixteen have already been discovered. The bottom of the boat was covered by matting. The freight consisted of iron axes, including a socketed celt with its handle, swords, lances, knives, brooches, whetstones, wooden vessels, with, oddly enough, two birch brooms, and many smaller articles. Only those, however, have yet been found which remained actually in the boat, and, as in sinking it turned partly over on its side, no doubt many more articles will reward the further explorations which M. Engelhardt proposes to make next summer. It is evident that this interesting boat was sunk on purpose, because there is a square hole about six inches in diameter hewn out of the bottom, and it is probable that in some time of panic or danger the objects contained in it were hidden by the owner, who was never able to recover them. Some time ago, a few yards from the same spot, at Nydam, were found a quantity of arms and ornaments, and also a collection of fifty Roman coins, ranging in date from A.D. 67 to 217. There is little doubt that these belong to the same period as the boat above-mentioned, and, under these circumstances, M. Lubbock thinks that this vessel and its contents may be safely ascribed to the third century.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The Queen has approved of Mr Edmond Pictet as Vice-Consul at Liverpool for the Swiss Confederation.

The foot rot is making its appearance amongst the sheep and lambs in some parts of the south of England, owing to the wet weather.

Mr. F. Lygon, a Conservative, was on Monday elected, without opposition, for West Worcestershire, in the room of his brother, now Earl Beauchamp.

Lord Londesborough and his bride, who have been on a visit to their Yorkshire estates, have received a most enthusiastic reception by their numerous tenantry.

The Hon. Charles George Lyttelton, eldest son and heir of Lord Lyttelton, attained his majority on Tuesday, and the event has been celebrated by a round of feasting and rejoicing in Worcestershire.

The formation of an Oxford Club is proposed in the eastern counties, the object being to reunite gentlemen who have graduated at that University.

The magistrates of the county of Connemara have marked their sense of Earl Leitrim's conduct to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland by refusing to renew the license of the Maam Hotel.

The Public Health Acts have been adopted at Hyde and Droylsden. The latter board is to consist of nine members and the former of twenty-one.

Twelve hundred pitmen, belonging to a colliery in the north of the county of Durham, have struck work in consequence of a disagreement with their employers on a question of wages.

The Tyndale Memorial, in Gloucestershire, has attained the height of 60 ft., but about 20 ft. above the surface of the soil the stone has given way, causing a long rent, which has so weakened the structure that it must be taken down.

At Birmingham, on Sunday, the annual collection was made in all the churches and chapels in aid of the funds of the hospital in that town. The amount received was over £2600. This year the proceeds will go to the Queen's Hospital.

As the two years' mayoralty of Mr. Brown, Chief Magistrate of Sheffield, will shortly terminate, that gentleman was on Tuesday entertained at a complimentary dinner and presented with his full-length portrait, which is to be hung in the Council-hall. The Cutlers' Hall, in which the dinner took place, was crowded, and men of all classes attended to do honour to the guest.

The Lords of the Treasury have approved of Leeds as an inland bording-town; and the Commissioners of Customs have promulgated an order that wines, spirits, tobacco, tea, and other goods may be deposited under bond, in premises set apart for that purpose, from Nov. 2, when the new arrangement will take effect.

On Thursday week Provost Dawson, as representing the Royal burgh of Linlithgow, which has become bankrupt, was examined before Sheriff-Substitute Home, in the Sheriff Courthouse, Linlithgow. The liabilities of the burgh, consisting chiefly of law expenses, amounted to £5834, and the assets to £985.

A ball took place in Cork on the 21st inst., in honour of Trafalgar Day, for the benefit of the Cork Sailors' Home. It was unusually brilliant and well supported, owing to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales having lately honoured the institution with his patronage. Over 300 of the élite of the county and city were present, with the heads of departments, civil, naval, and military. The band of the 11th Regiment was sent.

On Thursday week, as a number of prisoners were being con-veyed by railway from Wakefield for trial at Leeds, one of them effected his escape from the train. While going through the Ardsley tunnel he lowered the window of the carriage, crept through, stood on the foot-board until the train came into partial daylight, and, before it emerged from the tunnel, jumped to the ground and made off. He is supposed to have been insecurely handcuffed.

The section of the Aberystwith and Welsh Coast Railway, between Aberdovey, Towyn, and Llwyngwril, north of the Dovey river, North Wales, was opened for public traffic last Saturday. The length of line opened is twelve miles, which runs through one of the most picturesque and beautiful districts in Wales, skirting the coast all the way. The inhabitants of Towyn celebrated the event with great rejoicing.

A handsome drinking-fountain, erected by public subscription as a memorial to the late Prince Consort, was opened at Chatham on Wednesday, the ceremony being witnessed by a vast concourse of spectators. The fountain has been erected on a site near the Military-road, in a central part of the town, on land presented by the Government. It is composed of dark polished marble and Bath stone. On a panel in front are the arms of the late Prince Consort, and on the side are carved the arms of Mr. J. Budden, one of the principal donors.

At the Ashbourn (Derbyshire) Petty Sessions, on Saturday last, Mr. James Clifford, a man of property at Shardlow, was committed for trial on charge of having, in or about the year 1804, at the parish church of Longford, feloniously stolen a leaf from the parish register, containing the entry of the baptism of William, son of Mary Tatlow, of Bentley, dated Nov. 6, 1727. The defendant said the abstraction was "only a trick of youth," but it seems to have had some bearing upon legal proceedings with reference to property left by William Tatlow. Bail was accepted for Mr. Clifford's appearance to take his trial.

The United Kingdom Alliance for the Suppression of the Liquor Traffic held its annual meeting yesterday week, in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester. The Conference was held at ten, and some routine business disposed of. The draught of a permissive bill was read and approved of, and handed to Mr. W. Lawson, M.P., for introduction to the House of Commons. At the evening meeting, Mr. Lawson delivered a speech on the importance of the objects sought to be attained by the alliance, the progress of the cause of temperance during late years, and the prospects of the association. Mr. S. Pope then moved a resolution in favour of the permissive bill. It was seconded by the Rev. Canon Jenkins and carried unanimously. The Rev. H. Gale and Professor Newman also spoke.

The annual meeting of the delegates of the Cheshire and Lancashire Association of Institutions, to the number of about 150, took place yesterday week, in the theatre of the Manchester Mechanics' Institution. Representatives from the various institutions in Lancashire and Cheshire were present. Dr. Watts occupied the chair. In the evening a public meeting was held in the Athenæum. It was expected that Lord Stanley, the president of the association, would take the chair, but in his absence Dr. William Fairbairn was called to the chair. The chairman said he had always taken a great interest in the welfare of mechanics' institutions, and he trusted, as the elementary education of the country progressed, these institutions would become more valued as places of secondary education. The meeting was then addressed by Dr. Watts, Hugh Mason, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Brittain, Councillor Rumney, Mr. Buckmaster, and Dr. Parkhurst.

A graceful and well-merited compliment was paid to the Mayor of Newcastle on Saturday last. The *Newcastle Chronicle* informs us that the consular representatives of foreign nations stationed at that port, to the number of fifteen, waited upon his Worship in the council-chamber and presented him with an address, in acknowledgment of the cordial reception accorded to the distinguished philosophers of their respective countries who attended and took part in the late successful meeting of the British Association. Reference was also made to the hospitalities so liberally dispensed by the esteemed president (Sir W. G. Armstrong) and the inhabitants of the town generally, the Consuls intimating their assurance that the effect of the recent interesting gathering would be to unite the lovers of science in all parts of the world, and thus to advance scientific knowledge. To this gratifying expression of feeling Mr. Bell responded in suitable terms.

A curious case came on for trial at the West Suffolk Sessions, held at Bury St. Edmunds on Tuesday. A man named Bird was charged with breaking open a coffin and stealing a quantity of valuable property therefrom. It seems that the only son of a wealthy couple residing at Mildenhall died some time ago. His parents were resolved that his watch and other property should not come into the hands of any one else, and therefore agreed that whichever of them survived the other should take care that the articles were put into the coffin of the one who first died. Mr. Childerstone, the father, died last January, and, after being dressed in a suit of black, was inclosed along with the property in three coffins, and buried in the family tomb. The sexton, a man named Docking, heard that valuable property had been buried with the deceased, and induced two other men, named Graham and Bird, to join him in robbing the tomb. They did so, and obtained, it is said, about £60 worth of plunder. The fact of the robbery was soon discovered, and Bird confessed to his share in it. The other two men absconded. Bird was brought up for trial and pleaded guilty. Sentence upon him was deferred.

Thursday week was a grand gala day at Abingdon, Berks, the laying of the foundation-stone of the Albert Memorial and the celebration of the Abingdon Grammar School taking place on that day. The Mayor (Mr. Badcock), the Recorder (Mr. Bros), Sir G. Bowyer, Bart., M.P., Mr. Norris, M.P., the Corporation, the old and present scholars of the grammar school, and a great number of the principal inhabitants attended Divine service at eleven o'clock, and afterwards proceeded to the recreation-ground (accompanied by the rifle corps), where the stone was laid by the Mayor, in the presence of a vast assembly. The procession then returned to the fine council-chamber, where a recherché luncheon awaited the company, provided by the Mayor. The Mayor and Corporation, the Recorder, and others next visited the grammar schools, where Latin and English addresses were delivered by the scholars; and Dr. Strange, who had been much esteemed as Head Master for twenty-three years past, was presented with a valuable testimonial, consisting of a tea and coffee service. Dr. Strange feelingly returned thanks, and the scholars adjourned to a neighbouring field for various sports. In the evening a grand banquet took place at the council-chamber.

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NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE Newmarket Houghton Meeting of 1863 will stand conspicuously in the annals of the turf. Monday was ushered in in such a dense fog that objects could scarcely be recognised at a distance of fifty yards, and the first race on the card had to be put off for half an hour. As the hour fixed for the Criterion drew on the fog had thickened into almost total darkness, and, after a consultation, Lord Coventry and Admiral Rous determined upon postponing the race until Tuesday. There was nothing in the first day's racing worthy of special comment, the result of the Handicap Plate over the Cambridgeshire course scarcely affecting the betting on the great handicap of the morrow. Tuesday opened cheerily, and a rare day's sport was looked forward to, enriched as the programme was by the addition of the Criterion, there being in all thirteen races appointed. The intended visit of the Prince of Wales and Prince Christian of Denmark and suites was known only to a few, and their arrival was not known until the Royal party appeared on horseback on the heath. The young Prince was booted and breeched as if "to the manner born," and the moment he was recognised by the eager crowd of spectators, as he conversed freely with several noble personages in turn, a long hearty cheer rung out from the dense throng that must have been especially gratifying to himself, as well as to his illustrious relative. Precisely the same animals as were weighed for on the previous day went to the post. The victory of the French-bred mare, Fille de l'Air, was a surprise; for, although she was heavily backed in certain quarters, the exhibition she made of such "cracks" as Coast Guard, Ely, Linda, and even Prince Arthur—the horse that ran second—was a result never dreamt of. It will be remembered that her running with Coast Guard and Ely during the past season has been what is professionally known as "in and out;" but this last performance, while carrying the top weight of 9st., and giving away 1lb. and the sex to Coast Guard, stamps her as the best performer of the year, and that, too, after making due allowance for the capricious running of fillies. Forty animals were saddled for the Cambridgeshire; and, after a few false starts, they were got away. The merry little Borealis, whose peculiar style of going has not inaptly been compared to the bounding of an indiarubber ball, was first off, but in a few strides was lost in the ruck of horses who came sweeping along, led by Merry Hart until halfway within the cords, where Summerside and Catch-'em-Alive pressed forward, and the latter, catching the American mare at every stride, soon got on terms with Lord Westmoreland's horse, and beat him on the post by a head. The result completely stunned the bookmakers, and the scene of excitement that followed is almost without a parallel. But when the clerk of the scales refused to "pass" S. Adams, the rider of Catch-'em-Alive, a counter furore was got up equally boisterous, and the latter announcement was "wired" over the country upon the heels of the winning horse. It required some 10 oz. to make the scale drop to the proper poise; while the jockey of Merry Hart, the second, drew his proper weight. J. Grimshaw, who rode Summerside (third), was next scaled, and he, too, failed to bring the scales level. An examination of the scales took place, when some very suspicious-looking pieces of lead were found attached to the scale adverse to the jockey; but which, on explanation, were said to be necessary in order to equalise the scales. After some further parley, Catch-'em-Alive was proclaimed to be "all right;" but Lord Westmoreland lodged a formal protest against the stakes being paid over in favour of the horse that came in first, and the Jockey Club, by a majority of twenty to three, decided on Wednesday evening that the question was a fit subject for strict inquiry, and resolved to reopen the case on Thursday morning, which was done; and, after a most searching investigation, Catch-'em-Alive was declared the winner of the Cambridgeshire Stakes. Lord Westmoreland withdrew his protest also, and the stakes were awarded to Catch-'em-Alive. It should be mentioned that Fille de l'Air was objected to on the ground of age; but, after due examination by two professionals, she was declared to be a two-year-old and entitled to the stakes. Several jockeys were suspended for refractory conduct at the post previous to the start for the Cambridgeshire, and the starter was fined £25 for permitting a "flying start" for the Private Handicap Sweepstakes, over the last half of the Abingdon Mile, by which old Juliet got off in front of her horses and won by some six lengths. So absorbing was the interest attached to the great event of the meeting, that comparatively no attention was paid to the minor races, which were up to the usual Newmarket form.

NEWMARKET HOUGHTON MEETING.—MONDAY.

Handicap Plate of 50 sovs.—Stockinger, 1. Aurelian, 2. Twilight, 3.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 25 sovs.—Almack, 1. The Principal, 2. Maurice, 3.
Maiden Plate of 50 sovs.—Rothschild, 1. Wild Honey f., 2. Yafa, 3.
Selling Handicap Sweepstakes.—Lady Derby, 1. Damascus, 2. Country Maid, 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—Lord Burleigh, 1. Zelle, 2. Lady Abbess, 3.

TUESDAY.

Fifty Pounds.—Claxton, 1. Farnhurst, 2. Jeannette, 3.
Criterion Stakes.—Fille de l'Air, 1. Prince Arthur, 2. Evelina, 3.
Selling Handicap Sweepstakes.—Canzonette, 1. Glowworm, 2. Topsy, 3.
All Aged Stakes.—Fairwater, 1. Lady Clifden, 2. Argonaut, 3.
Sweepstakes of 200 sovs.—Mahometan, 1. Dovedale, 2.
Fifty Pounds.—Johnny Armstrong, 1. Croagh Patrick, 2. Onesander, 3.
Cambridgeshire Stakes.—Catch'em Alive, 1. Merry Hart, 2. Summerside, 3.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Zora walked over.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 15 sovs.—Teddy, 1. Woodcraft, 2. Breeze, 3.
Optional Selling Stakes.—Voucher c., 1. Dead heat between Drosera's dam c. and Prescription for second.
Five Handicap Sweepstakes.—Fiancée, 1. Merry Maid, 2. Lizzie, 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Airedale, 1. Reindeer, 2. Dolphin, 3.

WEDNESDAY.

Optional Selling Plate.—The Pony, 1. Fontenoy, 2. Lucretia, 3.
Renewal of the Glasgow Stakes.—Miss Sarah c., 1. Caryophylus, 2. Bridle c., 3.
Fifty-Pound Plate.—Senorita c., 1. Croagh Patrick, 2. Lady Abbess, 3.
Private Handicap Sweepstakes of 25 sovs.—Juliet, 1. Paddy O'Rourke, 2. Cassidia, 3.
Private Handicap Sweepstakes of 25 sovs.—Attraction, 1. Soumise, 2. Hypatia, 3.
Subscription Plate.—Countersign, 1. Regina, 2. Diomed, 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Dolphin, 1. Damascus, 2. Typee c., 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Lord Adolphus, 1. Tailor, 2. Verdiere, 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Polonaise, 1. Topsy, 2. Daniel, 3.
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Ely, 1. Beatrix, 2. Mahometan, 3.

THURSDAY.

Subscription Plate.—Wingrave, 1. Sweet Willie, 2.
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Beatrix, 1. New York, 2.
Apethorpe Stakes.—Crytheia walked over.
Handicap Sweepstakes.—Almack, 1. Liston, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Balderdash, 1. Prescription, 2.
Free Handicap.—Giraffe c., 1. Glenorchy, 2.
Optional Selling Plate.—Edward the Confessor, 1. Brother to Weatherspy, 2.
Handicap Sweepstakes.—Country Maid, 1. Lady Derby, 2,

The information from Caprera shows that Garibaldi can walk a fair distance without support.

Major-General Burke Cuppage has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Jersey, in the room of Sir R. P. Douglas, resigned.

Mr. Cubitt, M.P., died on Wednesday night at his seat, Denton Lodge, near Andover, Hants, in his seventy-third year.

The 45th Regiment, stationed at the Curragh, and the 58th Regiment, in Dublin, are under orders to embark for Canada.

Mr. Layard, M.P., has been treated to a special excavation made in his honour at Pompeii—the house, cleared to the pavement at his visit, revealed among the usual fragments a large wine jar, or amphora, inscribed "Liqvamen dos flos."

The Culloden was lost on her voyage home from Quebec on the 12th ult. She foundered in a heavy gale; but all the hands, thirty-six in number, were picked up by the New Brunswick, of Bristol.

Two Parliamentary papers prepared by the Board of Trade have just been published, showing the duties levied by foreign tariffs on British manufactures, brought into English weights and money. The first part gives the duties levied on each kind of yarn and thread, and the second part the duties levied upon woven manufactures. The information thus furnished will be useful to all shippers.

Messrs. Bacon and Co., of Paternoster-row, have just issued a coloured map of America, in which the boundaries of the respective States and territories are clearly marked, and the Federal States (free and slave) distinguished from the Confederate ones. In addition to its value as a map, it contains some interesting and important letterpress, embracing an epitome of the history of the war, the theory of government, table of distances, statistics of population, a list of forts in topographical order, and other useful matters.

An order was received on Tuesday morning at Chatham garrison for an immediate return to be made to the Horse Guards of the number of effective men at the dépôt of the 2nd battalion 12th Regiment, under orders for service at New Zealand. The regiment is to be made up to 950 rank and file. The dépôt assembled on parade in the afternoon, and about 150 rank and file were found fit for duty, which number will be forwarded to join the service companies at Limerick, on receipt of an order for that purpose. The *Cape Service Gazette* states that the 1st battalion of the 10th Regiment and the 1st battalion of the 11th Foot will also shortly be placed under orders to embark for service in New Zealand.

A public meeting of the noblemen and gentlemen of the county of Lanark, and of the merchants, bankers, and other citizens of Glasgow, was held on Wednesday week in the Merchants' Hall, for the purpose of taking steps with a view to the erection in Glasgow of a monument to the late Field Marshal Lord Clyde. Among those present were Lord Belhaven, Sir Archibald Alison, Sir James Ferguson, Sir James Campbell, Mr. Walter Buchanan, M.P., the Lord Provost, Colonel Alison, and the Lord Dean of Guild. Sir A. Alison moved the following resolution:—"That this public meeting, deeply impressed with the loss which the country has sustained in the death of Colin Campbell, Lord Clyde, and anxious to testify their high admiration of his military talents, and gratitude for his illustrious services to his country, resolve to erect a public monument to his memory in his native city." Mr. Walter Buchanan, M.P., seconded the resolution, which was cordially agreed to. On the motion of Sir James Campbell, a number of noblemen and gentlemen were appointed a committee to collect subscriptions and to decide upon the form and site of the monument, and the artist to be employed. The Lord Provost intimated that contributions amounting to upwards of £700 had been made.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE fluctuations in the value of Home Securities have been trifling, and the business doing in most Stocks, both for Money and the Account, has been very moderate. In the value of the Unfunded Debt scarcely any change has taken place.

Although nearly the whole of the gold at hand has been taken for transmission to Paris, and although the stock of bullion in the Bank of France still continues to decrease, more disposition has been shown on the part of holders of capital to make advances upon commercial paper. The demand for accommodation has somewhat fallen off, and the best bills are now readily discountes as follows:—

Thirty days' bills	3½ per cent.	Four months' bills	4½ per cent.
Sixty days' bills	3¾ „	Six months' bills	4½ 5 „
Three months' bills	4 „		

The Continental and American exchanges have become somewhat unfavourable; nevertheless, we continue to import rather large quantities of gold from New York. Apparently, however, some heavy remittances of bullion will be made to France during the next two or three weeks; consequently, we can hardly anticipate any increase in the stock in the Bank of England for some time.

The Board of Trade returns, published on Thursday, show most satisfactory results as regards the extent of our exports this year. The total exports for the nine months ending Sept. 30 were £104,294,745, against £93,672,451, during the same period in 1862.

There has been a moderate demand for money on the Continent. We annex the rates in the leading cities:—

	Bank rate per cent.	Open market per cent.		Bank rate.	Open market.
Paris	5	4½	Amsterdam	3	3
Vienna	5	5	Turin	6	6
Berlin	4	4	Brussels	4	4
Frankfort	3½	3½	Hamburg	—	5½
			St. Petersburg	6	9 10

About £360,000 in bullion has arrived from various quarters; yet several parcels of gold have been withdrawn from the Bank for export purposes. The steamer for the East has taken out £90,000 in gold for Alexandria, £70,000 in gold and £30,650 in silver for Bombay.

The capital of the Union Bank of Australia is about to be increased to £1,250,000, by an issue of 10,000 new shares of £25 each, at a premium of £20.

The funds were very inactive on Monday, yet prices were supported:—Consols, for Money, realised 93 to 9½; Ditto, for Account, 93½; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91½; Red Sea Annuities, 21; India Five per Cents, 104½; Ditto Four per Cents, 100½; India Bonds, 1st, to 22nd. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1s. dis. to 2s. prem.; Bank Stock sold at 235. On Tuesday prices ruled about stationary:—Bank Stock closed at 234½; Consols, 91½; New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 77½; Five per Cents, 109; India Stock, 226; Ditto, New, 104½; Ditto, Four per Cents, 100½; Ditto, Five per Cent Rupee Paper, 107½; Ditto Bonds, 22s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1s. dis. to 2s. prem. The transactions on the following day were limited:—Consols sold at 93½; New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 76½; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91½; India Stock, 226; Ditto Five per Cents, 104½; Ditto Four per Cents, 100½; Ditto, Five per Cent Rupee Paper, 107½; Ditto, Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 112; Exchequer Bills, 1s. dis. to 2s. prem. On Thursday the market was very flat, and Consols, both for Money and Time, were quoted at 93 to 93½; the Reduced and New Three per Cents marked 91½ to ½; and Exchequer Bills, 1s. dis. to 2s. prem.; India Five per Cent Stock marked 104 to 5s. prem.

The Foreign House has ruled flat, and prices have had a downward tendency. The leading changes are in Greek, Spanish, Mexican, and Turkish Securities, but they are not important. The Confederate loan has sold at 65 to 67; Brazilian Scrip, ½ to ¾ prem.; and Portuguese, 1½ to ¾ prem. Brazilian Five per Cents have marked 90½ ex div.; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 84½; Chilian Six per Cents, 101½ ex div.; Egyptian, 101½; Ditto, Second Issue, 104; Greek, 31½; Ditto Coupons, 15; Mexican Three per Cents, 14½; Portuguese Old Three per Cents, 49½; Ditto, 1862, 46½; Russian Old Five per Cents, 94½; Ditto, 1862, 93½; Spanish Three per Cents, 55½; Ditto, Passive, 3½; Ditto, Certificates, 13½; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 97½ ex div.; Ditto, 1862, 71½; Ditto, 1858, 70½; Ditto, Four per Cents, 102½; Venezuela Six per Cents, 61; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 100½; Dutch Four per Cents, 101 ex div.; and Italian Five per Cents, 72½.

Joint-Stock Bank Shares have been in fair average request, and prices, almost generally, have ruled firm. Alliance have realised 25; Australasia, New, 71; Bank of Egypt, 27½; Bank of Otago, 11½; Bank of Queensland, 15; Brazilian and Portuguese, 8; Chartered of British Columbia, 17; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 38½; Consolidated, 10½; English and Irish, 10; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 23½; Hindustan, China, and Japan, 28½; Imperial, 55½; Imperial Ottoman, 15½; London and Brazilian, 50; London and Colonial, 8½; London and County, 54; London Joint-Stock, 37; London and Middlesex, 7½; London and South African, 28; London and Westminster, 7¾; Metropolitan and Provincial, 8; National of Liverpool, 19½; National Provincial of England, 15½; Ditto, New, 27; New Zealand, 3½; Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi, 6½; Standard of British South Africa, 25; Union of Australia, 69; and Union of London, 28½.

A moderate business has been transacted in Colonial Government Securities:—Canada Six per Cents have sold at 105; Ditto Five per Cents, 99½; Cape Six per Cents, 1860-1, 110; Mauritius Six per Cents, 1878, 109½; Ditto, 1882, 112; Natal Six per Cents, 108½; New Brunswick Six per Cents, 1870, 105; New South Wales Five per Cents, 102½; and Victoria Six per Cents, 110½.

The Miscellaneous Market has been tolerably firm. Bombay Gas Shares have sold at 3; Crystal Palace, 3½; Egyptian, Commercial, and Trading, 4; General Credit and Finance of London, 4½; General Steam, 2½; Hudson's Bay, 8½; Italian Irrigation and Canal Six per Cent Bonds, 80½; Joint-Stock Discount, 6½; London District Telegraph, 1½; London Financial Association, 1½; London General Omnibus, 2½; Oriental Inland Steam, 2½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 84½; Ditto, New, 5½; Rhymney Iron, 7½; São da Janeiro City Improvements, 2½; Royal Mail Steam, 81; South African Mortgage Investment, 7½; Berlin Waterworks, 9½; Imperial Gas, 86½; Phœnix, 124; Indemnity Marine Insurance, 145; London, 47½ ex div.; Ocean Marine, 17½; and Thames and Mersey Marine, 6½.

There has been rather more business doing in American Securities, and prices have rather advanced. Maryland Five per Cents have sold at 75; Virginia Six per Cents, 38; Atlantic and Great Western, 7⅝; and Illinois Central, 100-Dollar Shares, 19½ discount.

Only a nominal amount of business has been transacted in the Railway Share Market. On the whole, however, prices have been well supported. Annexed are Thursday's official closing quotations:—

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Great Northern, 128; Ditto, A Stock, 132½; London, Chatham, and Dover, 46½; London and North-Western, 101; North British, 51½; North Eastern—Berwick, 101½; Ditto, York, 86½; North and South-Western Junction, 11½.

Preference Shares.—Great Northern Five per Cent, 105; Great Western, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 101½.

Lines Leased at Fixed Rentals.—Gloster and Dean Forest, 23; Lancaster and Carlisle, 210; London and Chatham, 22½; Nottingham and Grantham, 9½; Shrewsbury and Hereford, 136.

British Possessions.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 105½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 22; Great Indian Peninsula, 1½; Madras Five per Cent, 107; Ditto, Four-and-three-Quarters per Cent, 102; Scinde, 103½.

Foreign.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 8½; Great Luxembourg, 13½; Ottoman, 11½; San Paulo, 9½; Ditto, 22½.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending Oct. 28 shows the following results when compared with the preceding statement:—

A decrease of circulation of	£721,058	An increase of other Securities of	222,967
An increase of public deposits of	24,324	A decrease of bullion of	207,295
A decrease of other deposits of	253,134	An increase of rest of	5,232
An increase of Govt. securities of	50,000	A decrease of reserve of	2,360

The total circulation is £22,600,408; public deposits amount to £4,462,163; and private deposits to £15,015,128. Securities are £20,785,852; and the stock of bullion is £14,137,574.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Oct. 26).—There was only a moderate supply of English wheat on offer in to-day's market. All kinds moved off steadily, at full quotations. Prime foreign wheats were quite as dear as last week; but low and damp parcels met a heavy sale, at barely late rates. In the floating cargoes of grain very little was passing. Malting barley was in improved request, and the currencies had an upward tendency. In grinding and distilling sorts, very little was doing, at barely stationary prices. New malt was in request, at full quotations; but old parcels were much neglected. Good sound oats sold steadily, on former terms; but damp qualities gave way 6d. per quarter. In beans very little was doing, at 2s. per quarter less money. Peas were very dull, and rather cheaper. The flour trade inactive, at previous currencies.

Oct. 28.—Wheat and fine qualities of flour were in steady request, at full prices. All other kinds of produce moved off slowly, at Monday's currency.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, new, 40s. to 47s.; ditto, white, 41s. to 47s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s. to 45s.; rye, 34s. to 36s.; grinding barley, 26s. to 28s.; distilling ditto, 29s. to 33s.; malting ditto, 28s. to 33s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s. to 66s.; brown ditto, 50s. to 57s.; Kingston and Ware, 60s. to 66s.; Chevalier, 65s. to 68s. Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 14s. to 22s.; potato ditto, 22s. to 26s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s. to 22s.; ditto, white, 16s. to 23s.; tick beans, 28s. to 30s.; grey peas, 32s. to 34s.; maple, 36s. to 38s.; white, 36s. to 37s.; boilers, 39s. to 38s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 40s. to 43s.; town households, 34s. to 36s.; country marks, 27s. to 30s. per 240lb.; French, 36s. to 39s. per sack; American, 19s. to 25s. per barrel.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: wheat, 830; barley, 1010; malt, 2720; oats, 1020; flour, 250. Irish: oats, 1800. Foreign: wheat, 10,260; barley, 3090; oats, 27,470; flour, 460 sacks, 60 barrels.

Seeds.—The seed trade, generally, is in a sluggish state; nevertheless, prices are fairly supported. Linseed and rape cakes maintain their previous value.

Linseed, English, crushing, 62s. to 63s.; Calcutta, 62s. 6d. to 64s. 6d.; hempseed, 44s. to 48s. per quarter; coriander, 14s. to 16s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 10s. to 14s.; white ditto, 12s. to 12s.; tares, 3s. 6d. to 4s. per bushel; English rapeseed, 62s. to 63s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £9 10s. to £10 10s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £11; rape cakes, £5 to £6 per ton; canary, 46s. to 56s. per quarter; red clover seed, 38s. to 76s.; white ditto, 54s. to 72s. per cwt.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 43s.; barley, 33s. 11d.; oats, 19s. 7d.; rye, 34s. 9d.; beans, 36s. 2d.; peas, 35s. 8d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 43s.; barley, 34s. 9d.; oats, 19s. 7d.; rye, 33s. 8d.; beans, 37s. 7d.; peas, 36s. 3d.

English Grain sold last Week.—Wheat, 104,742: barley, 90,353; oats, 12,185; rye, 179; beans, 1323; peas, 1787 quarters.

Tea.—Several parcels from India have been disposed of, at unusually high prices. Chinese qualities are in moderate request, at about previous rates.

Sugar.—The demand for all kinds has fallen off; and, in some instances, prices have given way 6d. per cwt. Barbadoes has sold at 35s. to 40s.; Tobago, 31s. to 38s.; Demerara, 36s. to 42s. per cwt. Refined goods are in fair request, at 47s. 6d. per cwt. The stock of sugar is now 99,926 tons, against 82,987 tons last year.

Coffee.—Most descriptions have met a slow inquiry; nevertheless, the quotations have been supported. The stock consists of 10,835 tons, against 9341 tons at the corresponding period in 1862.

Provisions.—There is rather an extensive business doing in most kinds of butter, and prices continue firm. Bacon is inactive, and 2s. per cwt. cheaper. Hams and lard move off freely; but all other provisions are a dull inquiry.

Tallow.—The demand is inactive, at barely stationary prices. P.Y.C., on the spot, 43s. 6d. per cwt. Stock, 62,763 casks, against 47,629 ditto in 1862. Rough fat, 2s. 3d. per 8lb.

Oils.—Linseed oil is selling at £43 per ton. Rape is quiet, at £41 to £44; olive, £51 to £60; cocoanut, £46 to £47 10s.; and fine palm, £36 10s. French turpentine is quoted at 75s. per cwt.

Spirits.—Rum is a slow inquiry, at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 8d. for proof East India, and 1s. 5d. for proof Leewards. Brandy is steady, at from 3s. to 11s. 4d.; Hamburg spirits, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 5d.; English ditto, grain, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10½.; ditto, rice, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.; and English gin, for export, proof, 2s. 8d. to 3s. per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 to £4 5s.; clover, £4 to £5 10s.; and straw, £1 6s. to £1 14s. per load.

Coals.—Best house coals, 19s. to 20s.; seconds, 17s. to 18s.; Hartley's, 14s. 9d. to 15s. 9d.; and manufacturing, 13s. 3d. to 13s. 3d. per ton.

Hops.—The supply on offer is moderately extensive, and the demand rules steady, at from 105s. to 160s. per cwt.

Wool.—At the approaching sales about 60,000 bales of colonial wool will be offered. Privately, the demand is steady.

Potatoes.—A fair business is doing in most kinds. Prices range from 50s. to 90s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, Oct. 29).—The supply of beasts on offer on Monday's market was only moderate as to number, and the general quality of the stock was inferior. The few prime breeds on offer sold readily, at very full prices. Otherwise, the best trade was in a sluggish state, on former terms. There was a good consumptive demand for sheep—the show of which was rather limited—at fully previous rates. A few very superior Downs realised 5s. 8d. per 8lb. Calves met a dull inquiry, at about stationary prices. The supply of lambs was extensive. In pigs and milch cows very little business was transacted, at late rates. Per 8lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 10d. to 5s.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 8d. to 4s.; second quality ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 2d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; large hogs, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; neat small porkers, 4s. to 4s. 4d.; sucking calves, 12s to 20s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 26s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 934; cows, 130; sheep, 6210; calves, 212; pigs, 90. Foreign: Beasts, 264; sheep, 1090; calves, 193.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The supplies of meat are moderate, and the trade rules steady, at very full prices:—Beef, from 2s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; veal, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; and pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d. per 8lb., by the carcass.

ROBERT HERRING.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

G. S. FRANKHAM Lambeth, builder.

BANKRUPTS.

W. WILLIAMS, sen., Providence-buildings, New Kent-road.—T. KNIGHT, Southampton-street, Camberwell, grocer and cheesemonger.—G. FROST, Pellam-place, Bermondsey, carman.—W. TOWSEY, Southampton, hotel-keeper.—F. ROMER, Arthur-road, Tollington Park, clerk in the Admiralty Court.—T. F. TYERMAN, Park place, Chelsea, architect and surveyor.—J. FLINN, Belgrave-terrace, Pimlico, slate merchant.—H. W. PATRICK, Broad-street, Golden-square, dentist.—T. LEWIS, Commercial street, Whitechapel, printer.—M. S. RICHARDS, Ferrises, Hants, commercial traveller.—I. ABRAHAMS, Great Portland-street, Oxford-street, estate agent.—W. BROWN, Hastings, tobacconist.—J. D. YOUNG, Rolls-terrace Chelsea, contractor.—T. TODD, Little North-street, Whitechapel-road, cornice-maker.—R. HEWITT, Reading, tailor and draper.—W. A. TURNER, Whitegreen-row, Edmonton, starch manufacturer.—W. G. HASLEHAM, Penton-place, Walworth, Methodist Local-preacher.—P. R. SHARPE, Beaumont-square, Mile-end, commission traveller.—H. E. STRONG, Rochester, Custom-house agent.—C. BULLEY, Sudbourn, Suffolk, farmer.—E. SMITH, Oldswinford, Worcestershire, builder.—J. DUNN, Dudley, licensed victualler.—M. HICKEY, Birmingham, grocer.—J. S. RILEY, Nottingham, slater.—J. PODGER, Weston-super-Mare, confectioner.—D. LLEWELLYN, Bridgend, Glamorganshire, builder.—W. K. CORNISH, Bristol, accountant.—R. CONNON, South Shields, shipowner.—J. SOON, Bewaldeth, Cumberland, farmer.—S. B. HAWARD, Lowestoft, Suffolk, butcher.—W. LEIGHTON, Kingston-upon-Hull, innkeeper.—C. CLARK, Chesterfield, Derbyshire, grocer.—J. STUCKEY, Claverton, Somersetshire, livery-stable keeper.—H. T. KILLNER, Gloucester, innkeeper.—J. BANKS, Barkston-ash, Yorkshire, farmer.—J. HARRISON, Guisborough, Yorkshire, innkeeper.—J. TILLEY, York, grocer.—B. REY, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, woollen manufacturer.—W. HOBSON, Royland, Yorkshire, chemist and druggist.—J. KINSLEY, Kingston-upon-Hull, brassfounder.—J. SYLVESTER, Louth, Lincolnshire, watchmaker.—S. BROWN, Macclesfield, Cheshire, silk agent.—J. CHRISP, North Shields, innkeeper.—R. H. MENDS, Melbourne, Derbyshire, Lieutenant in the Royal Navy.—W. BLAKEY, Burnley, Lancashire, beerseller.—R. MCKEND, Skerton, Lancashire, travelling draper.—W. PERKINSON, Blackburn, Lancashire, cloth manufacturer.—J. CARRUTHERS, Barrow, Lancashire, stonemason.—A. MARSH, Sheffield, stonemason.—J. HOOK, jun., Hereford, innkeeper.—W. DAVIES, Hereford, upholsterer.—J. POWELL, Brookfield, Herefordshire, wheelwright.—G. HEWETSON, Cockermouth, innkeeper.—W. BILLETT, Taunton, Somersetshire, innkeeper.—J. MEADES, Stratford-upon-Avon, builder.—D. TUMMEY, Wednesbury, Staffordshire, draper.—J. BRANNAN, son, Birmingham, cattle dealer.—W. GADD, Birmingham, blacksmith.—F. HODGES, Balsall-heath, Worcestershire, bricklayer.—C. BAYWARD, Birmingham, retail brewer.—J. SLATER, Birmingham, ivory turner.—W. SPARKS, Drayton, Oxfordshire, farmer.—F. WOODHOUSE, Nottingham, furniture carrier.—W. HADLEY, Burton Joyce, Nottinghamshire, trimming manufacturer.—E. LOST, Market Rasen, Lincolnshire, licensed victualler.—J. VINCE, Ipswich, general smith.—W. D. HOLTBY, Hornby, Yorkshire, cornfactor.—W. NEAL, Leicester, manufacturer of fancy hosiery.—G. PETERS, Harmer-hill, Selop, tailor.—J. G. ROPER, Whitehaven, keeping-house keeper.—J. CLARKE, Buckland Brewer, Devonshire, retired farmer.—T. FLETCHER, Portsea, Hants, tobacconist.—J. MENDHAM, Swaffham, Norfolk, plumber, glazier, and painter.—C. ALLMAN, Pitts-hill, Staffordshire, cowkeeper.—J. TURNER, Eccleston, Lancashire, painter, plumber, and glazier.—T. STANDRVEN, Halifax, Yorkshire, millwright.—J. WAGSTAFF, Bawtry, Yorkshire, cattle-dealer.—E. FOULKES, Llanferras, Carnarvonshire fishmonger.—L. C. ADELMAR, Brighton, teacher of French.—W. A. SEALS, Brighton, commission agent.—ELEANOR KEMPSTER, Manchester, dealer in eggs.—G. WILSON, City Cross, Derbyshire, carrier.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

REID and ANDERSON, Glasgow, wholesale grocers.—S. JOHNSTON, Glasgow, jute manufacturer.—G. LEITCH, Elie, carrier.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

J. and I. RYESON, Woodside, near Dudley, coke manufacturers.—J. P. CROWTHER, Marlborough-square, Chelsea, statuary mason.—A. ELKINGTON, Aldershot, Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General.

BANKRUPTS.

E. W. FRASER, Anglesey Villas, Wellington-road, Hammersmith, beer retailer.—C. JONES Kentish New Town, corner.—J. MASLEN, Shoreditch, china and glass dealer.—J. NIXON, Francis-street, Hampstead-road, coal merchant.—H. LEAD, Smithfield-bars, City, hairdresser.—W. DANN, Palace-road, South Hackney, saddler.—J. W. SMITH, Somerset-street, Portman-square, auctioneer.—W. FENTON, Garway-road, Westbourne-grove, surgeon.—J. TAYLOR, New Brentford, bedding manufacturer.—J. H. CLAYTON, Serle-street, Lincoln's-inn, and Guildford-street, attorney.—D. MARKWELL, Wick-road, South Hackney, linendraper.—A. BRODIE, Princes-street, Hanover-square, tailor.—R. J. GRIX, Mason's-avenue, Basinghall-street, tailor.—O. VIALLS, Church-a-rest, Lower Edmonton, late Quartermaster in 3rd Dragoon Guards.—J. NEWSOME, Rochester, manufacturer of washing crystals.—G. T. EVANS, Pond-street, Vauxhall, smith.—J. RANSLEY, Caledonian-road, Islington, carpenter.—J. MERCHANT, late of Marylebone-road, watchmaker.—R. PINHORN, West Cowes, Isle of Wight, general dealer.—W. C. FORSTER, Lower-marsh, Lambeth, agricultural chemist.—A. S. W. LITTLEY, Lambeth-walk, baker.—J. W. JONES, Kennington-terrace, Kennington-lane, apothecary.—S. SIMMONS, Windsor-street, Bishopsgate-street, haberdasher.—R. ELLIOTT, Grove-street, Commercial-road, coach-manufacturer.—R. BURNELL, Grove-street, Lisson-grove, and Paddington-street, Marylebone, gardener.—J. SCHAFER, Upper Mansfield-place, Kentish town-road, chandler's shopkeeper.—A. FOX, Shooter's-hill-road, Kent, farmer.—R. BRAINES, Lowestoft, Suffolk, wholesale fishdealer.—J. CAILS, Gifford Terrace, Pentonville, licensed victualler.—T. SELF, Maddermarket, Norwich, gardener.—J. R. LOCKWOOD, Victoria-road, Old Ford-road, Bow, late corn-chandler.—W. H. OTTLEY, Downte-hill City, grocer.—T. NORRIS, Bermondsey New-road, bricklayer.—F. RUST, Great Waltham, Little Waltham, and Torring, Essex, corn merchant.—S. ALLAWAY, Lydney, Gloucester, and Lydbrook Works, Gloucestershire, ironmaster.—J. SMITH, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, licensed victualler.—D. LAWRENCE, Rugby, Warwickshire, dealer in pictures.—B. WHEELWRIGHT, Birmingham, jeweller.—S. HUSKISSON, Birch-acre, Worcestershire, farmer.—G. ALEXANDER, Scarborough, Yorkshire, draper.—J. WOODS, Liverpool, wine and spirit merchant.—E. BEARDSWORTH, Blackburn, Lancashire, hairdresser.—T. STUBBS, Wigan, Lancashire, cattle-dealer.—S. BUCKLEY, Warnetb, Lancashire, corn-miller.—R. S. BELT and J. WHITFIELD, Wimlaton, Durham, grocer.—J. ELLIOT, Crosby, Cumberland, farmer.—H. C. PRIEST, Bristol, timber dealer.—G. THORN, Bristol, mason.—W. MATTHEWS, Frating, Essex, maltster.—E. AMIABLE, Manchester, painter.—H. HAMILTON, Rotherham, Yorkshire, painter.—WAKELIN, Bicester, Oxfordshire, plumber.—J. F. TRANAH, jun., Rochester, baker.—C. R. PACE, West Hartlepool, Durham, painter.—J. OLDFIELD, Brotherton, Yorkshire, ship's captain.—J. F. OATES, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, ragdealer.—J. ATHA, Bingley, Yorkshire, watchmaker.—C. CURTIS, Bath, jeweller.—J. CARNALL, Longton, Staffordshire, potter.—M. MORGAN, Ledbeam, Herefordshire, farmer.—G. D. RENSLEY, Wells, Norfolk, chemist.—J. P. CUMMINGS, Leeds, draper.—J. PICKEN, Hanley, Staffordshire, hairdresser.—B. G. BOULT, Norwich, publican.—G. CLARKE, Bury St. Edmunds, baker.—T. WRIGHT, Winchester, plasterer.—T. ALDRIDGE, Seecombe, Cheshire, commission agent.—W. W. PAYCE, Sheffield, ornamental comb-dealer.—J. HOLDSWORTH, Burnley, Lancashire, late innkeeper.

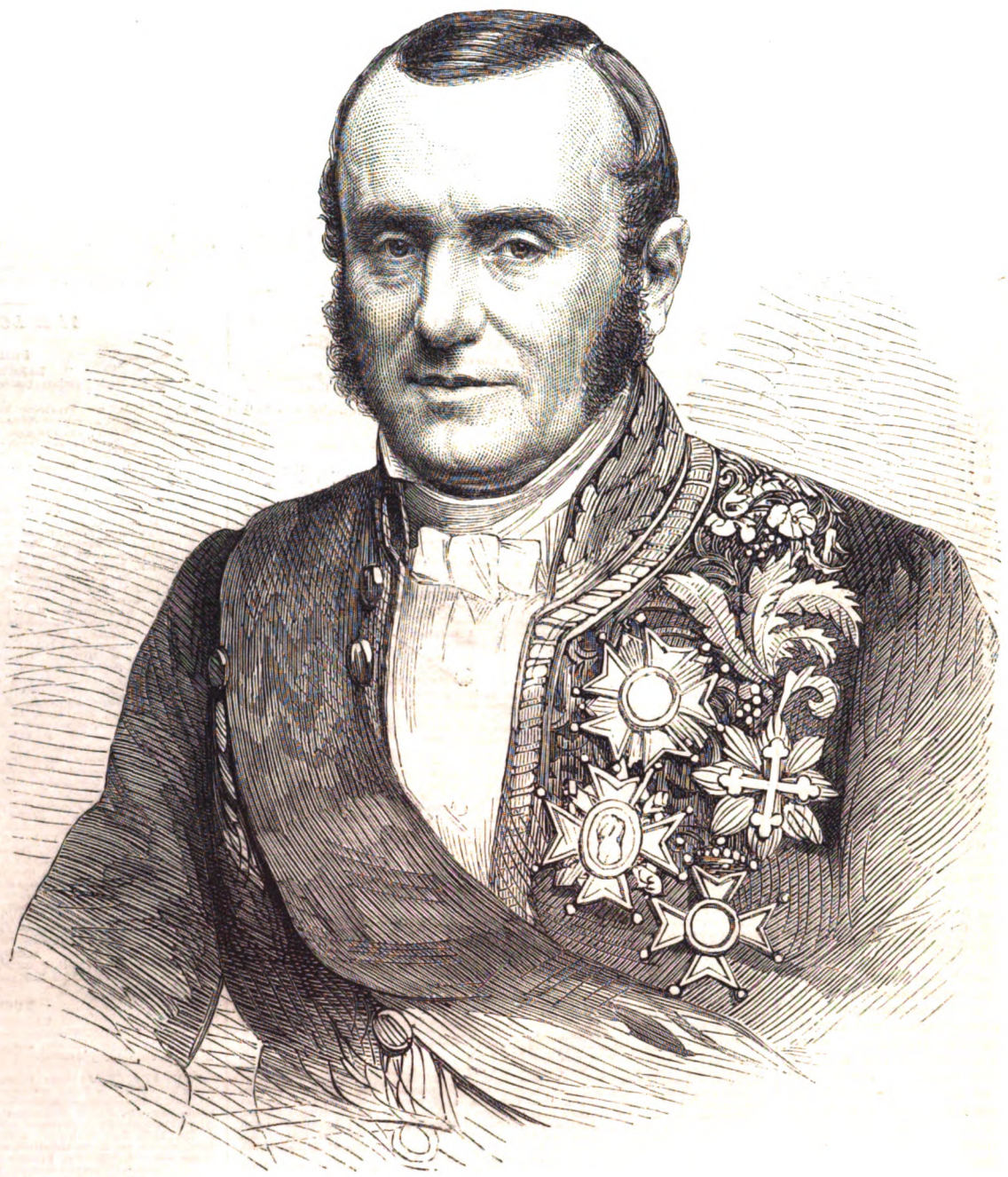
SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. R. ALMOND, Edinburgh, mourning warehouseman.—D. DALGLEISH, Edinburgh

indeed, from a flagstaff, as though the island were a Dutch possession, which it has never been, as not a foot of Japanese territory can be held by foreigners; though it is by no means improbable that an island or two in the Japanese waters will soon have to change hands. The Europeans are now allowed comparatively free intercourse with the residents of the neighbouring town of Nagasaki, who, however, have special orders to be circumspect; while all they say and do in the presence of the Europeans is carefully noted and reported by the spies charged with that inquisitorial duty. The Dutch residents are regularly supplied with provisions by officially-constituted purveyors, at a tariff charge of about fifty per cent higher than the usual market price. These provisions, however, are not paid for in cash—all money transactions between the Dutch and Japanese being rigorously prohibited—but the amount is deducted from the sum due to the Dutch Governor of the island on account of the sale of the two annual cargoes sent from Batavia. The Japanese officials in Decima are obliged, on entering office, to sign with their blood an oath binding them to contract no friendship with the Dutch, and to afford them no information respecting the language, laws, manners, religion, or history of Japan.

In 1808 the English war-frigate Phaeton, under Captain Pellew, anchored in the bay of Nagasaki, while cruising about to intercept the two Dutch vessels with their home cargoes from Decima. This daring exploit, as it was considered, excited great sensation at Nagasaki; but Pellew was compelled to retire, and the Governor of Nagasaki was placed under the unpleasant necessity of ripping up his stomach on account of his having permitted a foreign vessel to anchor in the bay "without having destroyed and burned it according to his instructions from the Emperor." Five years later, when the English had taken possession of Java in their game of "diamond cut diamond" with Napoleon, two English vessels anchored off the island, and the commanders claimed the transfer of all Dutch property on it to the English Governor of Java. The Dutch Governor, Doeff, however, refused to accede to this request, and he was supported in his refusal by the Japanese. The English vessels were compelled to return to Java with their mission unfulfilled; and a second expedition, made a year later under Raffles, for the same purpose, was equally unsuccessful.

Recent events in the history of the Japanese have invested this island with an interest which justifies us in giving our readers this notice of it and the accompanying Illustration, which was recently drawn, with the assistance of a Dutch resident, by one of the Japanese officials connected with the island. As the navigation to the bay of Nagasaki is the least unfamiliar of the Japanese waters to European navigators, and much valuable property, well calculated for "material guarantees," is within easy reach from the bay, it is, perhaps, not improbable, owing to recent provocations on the part of the Japanese, that Decima and the neighbouring town of Nagasaki—a brilliant jewel in the Emperor's crown—may be taken possession of for a time by the despised "outer barbarians," by way of teaching the Japanese this salutary lesson—that, in spite of their Tycoon, Mikado, liogoons, and damios, they will not escape condign and deserved punishment for the violation of treaties, nor be allowed to butcher with impunity, be their butchers Princes, the "barbarians" who, in virtue of treaties, think proper to sojourn amongst them.



THE LATE M. BILLAULT, FRENCH MINISTER OF STATE.

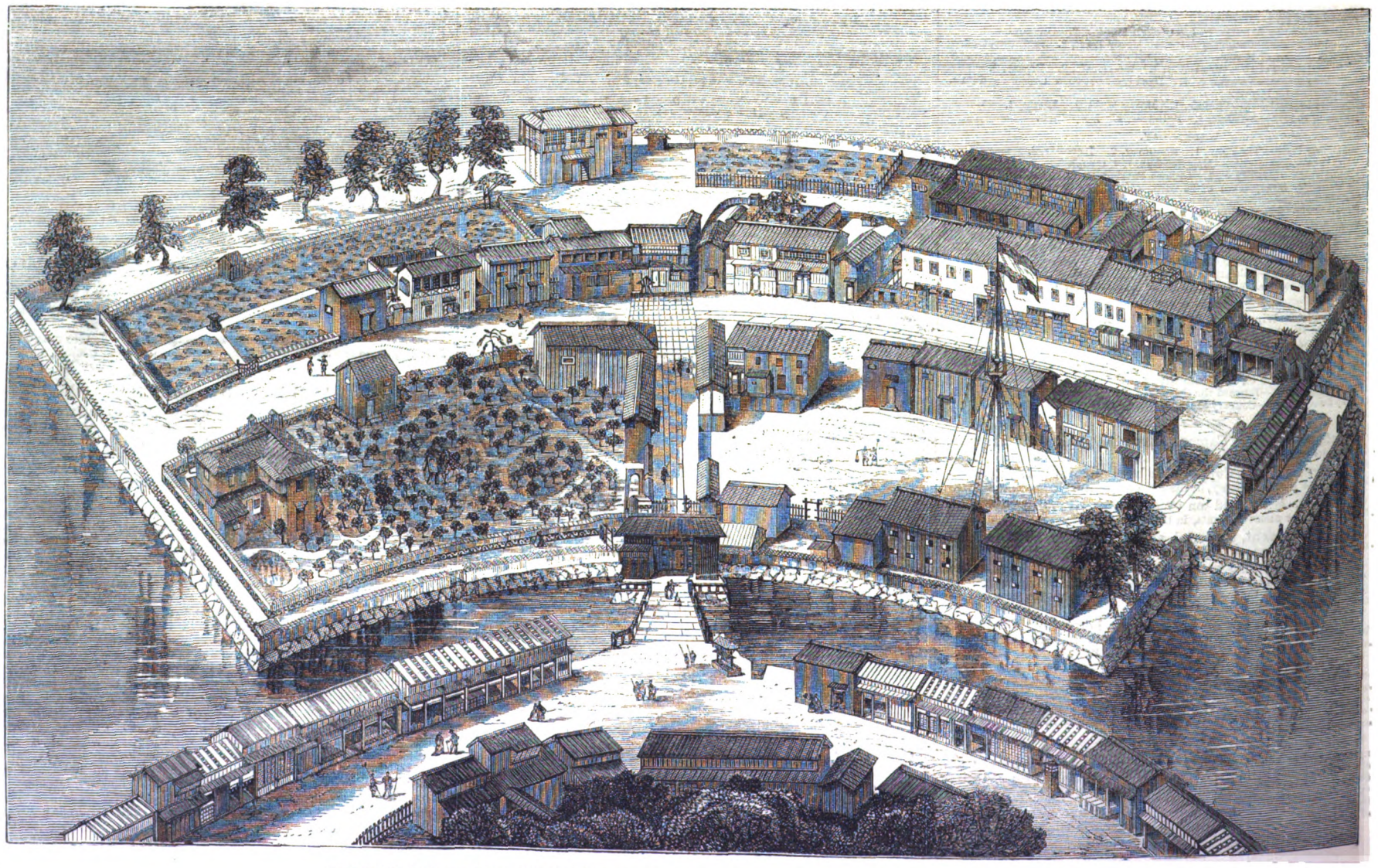
THE LATE M. BILLAULT.

AUGUSTE - ADOLPHE - MARIE BILLAULT was born at Vannes on the 12th of November, 1805. He passed the beginning of his career as a lawyer at Nantes, where he was in practice at the early age of twenty-three, and where he was so highly esteemed that he was called upon successively to occupy most of the posts of municipal honour of that important city. In 1837 he was chosen by the electors of Ancenis as their representative in the Chamber of Deputies, and shortly afterwards made his first memorable speech on the corrupt electional practices at that time existing in France. During the existence of the Thiers Ministry (1840) M. Billault distinguished himself as Under-Secretary for State, an office since abolished; and his progress as an orator became from that time rapid. In 1846 he was elected Deputy for Paris, but he still preferred sitting in the Chamber as representative for Ancenis. Throughout the agitation prevailing in Paris during the early days of 1848 he refused to take any part in the organisation of the Reform banquets, although he had been one of the most ardent denunciators of the corruption "that threatened to annihilate representative institutions."

After the revolution of February M. Billault took his seat among the moderate Democrats, and voted in favour of the banishment of the Orleans family. Subsequently to the coup-d'état he was elected Deputy for Saint-Girons, and was chosen as the first President of the Corps Législatif, in which capacity he contributed greatly to the re-establishment of the empire, remaining from that time one of the most devoted supporters of the Imperial Government. In 1854 he succeeded M. Persigny as Minister of the Interior, and was created Senator in the month of December of the same year. He was also a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour.

The unexpected death of this talented Minister of State (which occurred on the 13th inst.) is described by the French official paper as an "irreparable loss" to the Imperial régime, of the advantages of which the deceased politician was one of the ablest expositors.

The last few years of M. Billault's life were the most brilliant of his career, and his eloquence was constantly relied upon by the Govern-



THE ISLAND OF DECIMA, IN THE BAY OF NAGASAKI.—FROM A DRAWING BY A JAPANESE ARTIST.

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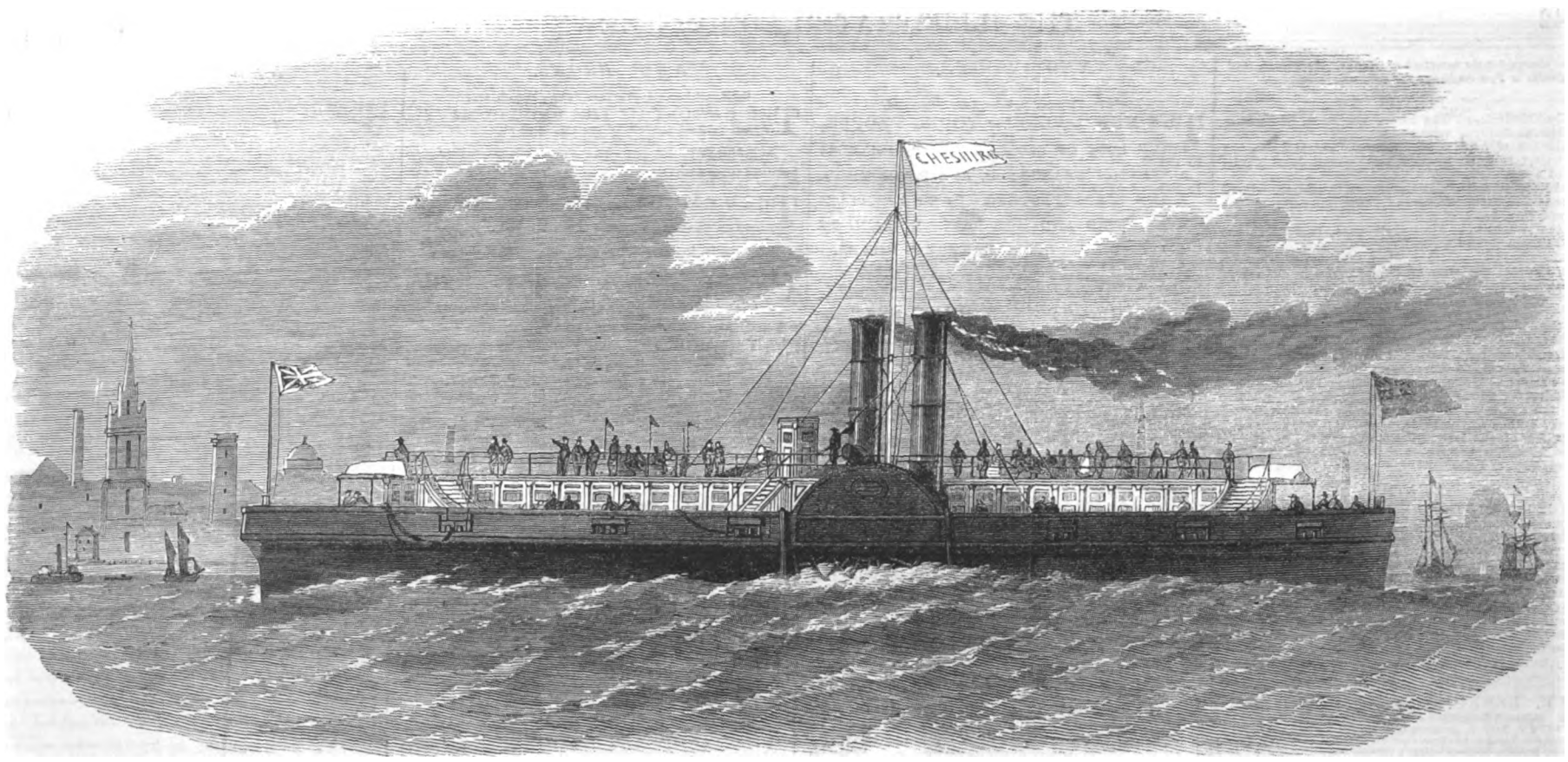

THE LIVERPOOL AND BIRKENHEAD NEW FERRY-STEAMER CHESHIRE.—SEE PAGE 447.

ment for answering the small but indefatigable Opposition in the Corps Législatif. His talent will be much missed in the forthcoming Session, wherein his oratorical abilities would have had to combat the arguments of Thiers, Berryer, Jules Favre, and the increased phalanx of the Opposition sent to the Chamber by the recent elections.

A few days after M. Billault's demise a long article in the *Moniteur* ably described the genius and the merits, from an Imperial point of view, of the deceased Minister of State, who was honoured with a magnificent public funeral at the expense of the nation, and interred in the family vault at the cemetery of Montparnasse on the 17th inst.

Our Portrait of the late M. Billault is from a photograph by MM. Mayer Frères and Pierson.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

With the termination of the fine season, the round chapeaux François Premier, Henri Quatre, &c., are now almost abandoned; and the bonnets announced in our last have made their appearance at the modistes' who influence the tone of the Parisian fashions. The chapeaux in question advance a little more in front than hitherto; otherwise the form remains unchanged, and their chief beauty lies in the elegance of their composition. One variety is composed of light satin, with plaid crowns and strings, and a large feather in front outside the bonnet. These bonnets are soft and rich in appearance; as are also another series in amethyst-coloured velvet, ornamented with dark bows and strings and feathers, of which two of different colours are often worn together.

For the remaining days of autumn the camail is the outer garment most generally worn; those in Scotch plush are much in favour; but this material is not at all *de rigueur*, and the stuff employed may be of the same description as that of the robe, as shown in one of our Illustrations. A considerable number of cloaks and mantles have just made their début, amongst which may be mentioned the Caprice, the Incroyable, the Speranza, the Guise (shown in our second figure), and the Danilo.

The affection of the fair Parisiennes for Scotch patterns has not abated in the least, and plaids of all the clans known are met with at every turn. Poult de soie écossais, cloth écossais, ribbons écossais, plush écossais, and stockings and socks écossais are donned with an ardour that reflects honour on the taste of the Highlanders. It is impossible to make a promenade in Paris without being struck with the preponderance of the Scotch element so much in favour.

Before proceeding with the explanations of our Illustrations, we may refer to the new jupon multiform, of which the shape and size can be varied at will in five different manners, according to circumstances. The possibility of a lady walking arm-in-arm with a gentleman has been brought about by the invention of this complaisant jupon.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1. *Promenade Dress for a Young Lady.*—Robe of iron-grey foulard, ornamented with green ribbons disposed according to the design shown in our Engraving. The sleeve is small, but somewhat open, and trimmed on the cuff with narrower green ribbon. The camail is of the same material as the dress, and the trimmings to match. Dark chapeau postillon, edged with velvet and decorated with a large velvet bow and two feathers, green and black.

Fig. 2. *Walking Dress.*—Slightly-training robe of green moire antique, trimmed merely with a row of black velvet buttons down the front. The principal feature of this costume is the *Manteau* Guise, one of the most elegant of the cloak novelties just brought out by the well-known establishment in the Rue de Richelieu; it is composed of velvet, with lace trimmings, and a passementerie ornament on each shoulder. The bonnet is in amethyst-coloured velvet, ornamented outside with white and amethyst feathers, and inside with white flowers and amethyst foliage.

Fig. 3. *Home Toilet.*—Robe of light grey mohair, having on the skirt a fluted flounce, trimmed with violet silk, and surmounted by a band of the same material. The vest is of violet cloth, ornamented with black passementerie trimmings. The waistcoat is composed of embroidered insertion, the cuffs being narrow, but also embroidered. The little collar is likewise in embroidery. The headdress consists merely of a violet *réseille*, with a small bouquet of flowers of the same colour.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

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*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 27th inst., at The Lowe, Eardiston, Worcestershire, Mrs. Clifford, of a daughter.

On the 3rd of August, at Kamptee, Central India, the wife of Captain F. H. Hammer, Cantonment Joint Magistrate, of a son.

On the 21st of August, at Kurrachee, Scinde, the wife of Lawrence Mortimer Marescaux, Esq., manager of the Agra and U. S. Bank, of a son.

On the 26th inst., at St. Mary's-street, Bridgnorth, the wife of Charles John Cooper, Esq., of a son.

On the 4th inst., at No. 1, Place Lartigue, Sherbrooke-street, Canada, the wife of Captain Welch (late 93rd Highlanders), barrackmaster, of a daughter,

MARRIAGES.

On the 27th inst., at St. Mary's Church, Sandwich, by the Rev. G. W. Sicklemore, assisted by the Rev. E. N. Bradden, Vicar of St. Mary's, Alfred Gillew, Esq., of St. Nicholas, Thanet, to Eliza Anne, only child of Richard Joynes Emmerson, Esq., of Sandwich, and granddaughter of Admiral Sir Edward Harvey, K.C.B., Walmer, Kent.

On the 21st inst., at Llandysilio, by the Rev. John J. Turner, brother of the bride, Lewis Richard, second surviving son of the late Stafford Price, Esq., of Hendon House, Middlesex, to Eliza, second daughter of John James Turner, Esq., of Pentrehelyn, Montgomeryshire.

DEATHS.

On the 12th inst., Thomas Havers, Esq., of Thelton Hall, for many years Deputy-Lieutenant for Norfolk, and magistrate for the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, in his 77th year.

On the 21st inst., at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Webley Parry, Cliff's End House, Exmouth, Anne Jane, the beloved wife of Ludwig Gabler, Esq., her Majesty's Government Telegraph to India.

On the 28th inst., at the residence of his son, Dr. Mark Tanner, 3, St. George's-square, Belgravia, of acute bronchitis, Captain Thomas Tanner, of her Majesty's Indian Navy, in his 76th year.

MR. BENEDICT begs to announce a GRAND EVENING CONCERT, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on FRIDAY, NOV. 6, on which occasion will be performed, for the first time in London, his new Cantata, entitled "Richard Cœur de Lion." Madlle. Mathieu, Cyfle Holmes, Madlle. Tedeschi; Edgeld de Neele, Mr. Wallace Cooper; Richard, Mr. Santley. To be followed by a Grand Selection from Gounod's popular opera, "Faust," performed by the following celebrated artists:—Mdlle. Tietjens, Mdlle. Tedeschi, Signor Bettini, Signor Bossi, and Mr. Santley. Full Orchestra, and the Choir of the Vocal Association. Conductors—Mr. Benedict and Signor Arditi. Sofa Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 7s.; Balcony, 5s.; Area, 2s.; Upper Gallery, 1s. Tickets and Programmes at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; Cramer and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street; Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s, 48, Cheapside; and at Austin's, 28, Piccadilly.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—On MONDAY EVENING NEXT, NOV. 2, the FIRST CONCERT of the Sixth Season will take place. Pianoforte, Mr. Chas. Hallé; Violin, M. Lotto; Violoncello, Signor Piatti; Second Violin, Herr L. Ries; Viola, Mr. H. Webb. Vocalists—Miss Banks and Mr. Wynn. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Programmes and Tickets at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; Cramer and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street; Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s, 48, Cheapside; and at Austin's, 28, Piccadilly.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter Hall, Conductor, Mr. Costa. THIRTY-SECOND SEASON.—FRIDAY, NOV. 13, Costa's Oratorio, ELI. Principal Vocalists—Mdme. Rudersdorff, Mdme. Sainton-Dolby; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Winn, and Mr. Santley. The Band and Chorus, carefully revised, will consist of, as usual, about 700 performers. Tickets, 3s., 5s., and 10s. 6d. Subscription Two Guineas, Reserved Seats in Area or Gallery; Stalls, Three Guineas. No more subscriptions at One Guinea can be taken.

MR. HENRY LESLIE'S CHOIR. MENDELSSOHN COMMEMORATION CONCERT, ST. JAMES'S HALL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 4. Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Herr Ernst Pauer, Signor Piatti. Sofa stalls, 6s.; family tickets, four for 21s., at Addison's, 210, Regent-street, and Austin's, Piccadilly; balcony, 3s.; area, 2s.; admission, 1s.

MR. KUHE will play his Grand Brilliant Pianoforte Piece, "Britannia," at his Concert, the TOWN-HALL, BRIGHTON, on MONDAY, NOV. 2.

MR. RÉNÉ FAVARGER'S PIANO CLASSES, 29, Somerset-street, Portman-square, W.; and at the Notting-hill College, 15, Stanley-place Kensington Park-gardens, W.

MR. HAROLD THOMAS, Professor of the Piano at the Royal Academy of Music begs to announce that he VISITS BRIGHTON once a week.—49, Maddox-street, Bond-street, London, W.

PICTURE FRAMES, Cheapest in London. Handsome gilt Frames, complete, 2s. each. Two-inch Maple or Rosewood and gilt, 3s. each, for the Coloured Pictures given on Oct. 3; at GEO. REES', 57, Drury-lane.

DELICATE CHILDREN.—A Lady residing in a very healthy locality, at a short distance from Oxford, wishes to receive into her family TWO or THREE CHILDREN to bring up and educate with her own. They would receive the most careful, mental, and physical training, and their health and happiness would be promoted by every possible means. Their education, with strict reference always to their age and strength, would be systematically carried on under her immediate direction. Children requiring special care, from delicate health, or whose parents are abroad, would here meet with peculiar advantages. Address A. B. C., care of A. MacLaren, Esq., The Gymnasium, Oxford.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS' CLUB, Chairman—Sir C. W. C. De Crespigny, Bart. Members are informed that this Club is NOW OPEN, and the Committee formed.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS' CLUB. — Candidates for admission must have been educated at one of the following public schools:—Charterhouse, Eton, Harrow, Rugby, Westminster, and Winchester. Applications for rules and list of members to be made to Captain SWIFT, 17, St. James's-place, St. James's, S.W.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS' CLUB. The RULES and LIST OF MEMBERS of this Club are now in the press, and applicants for copies are informed that they will be forwarded in a few days. W. A. SWIFT.

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12 Table Forks	30	11	0	0	12 Table Forks	40	15	0	0
12 Dessert Ditto	20	7	6	8	12 Dessert ditto	25	9	7	6
2 Gravy Spoons	10	3	13	4	2 Gravy Spoons	12	4	0	0
1 Soup Ladle	10	3	13	4	1 Soup Ladle	11	4	3	6
4 Sauce Ditto	10	3	18	4	4 Sauce ditto	12	4	16	0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt)		1	0	0	4 Salt Spoons (gilt)		2	2	0
1 Fish Slice (pierced)		2	10	0	1 Fish Slice (pierced)		3	5	0
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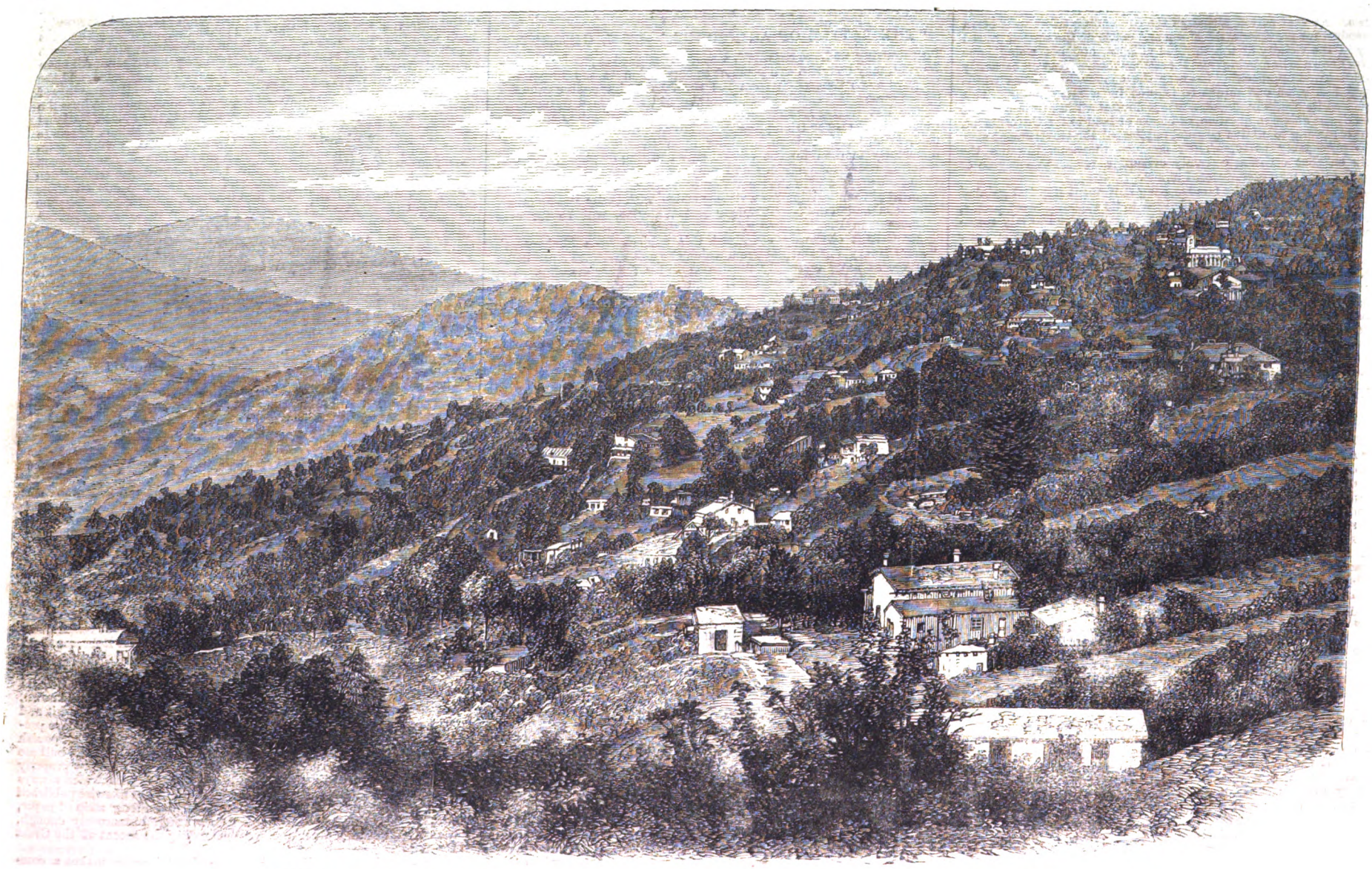
THE WEDGWOOD MEMORIAL INSTITUTE AT BURSLEM, STAFFORDSHIRE.

ON Monday the Chancellor of the Exchequer laid the first stone of the Wedgwood Memorial Institute, at Burslem, Staffordshire. The right hon. gentleman delivered an elaborate address, in which he eloquently expounded the lesson of Wedgwood's remarkable life, and urged a more thorough association of art with utility, especially in ceramic manufactures. We give in our present Number a View of the intended building, and next week we shall illustrate and describe the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone.

The building is intended for the use of a school of art, a free library, and a museum, and was designed by Mr. G. B. Nichols, architect, of Westbromwich, under whose direction and superintendence the works are being carried out. The situation of the building is in Queen-street, opposite the pottery works of Messrs. Cork, Edge, and Co., the main front extending to about 100 ft.

The style adopted by the architect is Italian, of the Renaissance



VIEW OF MURREE, ONE OF THE SANITARIUMS IN INDIA, FROM THE OBSERVATORY HILL.—SEE NEXT PAGE

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period. The main front is divided into three portions—a centre, with two corresponding wings. The centre, by its construction and ornamentation, gives a clear, distinct expression to the building, so that its purpose may be observed at a glance. While, however, the external appearance has been the object of careful study, in no case has it been suffered to interfere with the convenience or harmonious working of the interior. The purposes of the museum or exhibition-room requiring a top light, the blank wall thus occurring in the centre has been rendered subservient to the general effect by a judicious and liberal employment of ornamental features.

The central portion of the building is subdivided into three portions by pilasters and columns. In the centre is the doorway, deeply recessed and boldly moulded, and flanked on each side by three-quarter columns. The other compartments contain windows and coupled pilasters with carved capitals. Above these is placed the cornice dividing the two stories of the building. Surmounting the doorway is an arched tympanum, with a richly-moulded archivolt, and carved imposts and key.

The tympanum is intended to illustrate the potters' art, for which Burslem and its locality has obtained such celebrity. In the side compartments are two panels and medallions; the panels to contain foliage and scrollwork in relief; the medallions to be heads of Michael Angelo and Shakspeare, as representatives of Literature and Art. These compartments are divided by pilasters moulded with carved capitals, and enriched with festoons of fruit and flowers. Upon these pilasters rests the main cornice, which has a bold projection so as to cast a broad shadow over the frieze. Above the centre of the cornice is a pediment in which is placed a large medallion of Wedgwood, of whose noble life the edifice is a memorial.

The general arrangement of the plan, considering the position and limited area of the site, reflects great credit upon the skill and ability of the architect.

The building, though exceedingly handsome, is likely to be still further decorated and beautified by a more extensive introduction of mosaics, della robia, terra-cotta, &c., than at present proposed in the architect's design.

MURREE, INDIA.

This sanitarium for our troops is pleasantly situated on a hill between the Rivers Indus and Jhelum, in the Punjaub. It was established in 1851, and has already attracted a considerable population. The elevation of the station above the sea is 5000 ft., or, according to another authority, 7000 ft. It is resorted to in the hot weather by the Lieutenant-Governor and most of the higher officials in the Punjaub, besides numbers of the military. Numerous visitors pass through it en route to Cashmere, as it is on the high road from Rawul Pindee. The scenery is very beautiful, and the wild flowers in the spring are lovely, especially the wild roses, which, after a shower, quite perfume the air. The Black Forest, a short distance from it, is famous for bear-shooting. Murree boasts of a club, reading-room, and public ballroom, and in the season is very gay—archery, picnic, croquet parties, and balls being the prevailing amusements. It has also a pretty English-looking church, besides a chapel which has been built by subscription, chiefly for the use of the soldiers. There are barracks for about four hundred British soldiers, which are occupied during the hot season by invalids from the various Royal regiments quartered in the Punjaub.

Our View of Murree is from a photograph taken from the Observatory Hill.

The Lawrence Asylum, of which we gave an Engraving last week, is built on a spur of the hill on which Murree stands.

MEETING OF SETTLERS AND MAORIS AT HAWKE'S BAY, NEW ZEALAND.

The Engraving on page 436 represents a large meeting of the European and Maori inhabitants of the province of Hawke's Bay, New Zealand, held at the Pah Whakairo, a native village, about ten miles from Napier, on the 20th of July last. It is taken from several views of the meeting photographed by Mr. Charles H. Robson.

Mr. Grindle, Government interpreter at Napier, has obligingly furnished us with some particulars of the meeting, and of the condition and general conduct of the Maoris in that settlement, at this juncture full of interest.

Throughout the whole of the disturbances, so frequent of late years in New Zealand, he says that the natives of that part of the country have always maintained the strictest neutrality and evinced an earnest desire to cultivate the goodwill and friendship of the settlers. Even in times of strife and bloodshed their conduct has ever been marked by an anxiety to respect the lives and property of their white neighbours. This feeling was strongly exemplified in the years 1857-8, during the feud between the Hapuku and the Moananui, two rival chiefs in that province. At that period, although the contending tribes were often hard-pushed for provisions, the sheep and cattle of the settlers grazed quietly in the vicinity of the fortified villages, and not a single one was ever known to be missing; and the settlers themselves were earnestly warned to avoid approaching too near the contending parties whilst engaged, lest some one might be injured by a stray bullet. This quarrel had its origin in disputes and jealousies arising from the sale, by one of the chiefs in question, of blocks of land to the Government, which, according to native custom, implicated the Government also, as the purchasing party. Their conduct, therefore, towards the settlers on that occasion certainly evinced a remarkable degree of forbearance for men of untutored minds.

At a later date, when the famous King movement was fast gaining ground, and many tribes were pledged to its support, these people, although professedly in favour of the movement, uniformly maintained their resolution to preserve peaceful relations with their European neighbours. And at the present crisis in New Zealand, whilst the powerful and warlike tribes of the Waikatos, with whom the King movement originated, are at war with the Government, and their emissaries continually traversing the country exciting and urging the tribes to revolt, the people of Hawke's Bay remain steady in their resolution to preserve peace in their own district, and publicly declare that, although morally supporting the confederation of the tribes for the maintenance of their nationality, they will, if necessary, resist by force any attempt of other tribes to disturb the peace of the province.

The meeting represented in our Engraving was called for the purpose of celebrating the completion of a large flour mill erected by the natives of the district, with the assistance of the Government, at the Pawhakairo village. The Europeans were invited to attend so as to afford each party an opportunity of expressing to the other their doubts and fears in the present aspect of affairs in the country. A large company assembled, amongst whom were many ladies and gentlemen from the town of Napier, and Donald M'Lean, Esq., the Superintendent of the Province. This gentleman was for many years at the head of the Native Department under the general Government of the colony, and is a man of great experience in all matters affecting the natives. Possessing the entire confidence of both races, and a perfect knowledge of the Maori language and character, no man could be better adapted to allay the feelings of distrust naturally awakened in the breasts of these bold and warlike people by the stirring events passing in other parts of the colony.

Many chiefs, representatives of various tribes, addressed the meeting, and all expressed their unaltered determination to live in peace and amity with their white neighbours. But they said the measures then being taken by the local Government gave them much uneasiness. "Why," said they, "are stockades being erected and men being drilled? There can be no necessity for these preparations here. We have always been your friends, and have never given you cause to be suspicious of us, nor have we ever mistrusted you; but now we are in doubt as to the meaning of these proceedings." They were answered by his Honour the Superintendent, who informed them that the militia were called out pursuant to instructions from the Governor; that this was usual amongst Englishmen in every country, even in times of peace; that it had already been done in every other province in the island; that warning letters were continually being received from loyal natives in other districts of meditated attacks upon the town of Napier by the Waikatos, now in arms against the Government, together with other disaffected tribes; and that the stockades, therefore, and all the other preparations, had no reference whatever to them, but were merely precautionary measures to guard against threatened incursions of hostile tribes. His Honour spoke at some length, and the result was that the natives were fully satisfied, and a paper was subsequently drawn up by them, and signed by all the principal chiefs, declaring their fixed determination to maintain peace in the province and to assist the "Pakehas" in repelling any hostile tribes. This, together with the speeches of the chiefs, was afterwards published in a local newspaper, printed in the Maori language, called the *Waka Maori o Ahuriri*, or the "Maori Canoe of Ahuriri."

The gentleman near the centre of our Engraving, with his head uncovered, is Mr. M'Lean, the Superintendent of the province. At his feet is an aged chief, named Porokoru, seated in a wheelbarrow, in which he had been conveyed to the spot, being unable either to walk or to stand erect from age and decrepitude. He was the first to address the meeting, and, in doing so, expressed his heartfelt pleasure at seeing so many of his white friends gathered around; declaring, in a song with which he opened his speech, that the Maoris had only been preserved from total extinction as a people by the timely arrival of the white man. In the foreground are a number of calabashes, containing "titis"—small birds, cooked and preserved in their own fat. These birds are much esteemed by the natives as an article of diet. They are very rich and luscious. The pillars in the background are specimens of uncouth carving, common in all fences around native villages.

During the course of the day the meeting adjourned for the purpose of partaking of the refreshments provided by the natives for their European friends.

The importance of this meeting cannot be too highly estimated at the present juncture of affairs in the colony. There can be no doubt it had its due effect upon other tribes. Some emissaries of the tribes in rebellion were present, and it is to be hoped that the report which they made to their own people of the peaceful resolves of the Hawke's Bay natives had the effect of somewhat damping their ardour of rebellion.

The province of Hawke's Bay is one of the principal grazing districts in the colony; it possesses abundance of fine agricultural land, and has a climate proverbially mild and healthy. Its native population is about 3600, and the European population about 2600.

THE ALEXANDRA PARK COMPANY'S SEAL.

Our Illustration represents the Seal of the Alexandra Park Company, from a design by Mr. John Gilbert. In addition to the several attractions which no doubt the directors will provide for the public in the interior of the building, we understand that they are about to construct a capacious cricket-ground, with suitable pavilion, archery-ground, racket and tennis courts, and a large gymnasiam after the plan of the celebrated M. Triat, of the Avenue Montaigne, at Paris. A thousand-yard volunteer range is also contemplated. We can now understand why the directors have adopted as the motto of their seal—"Healthy exercise—rational recreation,"—which words, if we mistake not, were used by Sir Charles Phipps in a letter which he recently wrote by command of the Queen when expressing the pleasure which her Majesty and the lamented Prince Consort had in opening the park for the people at Aston Hall.

"THE BATTLE OF AGINCOURT."—BY J. GILBERT.

The drawing we have engraved, although designed expressly for this Journal, may be taken as a pendant or companion to the Engraving we gave some time since from the remarkably impressive drawing by the same artist, entitled "The Morning of the Battle of Agincourt," in the last Winter Exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water Colours. This is the triumphant sequel to that truthfully represented, cold, grim, October dawn, breaking upon the little English band, apparently marked for the carrion crows sailing overhead, and discovering every man anxious and prayerful, but stanch and resolute, though it may be with the resolution of despair. This is the solemn moment of thanksgiving for a victory which, with Crecy and Poictiers, Blenheim and Ramilies, Trafalgar and Waterloo, will be for ever memorable in English history.

Mr. Gilbert obviously conceived this subject from Shakspeare's "King Henry V.," the play from which the artist selected a particular passage as more especially illustrated in his former drawing. We, therefore, give a part of scene 7, from the same drama, descriptive of the incident now represented. Mountjoy, the French herald, "enters" a third time to the King and his Captains; having before the commencement of the battle twice borne from the Constable of France, and in the name of Charles VI. (though neither the French King nor the Dauphin ventured to join the army), insolent demands to surrender, and for the payment of ransom.

Exeter. Here comes the herald of the French, my liege.
Gloucester. His eyes are humbler than they used to be.
King Henry. How now! what means this, herald? know'st thou not
That I have fin'd these bones of mine for ransome?
Com'st thou again for ransome?
Montjoy. No, great King:
I come to thee for charitable license,
That we may wander o'er this bloody field
To book our dead, and then to bury them;
To sort our nobles from our common men;
For many of our Princes (woe the while!)
Lie drown'd and soak'd in mercenary blood
(So do our vulgar drench their peasant limbs
In blood of Princes); and their wounded steeds
Fret fetlock deep in gore, and, with wild rage,
Yerk out their armed heels at their dead masters,
Killing them twice. O, give us leave, great King,
To view the field in safety, and dispose
Of their dead bodies.
King Henry. I tell thee truly, herald,
I know not if the day be ours or no;
For yet a many of your horsemen peer,
And gallop o'er the field.
Montjoy. The day is yours.
King Henry. Praise be God, and not our strength, for it!

This is the moment represented. A victory gained with the fearful odds of one to six must, indeed, have appeared even to the great grandson of Edward III. something almost miraculous.

It is but natural that French historians of all ages should explain the victory of Agincourt, the anniversary of which took place on the 25th inst., in a way to give the slightest wound to the national vanity of our always brave allies; and much of the apparent marvel of it is certainly to be explained away. Nevertheless, only the victorious pen of a Thiers will ever add Agincourt to Waterloo as among the number of what should properly be considered French victories. In the mean time we are content to accept the particulars of the "*désastre d'Azincourt*" from existing Gallican authorities. Henri Martin, in his "Histoire de France," says that the English Army numbered from thirteen to fourteen thousand; the French, without the *valetaille* or grooms, &c., fifty thousand, of whom fourteen thousand were knights or "lances nobles;" the rest—and Martin quotes the "Religieux de Saint Denis"—were but a pack of bandits and "batards." These estimates are the highest for the English and the lowest for the French hitherto recorded. Various causes are assigned for the "désastre." Although the English had been long famishing, they had on the night immediately preceding the battle better shelter and better fare in a neighbouring village than the French in the open plain. John Bull has the reputation abroad of being to this day unable to fight unless he is well fed. The field of Agincourt was a narrow plain with woods on each side, and the French, unable to deploy their immense force, could not outflank the English, but were obliged to form three lines of battle—one behind the other. The Constable's authority was merely nominal. Few of the Captains preserved any traditions of the tactics of the Du Guesclins and the Clissons of a past age. All the young nobles, certain of victory, cared neither to command nor obey, but rushed recklessly to the front. The grand charge of French cavalry, which was to have decided the fate of the day by taking the English in flank, failed completely from the soft state of the ground; the horses could only wade slowly through the mud; many fell in heaps, and when down were unable to rise in the furrows of the newly-ploughed ground. The dismounted heavily-armed bands composing the French centre could hardly move for the same reason. Exposed to the volleys of several thousand well-trained English archers, they were obliged to lower their heads to prevent the arrows penetrating the holes in their visors. The horses of the comparatively few who gained the English line were impaled on the stakes pointed at each end, which the archers carried and planted before them; or, too much terrified to face the hail of arrows, struggled back upon their comrades, among whom their wounded and furious horses spread a frightful disorder. The English archers, without the same encumbrance of armour, for many of them were half-naked, advanced steadily, never losing their line; and seeing the confusion in the van of their enemies, fell upon them with sword and battle-axe, fighting, killing, and taking prisoners, at in reality a great advantage, notwithstanding the immense disparity of numbers. A similar fate from similar causes befel the second and the third line of the French, notwithstanding that each fought bravely and obstinately. As the English were preparing for the charge of the third line the alarming intelligence arrived that a powerful force was approaching the rear of our army. In this fancied emergency Henry hastily gave orders that all the prisoners should be put to death; orders which were, unfortunately, too generally executed before it was discovered that the supposed force was only a few hundred neighbouring villagers, who had collected to pillage the unprotected baggage.

During the day the King's life was frequently in imminent danger. Seeing his brother, the Duke of Clarence, wounded and lying on the ground, he strode across his body and bravely repelled the efforts of the assailants till the Prince was safely removed by his own servants. Soon afterwards he was charged by eighteen French knights, who, according to St. Remi, an eye-witness, had bound themselves by oath to strike off the crown which he wore outside his casque or die in the attempt. They so far succeeded that one of them struck off one of the fleurons of the crown, but they were all slain. The Duke of Alençon, the commander of the second line, fought his way to the Royal standard. With one stroke he beat to the ground the Duke of York; and it was he who, according to some, with a second cleaved the crown on the King's helmet. Every arm was instantly upraised against him. The Duke, aware of his danger, exclaimed, "I yield: I am Alençon." Henry held out his hand, but his gallant enemy had already fallen. There should be some notable personages among the slain near the King in our Engraving.

Never has the French noblesse sustained a disaster comparable with Agincourt. Crecy, Poictiers, Courtrai were all surpassed. Among the 10,000 slain were numbered the Dukes of Brabant, Bar, and Alençon, the Archbishop of Sens, the Constable and Admiral of France, thirteen earls, ninety-two barons, and 1500 knights, esquires, and gentlemen. Among the 14,000 prisoners (a larger number than the whole of the British) were the Dukes of Orleans and Bourbon, the Counts of Eu, Vendôme, and Richemont, the Marshal Boucicaut, and a very large proportion (variously estimated) of knights and esquires. The English lost, according to St. Remi, the most credible authority 1600, including the Duke of York, the Earl of Suffolk, and some twenty other nobles.

FINE ARTS.

The second number of the *Fine Arts Quarterly Review* is of much more general interest than the first. The article by Mr. Hamerton is specially worth reading at the present moment, as it draws a comparison between the management of the Parisian Salon of 1863 and that of our exhibition of the Royal Academy, very much, certainly, to the disadvantage of the latter. In France the Government charges itself with the exhibition or "publishing" of pictures, and the results are the rendering the utmost possible justice to the artists. All have an equal chance of being seen, even if nominally rejected, and the receipts, after the payment of expenses, do not go to swell the savings of a small corporation, but are devoted to the purchase of pictures from the current exhibition, which are afterwards placed in the French National Gallery. The Rev. C. Kingsley has an article on Mdme. Henriette Browne's picture of the "Sisters of Charity," which is chiefly noteworthy for the general remarks on high art and the disputes between the "realists" and the idealists. Mr. Taylor contributes an article on the Royal Academy Commission, and Mr. Palgrave one on "The Pretty and the Beautiful." The first is useful, though trimming; the second suggestive, though constantly inclining to exaggeration. A notice of Mulready, a curious paper on Francesco da Bologna (translated from M. Panizzi's Italian pamphlet), together with a chronicle of contemporary art, reviews of books and prints, and instalments of *catalogues raisonnés* of Royal and other collections complete the present number.

A meeting was held some days since in the Merchants' Hall, Glasgow, for the purpose of taking steps for the erection in that city of a monument to the late Lord Clyde. A committee was formed to collect subscriptions, decide upon the form and size of the monument, and the artist to be employed. £700 was at once collected.

Mrs. Elizabeth Murray, the member of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, some of whose drawings we have engraved, has left Teneriffe, where she long resided, and whence she derived the subjects of her pictures, her husband having been British Consul at the island, and has taken up her residence in the Northern American States, in consequence of Mr. Murray's appointment as Consul for Portland.

A few years before his death, the late Frank Stone discontinued the painting of the drawing-room joys and sorrows by which he obtained his early popularity, and betook himself, with great advantage to his art, to the healthier atmosphere of the breezy French coast, near Boulogne, Portel, and Calais. One of the last and one of the best of his pictures from this district represented a cartload—oh! such a cartload!—of coquettish matelottes going to or returning from some village or town of the Pas de Calais, and exchanging a cheery "Bon jour," with—himself, the spectator might in vanity fancy, did he not happen to see the shadow surmounted by the outline of a képi, thrown from some unknown figure athwart the foreground of the dusty road. This really piquant and, for the painter, more than usually natural picture, which, having been exhibited in the Royal Academy, will be remembered by many of our readers, has been carefully and admirably engraved by Mr. H. Robinson, and recently published by Mr. M'Lean, of the Haymarket.

Mr. Hogarth, the publisher of the same street, has recently issued a new series of photographs from pen-and-ink sketches by Colonel Crealock, whose sketches of the last Indian campaign are well known. The present series represent, with all this clever amateur's spirit and force of characterisation, and with greater regard for relative proportion than in preceding efforts, the common incidents of a Spanish bull-fight. The noble courage and terrific strength of the bull are indicated with surprising vigour: but the Colonel has very properly also given the sickening and revolting circumstances which always attend this sanguinary spectacle. Mr. Hogarth has likewise published a set of caricature sketches, lithographed on a long strip of paper, entitled "To the Pyramids," and representing, humorously enough, the difficulties and other incidents attending the ascent of the Great Pyramid.

Mr. J. Rubens Powell, in a letter to the *Athenæum*, makes a communication which—if true, and there seems no possibility of doubting it—so clearly proves the folly of pretending to speak authoritatively

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and dogmatically upon the genuineness of pictures ascribed to "old masters," that we think the statements should be widely circulated. Mr. Powell who is known as an excellent copyist of old pictures, draws attention to the review in the fourth or supplemental volume of Dr. Waagen's "Art-Treasures of Great Britain" of Lord Normanton's Somerley gallery of pictures; in which copies, painted for Lord Normanton by Mr. Powell, of two Claudes, a Greuze, and three pictures by Sir Joshua Reynolds, are unhesitatingly spoken of by Dr. Waagen as "genuine," "rare," and "deserving to take a prominent place" among the originals of the respective masters. If Dr. Waagen, the director of the Royal Gallery of Pictures, Berlin, can make so many mistakes in a single gallery, what, it may reasonably be asked, must be the mass of error in his great work on all the principal galleries and cabinets of Great Britain? And if a modern copyist can so successfully imitate an old painting, with all its evidences of age thick upon it, how large may the proportion be of contemporary copies, or imitations, at least in style, by pupils and followers, that we now accept as "genuine originals by the master."

THE FARM.

THE remainder of the late Mr. Anthony Maynard's herd were sold by Mr. Strafford at Stokesley on Thursday, the 15th inst. The bulls averaged £18 0s. 6d.; the cows and heifers, £23 17s. 9d.; and the steers, £18 9s. The best price of the day was 50 gs. for lot 5, Young Duchess. The total sum realised by the herd at both sales, including the steers, was £4128 15s., and the 113 bulls, cows, and heifers averaged just £32.

Messrs. Cruikshank's twenty-first annual sale took place at Sittyton lately. Of the 30 bull-calves in the catalogue one was lame, and not offered, and another was withdrawn. The rest averaged £34 13s., a very good price when it is considered that bidders are not primed with "the flowing bowl" previous to the roup, and buy not so much from blood considerations as for crossing with Aberdeen "doddies" and half-bred cows. The Fancy by Billy (3151) tribe sold well, and the six averaged £37 2s. The highest price, 57 gs., was given by Mr. Bruce, of Australia, for "Cherry Prince" by Champion of England; and "West Australian" by the Czar (50 gs.) was knocked down to the Duke of Richmond's agent at Gordon Castle. One of them went to the Orkneys, one to Ross-shire, one to Forfarshire, three to Morayshire, and the rest to Aberdeenshire. There were nine roans, eleven reds (the favourite colour here), four red and whites, and four whites. The ages ranged from Nov. 14 to May 13. The fall of living calves at Sittyton this year has been 105, and the owners expect to complete their nine dozen.

The Harptree Court herd of Devons, which was previously composed of about a score of females from the herds of Messrs. Mogridge, Davey, Merson, Hole, and the Halses, has received a considerable accession of strength. Among these new consorts of the gold medallist Duke of Flitton are Mr. Merson's Lovely (1461), the first-prize cow at Warwick; Peggy (335), of the old Quartly blood; Picture 2nd (2229), and Minnie (2176a) (which has been purchased back from a herd in Ireland); Picture 1st (2228), from Mr. Philip Halse's herd; and Picture 5th (2225); and Curly 3rd (1836), from the Flitton herd. New model buildings, after a design by Mr. Robert Smith, are in course of erection. The roof will be supported on iron columns; and the 200 animals which it is intended to accommodate will be all on view at one time.

Mr. Robert Smith's sale of Exmoor cobs and galloways is postponed until the spring, when the first crop of "Bobbies" will have attained their four-year-old teeth, and be ready for summer use. They are chiefly bays, very like the old horse, and from selected Exmoor pony mares. Two of them, Chieftain and Master Bobby, which have been kept as sires, are going on well, and will probably make their début, along with a couple of Bobby mares, at the Newcastle Royal.

Forty new members have joined the Acclimatisation Society, and nearly forty more names are on the books for election next month. The projected piscicultural operations have acted as a great stimulus, and Lord Walsingham has sent a donation of £10 extra in aid of them. The society have consigned some pheasants to Queensland; and are endeavouring to procure, with the aid of the Government, some Indian birds and game. The Hon. Mr. Grantley Berkeley has withdrawn his name from the list of vice-presidents; and the secretaries have been directed to write to the editor of the *Dorset County Chronicle* and contradict the statements made by the honourable gentleman in that journal with reference to the society.

The great Monaughty sale of Herefords took place on Thursday week. The day was delightfully fine, and the attendance was one of the largest we have ever seen, notwithstanding the inconvenience and annoyance caused by the non-appearance, for nearly an hour and a half, of a special train advertised, by authority, to be at the Craven Arms for the convenience of persons going to the sale. This breach of promise caused a delay in commencing the business of the day, and rendered it impossible to complete it, although every effort was made by the auctioneer to do so, and we ourselves had to leave without obtaining the full particulars we wished. The highest priced females were lots 42 and 44—Diana the 2nd and Spangle the 2nd, by Wellington (1112), winners of a first at Worcester; the former goes to Mr. Farr, Poutrilas, for 85 gs., and the latter to Mr. Baldwin, Luddington, at the same price. The seven months old bull-calf from the former by Garibaldi (2006) goes into Monmouthshire, to Mr. Jackson, for 37 gs.; whilst that from the latter, five months old, by Agriculturist (1842), was purchased by Mr. Wheeler Tenbury, for 77 gs. Lot 26, Sunflower the 2nd by Grenadier (961), with her broken horn, is gone to the Royal herd at Flemish Farm for 45 gs. Eglantine, Czarina, and Sweet Briar are added to the Duke of Bedford's Woburn Park herd; and so are the only pair of two-year-old steers sold: these realised 61 gs. Mr. Kearney takes with him to Ireland Softy the 2nd, Sultana 2nd and her bull-calf, Forget-me-not 2nd and her bull-calf, Winifred 3rd, Sylph and heifer-calf, and Cherry Blossom. Mr. Green, of Marlow, bought Grace Darling and her bull-calf by Sir Benjamin (1387) for 86 gs. Of the bulls, lot 97, Sir Richard, was bought by Mr. Burlton for 75 gs.; lot 90, Artful, is gone to Mr. Davies, Brecon, for 70 gs.; and lot 99, Deception, by Sir Benjamin (1387), goes to the Royal herd for 80 gs., being bought by Mr. Duckham for that purpose. The lots were principally purchased by Mr. Capper, The Northgate, Ross; Mr. Apperley, Hall Court, Ledbury; Mr. Coleman, for the Duke of Bedford; Mr. Kearney, Mill Town House, Cladmillon, Ireland; Mr. Powell, Eglwys-y-wnwyd, Glamorganshire; Mr. Farr, Poutrilas; Mr. Phillips, Abbey Cwmhir; Mr. Dew, Craddock, Ross; Mr. Cadle, Westbury-on-Severn, Gloucestershire; Mr. Jackson, Benckbrook, Monmouthshire; Mr. Burlton, Luntley; Mr. Green, Marlow; Mr. Stallard, Brockhampton; Mr. Feaver, Willow, Bath; Mr. Farr, Penwyrhlyd; Mr. Passimore, Dinedor; Mr. Smith, Upton, Tenbury; and Mr. Duckham, for the Royal herd.

The Court of Exchequer has appointed the 12th of November for the nomination of the Sheriffs for England and Wales for the next year.

The expenses incurred in providing for and entertaining the German Sovereigns and Princes who attended the congress recently held in Frankfort, including the compensation for damage to a slatedealer's store caused by the fireworks, amount to 51,311 florins (about £5600).

It is stated that the Austrian authorities object to give up the man Dietrichsen, who absconded from London with £10,000, the produce of a fraud, and who was apprehended in Vienna. They say that he is wanted there for trial as a fraudulent bankrupt, his bankruptcy having occurred in 1858. The final determination of the Austrians is not, however, yet announced.

Despatches forwarded to the Secretary of State for War from Lieutenant-General Cameron, commanding the troops in New Zealand, were published in last Friday's *Gazette*. The documents are substantially the same as those addressed to Sir George Grey by the same gallant officer, the substance of which has been given.——Tuesday's *Gazette* contains another despatch of General Cameron acknowledging the assistance received from the naval force under Captain Sullivan, R.N., Commander Mayne, R.N., and Deputy-Quartermaster Greaves, in the recent operations in New Zealand.

A prospecting party to the Bear river, in British Columbia, reports that, while on their way down the river, they saw a shirt and a handkerchief hanging to a bush, and, upon proceeding to the spot, were surprised and grieved to find lying beneath it the dead body of a white man wrapped in a blanket and its head pillowed on a log. The body was in an advanced state of decomposition, and near at hand lay a tin cup, on which were scratched these words—"Donald Munro; lost in the wood; is from Inverness, Scotland. Born June, 1825." Finding death inevitable, the deceased, before lying down to die, had scrawled these lines, probably with a pin.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

IF the earthquake had not—in its greatest severity—preceded them, the Herefordshire members would probably have made a greater sensation than they did last week at Hereford. As it was, however, they made a fair show, although two of the county members were unavoidably absent. As we are vain enough to think that we do a little to draw modest Parliamentary merit out of the shade, be it ours now to say that, knowing Mr. King-King (one ought never to omit to give emphasis to a doubled name) only from his speech at Hereford, we shall be glad to know more of him in "another place," where hitherto his voice has been either not heard, or in such an infrequent murmur, as not to have reached the usual channels of information. He is, as members go nowadays, getting towards veteranship, as he has sat for his county since 1852. When occasionally we have heard Colonel Clifford address the House, in a quiet, sensible, and especially gentlemanly manner, looking to the subject on which he generally dilates, as belonging to his function, we have wondered why he was appointed a Commissioner in Lunacy. There is no "honorarium" attached to the office in his case, and we can but attribute his acceptance of it to pure philanthropy, and that notion gains confirmation from a recollection of his demeanour and the usual expression of his countenance. Although essentially a country gentleman, he is a very advanced Liberal in politics, favouring all sorts of extensions of the franchise, ballot, retrenchment, removal of church rates, abolition of capital punishment; but is, nevertheless—or because of these opinions, we do not presume to say which—an excellent member, an experienced one, as he is in the fifteenth year of his memberdom. Mr. George Clive is much more of a personage than either of his co-talkers at the late Hereford meeting. A gentleman who in his time has shown a curious felicity in obtaining and changing offices, though not the highest in the State, must have some special qualities about him. A Poor-law Commissioner in 1836, a Police Magistrate in 1839, a County Court Judge in 1849, and Under-Secretary for the Home Department in 1859, cannot be exactly a common man. In truth, during his Parliamentary career—he was first elected in 1847—Mr. Clive was rather prominent on one or two occasions. Very soon finding his way into the group of chairmen of committees, he became involved in a dispute with some parties to a railway bill, and had to bring the matter before the House, and almost to invoke its powers of punishment on persons who had taken some liberties with him. When Lord Palmerston last came into office, no one was surprised at Mr. Clive's appointment in the Home Office, his chief being Sir Cornewall Lewis, himself a Herefordshire man, so that the department for the time must have been quite cozy. Ill health took Mr. Clive away from his post, after Sir Cornewall Lewis had left for the War Office, and so that association was broken up by causes less melancholy than would have brought it about if both gentlemen had remained in their original offices. Mr. Clive is a fair, though somewhat heavy, speaker; but he was lightsome enough—for him—at Hereford the other day.

Mr. Cobden has made an autumnal appearance, and in a new character—that of chairman at a public dinner. Why it is, one cannot exactly say; but one has had a notion that Mr. Cobden would be more out of place at a semi-convivial meeting than in any other situation in which he could be possibly placed. One fancied—again, we know not why—that he was a teetotaller and a despiser of forms, and such nearly frivolous customs as the surroundings of a tavern feast, even to the verge of ascetism; and recollecting at least one instance in which he distinctly showed his contempt for specialty in costume, we thought that he would decline to endue himself in our ordinary evening dress. There never was a greater mistake. He appeared on this occasion in a *soigné* and correct full dress, even reaching to the height of an elaborate and well-tied white cravat. He drank his wine exactly as a chairman should do; he listened with complacency to the after-dinner singing; and he really did not seem in the least bored by the toastmaster yelling out his conventionalities over the shoulder of the victimised "Chair." A pleasanter, more genial gentleman never presided over a festal gathering; while his conduct of the business part of the affair was, as might have been expected, admirable. His speeches were brief, but every sentence—almost every word—contained a point; while in his advocacy of the charity for which he had foregone his usual habit—which is to avoid the discharge of such a duty as he then undertook—was complete; and when he identified himself with the class for whose benefit he was pleading, he made at once a sensation and a hit. If there be any persons who, judging from the somewhat severe tone of his speeches on public questions, are inclined to rate low his sociable qualities, it would have been well if they had sat with him for a couple of hours on the occasion in question, and they would have come away with the persuasion that a more likeable man they could not wish to meet, and they would fully understand the power he wields over popular assemblies.

The Essex Conservative nine (they used to be ten until the Liberals took one of the seats at Malden away from them) have been bestirring themselves. The week before last some of them got together, and last week the remainder of those who were available foregathered at Colchester, and this time patently politically; for it was at a meeting of a Conservative association. At those meetings only seven of the Conservative nine showed; Mr. Parry Watlington and—oh, terrible loss!—Mr. Du Cane were unable to be present. In truth, at the Conservative Association the Essex members only mustered three, and Mr. Miller and Mr. Papillon were obliged to put out their strength, which was perhaps not much; and if it had not been for Captain Jervis the memberdom of the county would have not come very smartly off. But the gallant member for Harwich is a host in himself—a tolerably loud-sounding piece of ordnance, say a brass six-pounder—in the House. At Colchester he came out as a very great gun indeed. Blessed with no inconsiderable portion of modest assurance, and with a half-rollicking manner more like that of a sailor than a soldier of one of the scientific corps, Captain Jervis is able to bring his real cleverness and his not small knowledge of professional matters to bear very effectively in the House. He never speaks long, and usually confines himself to making points. He is bold in his speech, and he exercised himself in that way tolerably well in his recent public appearances in Essex, laying the critical lash smartly on his own party and its leaders as well as on his opponents. It would seem as if he had thrown in his lot with the separatists of the Opposition, of whom Mr. Bentinck is a representative, and does not own any special allegiance to Mr. Disraeli. They say that, if the Tories came in, Captain Jervis would have some office—perhaps Under Secretary for War.

The election—if it can be so termed where younger son succeeds to elder son of the same family in regular order—for West Worcestershire has taken the Hon. Frederick Lygon from Tewkesbury borough. He could not, as he said, resist the spontaneous (?) urgent call of the electors of the county, who declared they could not do without him. A special specimen of those whom we have often designated as the aristocratic younger-son class of members, Mr. Lygon has adopted a peculiar mode of distinguishing himself in the House. Possessed of a nonchalance and a self-confidence which are the result only of want of perception, with a lisping prettiness of voice and a man-milliner appearance, he comes down late every night of the Session, and, at the last moments of the sitting, stands at the table, by the chief place in the front Opposition bench—a position to which he thinks himself entitled because he was made civil Lord of the Admiralty when Lord Derby's Government was in its last throes, and it was of no consequence who was put into the post, and with boundless effrontery opposes obstacles to the proceeding with routine Government business, and particularly devotes himself to buzzing about (he tries to sting, but fails, of course) the Chancellor of the Exchequer. That right hon. gentleman actually condescends to notice him, and so the same irritating process—how irritating it is only those who witness can tell—goes on night after night, amidst the muttered anathemas of secretaries and under-secretaries, who are obliged to stay, and who will have to be up early next day and be at work, while the manikin member who is teasing them will be enjoying the day-slumbers which are indulged in by his class. At the West Worcestershire election this smallest of Tritons amongst the very least of minnows, has signalised himself and vindicated the Parliamentary character he has gained, and which we have attempted to indicate, by talking in his mincing way of the characters and the duties of public men, and was so condescending as to say "that Lord Palmerston had done more to degrade and demoralise public opinion than any other statesman."

It may be remembered that Mr. Hoby, when he was the Emperor of London bootmakers, desired his assistants to shut up his shop as he must decline business because Ensign Bellville, of some marching regiment, threatened to take away his custom. It is odd that this anecdote should have come into one's head as one was dwelling on the fact that the Hon. Frederick Lygon had utterly crushed Lord Palmerston.

What in this place can one say now of the Chancellor of the Exchequer? He has made a public appearance, and one cannot ignore him. A feature, however, is noticeable, and that is, that the most ready, fluent, and copious orator of the day should absolutely have *read* a discourse on an occasion when he was called on to address an expectant audience. Curious it is, too, to observe how wonderfully he contrived to expand a single topic into several columns of a newspaper, and yet he wrote his speech with the design of putting a check on any tendency he might have experienced towards undue length.

NEW FERRY-STEAMER ON THE MERSEY.

MANY of our readers will scarcely understand the important light in which the ferries of the Mersey are regarded by our friends in the north; but when we mention that over 7,000,000 persons are carried every year between Liverpool and Birkenhead, and that a toll of a penny per head yields a revenue of £27,000 per annum to the Woodside Ferry Commissioners, they will be better able to appreciate the magnitude of the traffic and the demand made upon the trustees for adequate accommodation. We are very happy to find that these gentlemen are alive to their responsibilities and the claims of the public. Indeed, we could not meet with a better illustration of careful attention to the increasing desire for comfortable means of transport than the addition of the Cheshire to their fleet of steamers. She is in many respects a novelty, both in form and equipment; and, judging from the great success which has attended her introduction on the Mersey, we venture to hope that her type will not necessarily be confined to that river. Her length over all is 150 ft., and her beam 30 ft. at the water-line; but, being sponsoned out to the extreme of the paddle-boxes, the breadth of her main deck is 48 ft. She is 12 ft. deep, and draws 6 ft. of water, her deck being on a level with the stages at which she lands and embarks her passengers. The Cheshire was designed by Mr. George Harrison, managing director of the Millwall Ironworks and Canada Works, Birkenhead. This gentleman has been chairman of the Woodside Ferry Committee for the last ten years, and has taken great interest in the working of the ferry traffic. His great object was to construct a vessel that could ply in all weathers, and carry some 2000 passengers each journey, for, during the fogs to which the Mersey is liable as well as the Thames, the whole traffic of the eight Cheshire ferries devolves upon the Woodside boats. The peculiar construction of the Cheshire makes her especially available for this service, as, in the event of collision, her sponsons effectually guard the vital parts of the vessel from injury. At the same time she is equally adapted for conveying the thousands of summer visitors to the parks and other attractions of Birkenhead; and we cannot but congratulate Mr. Harrison on the success which has attended his efforts in this the pioneer of the new class of vessels, for we understand there are other three on the same principle now being built. One of the most prominent features of the Cheshire is her splendid saloon on deck, 100 ft. long and 16 ft. wide, seated round, and lighted with large plate-glass windows from end to end. About 20 ft. of the saloon has been partitioned off for ladies, and is tastefully painted and grained in imitation of satinwood, upholstered with green American cloth, the windows being hung with curtains of the same colour. The addition of two large mirrors will no doubt be regarded as an item of some importance by the fair sex. The main saloon is painted white, which gives it a clean and cheerful appearance. Besides this, there are two large cabins below, entered from each end of the saloon by a broad flight of stairs. These cabins are of great height, and are admirably lighted and ventilated. Each cabin and saloon is provided with a copper cylinder for heating by steam during the cold weather, covered by an ornamental bronze guard. Great deck space is obtained by carrying the vessel's width of 48 ft. nearly the entire length, the ends being elliptical. By means of this arrangement there is, on an average, nearly 6 ft. between the saloon and bulwarks on each side. In addition to which the saloon deck forms a very pleasant promenade in fine weather. The engines are of 130 (nominal) horse power collectively, each paddle-wheel being propelled by a pair of cylinders, and acting independently of the other. The boilers are placed one on each side of the vessel, and the funnels are on each wing, as it may be termed. The engines and boilers are entirely covered in under the main deck, the captain, on the saloon deck, directing the engineer by means of two bells of distinct tones, one for the starboard the other for the port engines. This system, adopted some years since by Mr. M'Wie, the energetic manager of the ferry, has been found to answer well; at the same time, it is so simple that there is scarcely a possibility of error. The vessel has a rudder at each end, and the man at the wheel is provided with a little house on the saloon deck between the paddle-boxes, and by means of rods he can lock either rudder without leaving his post. There is also within his reach a steam whistle for signalling in foggy weather. At one end of the boat is a compartment for the chain cable, windlass, stores, &c., all below deck, and at the other end a commodious forecastle for the crew.

The builders of the Cheshire, Messrs. H. M. Lawrence and Co., of Liverpool, who also make the machinery, are entitled to great praise for having completed a steamer in every respect so well fitted for the enormously-increasing passenger traffic on the Mersey.

It may be interesting to mention that the Cheshire was launched with her engines and boilers in, and steam up, the ceremony of naming being performed by Miss Harrison, and almost immediately afterwards started down the river on a trial-trip, with a numerous company of ladies and gentlemen.

We are indebted for the drawing from which our Engraving is taken to Messrs. Lawrence's manager, Mr. E. R. Campkin, who has had the construction of the Cheshire under his superintendence.

The *Edinburgh Review*, in noticing the triangular survey, instances the following careful measurement:—"The computed height of the mountain Ben Macdui was 4295·60 ft. The height determined by spirit-levelling up the western side was 4295·70, and by levelling down the eastern side 4295·76. Thus the height arrived at by three independent modes of calculation did not differ in measuring one of the highest mountains in Scotland by more than the thickness of an ordinary boot-heel."

FIRE-WORSHIPPERS OF INDIA AT THEIR DEVOTIONS.

THESE votaries of the sun, termed Guebers, or Parsees, form a considerable portion of the population of India, especially on the western side, where they adhere strictly to their religious forms and ceremonials. The effect of large crowds of Guebers standing on the seashore and praying aloud with arms uplifted is very striking. The murmur of their voices is powerful and constant, and has a singular effect when heard amid the dashing waves. During sunrise and sunset they line nearly the whole shore; and, from their dress, attitudes, and occupation, form an impressive spectacle. They stand with their faces directed towards the sun, and never for a moment turn from it till they have finished their religious duties, the performance of which usually occupies about a quarter of an hour. Their prayers are not repeated distinctly, but are muttered through the teeth, with a kind of inarticulate noise, without moving the lips.

AN ELEPHANT NURSE.

WE have seen the elephant engaged in many occupations that would seem to require a quality of instinct bordering upon reason—such, for example, as laying water pipes of great weight in their respective trenches with wonderful precision, lifting guns over bad roads, and punishing their brother elephants, when directed by the mahouts, or drivers, by thrashing them with a heavy chain wielded with tremendous effect by their long trunks. But the scene depicted on the next page shows it in a character which will be novel to most of our readers. The sketch was taken at a halting-ground on the high road to Benares, where a party of mahouts, with their families, had encamped for the

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GUEBERS OF INDIA WORSHIPPING THE SETTING SUN.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

night. The wives, engaged in preparing the evening meal, had confided their offspring to the care of one of the huge quadrupeds of the party, and it was curious and interesting to observe the anxiety of the brute to perform the office intrusted to it conscientiously. Two of the babies, more nimble than the others, caused it great anxiety, for they were constantly trying to crawl beyond the limits of the chain tether, and more than once had nearly succeeded; but the watchfulness of the nurse was not to be eluded, and with the utmost gentleness it would lift its tender charges with its huge proboscis slowly within the limits assigned for them, generally between its fore legs. The mothers the while seemed perfectly confident as to the children's safety, seldom turning their eyes from the pot of rice bubbling in the chula.

AN ELEPHANT TAKING CARE OF CHILDREN IN INDIA.

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MORFA COLLIERY, GLAMORGANSHIRE, SCENE OF THE LATE FATAL COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

SCENE FROM MR. WALLACE'S OPERA "THE DESERT FLOWER" AT COVENT GARDEN.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

Gloucestershire, already rich beyond compare in late Roman remains, has recently yielded additional evidence that the county was much occupied by that mighty people. Cirencester was the great metropolis, while Gloucester and the hills about the Severn were the great military positions. Thither the beautiful vale and its equable and agreeable temperature doubtless attracted our Roman colonists for centuries before its saline spring gave the place its modern celebrity. The recent *find* is in a field named Wickham, in the neighbourhood of Cheltenham, and now in course of excavation a short distance beyond the Andoversford Inn. For many years coins found upon the above spot had furnished literal evidence of a Roman station or village having existed in this locality. To test the truth of this belief the above excavations were commenced, under the personal superintendence of the owner of the field. According to the report in the *Cheltenham Times*, "several acres have been found covered over with the substantial foundations of houses, some of which must have been of great size. The ground already opened has furnished abundantly the usual refuse of Roman sites, the so-called Samian ware, with black, red, or brown pottery; bones, teeth, and horns of oxen and deer; teeth of sheep and horses; large oyster-shells; ornaments and implements in bronze and iron; querns, window glass, &c. Among the most curious and instructive of these discoveries yet made in this field is a piece of sculpture cut in the oolite of our hills, showing three full-length figures in high relief. Coins have also since been found, ranging over the period between Domitian and Arcadius inclusive." These latter would denote that the remains belong almost to the very close of the Roman dominion in Britain, the death of Arcadius being A.D. 408. The proximity of this locality to one of the great centres of Roman civilisation renders these discoveries of great interest. Whatever may have been the Roman share in taste for the ornamental arts, it was well followed up; for the country round Cheltenham is rich in mediæval architecture, its village churches being not only remarkable for their architectural features, but also for valuable specimens of decoration, painted glass, tiles, woodwork, and monumental remains. (See a paper in the *Archæological Journal*, June, 1847.)

In the adjoining county of Wilts we suspect that an antiquarian chicken has been counted before the requisite process. At the little village of Enham, on the Roman road from Silchester to Old Sarum, have been unearthed the walls of a Roman camp and the sites of more than one Roman villa, with coins of the Emperors Antoninus and Constantine, tesseræ, pottery, &c., all leading to the inference that here, where six Roman roads intersect, may be placed the missing Roman town of Vindomum, which, however, has been claimed for other places:—at Whitchurch and East Sherborne; by Horsley, at Farnham; and in the "Itinerary of Antoninus" as Vindomis, near Andover, Hants—a very doubtful position. These Roman Bradshaws are more puzzling than those of our day. In support of the above theory as regards Vindomum, Enham is thought to be a corruption of *Anton*, which, however, is imputed to be not older than the seventeenth century. (Wilks's "General History of Hampshire.") The "Itinerary of Antoninus" has been assigned to three persons, and is still unsettled. A Correspondent of the *Athenæum* says: "The old name of Anton would appear to be *Ann*, as in Abbots' Ann, Little Ann, Annport, Andover. Enham may be a corruption of Annham. Several ancient walls have, at various times, fallen in near the field where the remains have been found."

Lamb's-wool was, of old, a liquor composed of ale and roasted apples, the latter beaten to a pulp and worked up with the ale till the mixture formed a smooth beverage. Fanciful etymologies have been given of this name. Thus, it is said to be derived from the 1st of November, the Irish words *la Mas Woal* signifying the feast, or day, of the apple, and pronounced "lamasool," and soon passed into "lamb's-wool," the mixture being drunk on the evening of November 1, supposed to be presided over by the guardian angel of fruits and seeds. Thus far the author of the recently-published "Cups and their Customs," and one of his reviewers; but we scarcely consider the drink peculiar to November or traceable to the Irish, and opine, with Nares, that the name was derived from the smoothness and softness of the drink, resembling the wool of lambs.

Some curious details of the contents of the dépôt of the War Department at Paris have just appeared. The dépôt is in the Rue de l'Université, No. 71, and has a large gateway, at which a sentinel is stationed; it was formerly the Hôtel de Noailles-Mouchy. The dépôt was established by Louvois, at the suggestion of Louis XIV., two hundred years since. Here are preserved documents relative to the ancient wars, with a larger number of maps, and plans, and letters than any establishment in Europe possesses. The historical archives, commenced in 1639, have since been successively enriched with despatches from Ministers and Generals relating to the campaigns of the French armies until 1789; they fill 5000 volumes. The documents received from 1790 to the present time fill 5745 drawers; the Emperor's letters alone fill 300: among them is the following, addressed to M. Lessaucquer, first clerk in the Artillery and Engineer Department at the War Office:—

Sir,—A stranger in Paris, without any acquaintance, my only hope is in you. The friendship you expressed for me induces me to hope that you will use it for me.

I find that I am about to be removed from my regiment to another, which afflicts me in every point of view. . . . while there are some officers who follow me immediately that would exchange without difficulty. . . I have a brother with me who is intended for the regiment. I have undertaken his education, which would become impossible in another regiment.

If the arrangement had been published I would not have troubled you, because, in that case, there would be nothing for me but to obey. But as the matter rests, I flatter myself that you will please to interest yourself for me.

I will retain a grateful recollection of your kindness.

With respect, Sir, your very humble and very obedient servant,

BUONAPARTE, Lieutenant in the Regiment of Lafere.

Auxonne, June 3, 1791.

Another letter, dated Sept. 1, 1792, petitions the Administrators of Versailles in favour of the writer's sister, Marianne Bonaparte, of whom he is the guardian, and who, being without an asylum, through the suppression of the establishment of St. Louis, prays for the allowance of twenty sous a league, to which she is entitled, to take her to the municipality of Ajaccio, the place of her birth. On the first and second floors of the dépôt are arranged documents relating to private individuals, the collection being especially rich in records of the eminent families of France.

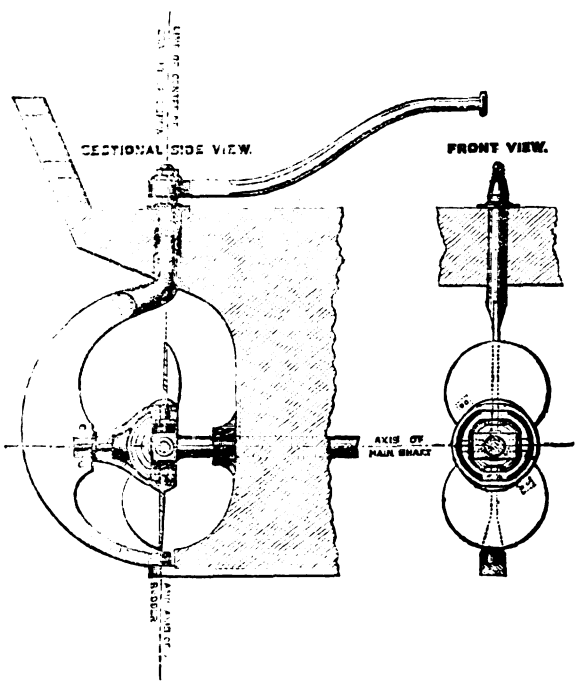
The restoration of the large and curious church of Higham Ferrers, one of the finest of the Northamptonshire churches, has just been completed. The pious work was commenced by subscription in 1858. The church was formerly collegiate, and is one of the noblest in a district remarkable for the splendour of its ecclesiastical buildings. The Early English character of a portion of its tower spires, its two naves, Perpendicular and Decorated English windows, its richly-sculptured western entrance, its ancient font, wooden screen and stall work, and painted glass, will be remembered by the archæologist. The church is also rich in monumental brasses, and has an example of tile pavement, which is valuable from the few which remain of original arrangement. The edifice was thoroughly restored by Archbishop Chicheley, who built the fine late Perpendicular bede-house, and who is described by Camden as "the greatest ornament" of Higham Ferrers. The church is carefully described in 1846 by Mr. Freeman, in the work published by the Architectural Society of the Archdeaconry of Northampton; and the author's researches must have been valuable in the recent work of restoration.

The Painter-Stainers' Company, which, as a City guild, aids the art and mystery to which its title nominally refers, allows but one livery dinner in the year, which is held on the festival of St. Luke, the patron saint of painters; but the feast (Oct. 18) falling this year on Sunday, the banquet took place on Monday, when the holders of prizes awarded for excellence in works of decorative art in June last received their rewards, and afterwards dined with the court and livery. The loving-cup presented to the company by Camden, whose father was a painter-stainer, was produced at the feast. Inigo Jones and Vandyck were asked together to the dinners, as appears by an entry in the company's books; and Catton, the heraldic painter, was Master of the company in 1784. Among their good deeds is assisting diseased and paralysed painters in going to Bath to drink the waters. The tradition that St. Luke was a painter is now little credited; though we do not grudge the signboard of the saint and the ox's head—which, by-the-way, we now rarely see.

STEERING SCREW.

Mr. W. J. Curtis, C.E., has invented a screw which will steer as well as propel a vessel. The peculiarity of this screw is that a universal joint is placed within the hollow boss of the screw, which is thereby connected with the main shaft, the centre of gravity of the screw and the centre line of the rudder intersecting the centre line of the main shaft, so that the entire weight of the screw is borne by the shaft; and by means of a tail or spindle to the screw projecting from the boss working in the rudder, or an iron carrier in lieu of rudder, whatever may be the movement of the tiller or wheel, it communicates an equal movement to the screw, which becomes not only the propelling but also the guiding power of the ship, as before mentioned.

Her Majesty's gun-boat Charger, of 60-horse power, having been fitted, by Messrs. Young and Magnay, of Limehouse, with one of these screws, several experiments were performed to test the power of the screw in twisting the vessel into every imaginable position, the result being highly satisfactory, and demonstrating that it is no longer needful to apply double screws, hydraulic steering apparatus, or to add any other extra complications to the machinery of a steamer, when by a wave of her own screw her motion can be directed and controlled at will. Revolving turrets will become obsolete if our present colossal screw line-of-battle ships can, by the application of this original contrivance, be made to revolve upon their centres, and deliver their entire broadsides alternately as fast as the guns can be loaded, and in as short a time as the cumbersome turret with its single gun can be revolved and trained to the required position. The invention appears to have attracted the serious attention of the Admiralty, as is evidenced by the grant of the gun-boat for the experiment. Admiral Belcher, who witnessed the trial in the Thames, expressed his satisfaction at the prospect of one of the great questions of the day being solved in so simple a manner, and appeared highly pleased at the result of the experiment.



CURTIS'S PATENT STEERING-SCREW.

The Charger in her passage from the Thames to Portsmouth encountered a severe gale, during which the Government pilot states that the improved screw acted most admirably; it was the means of keeping the vessel up to the wind, and caused the gun-boat to turn round more quickly than any screw he had ever seen. Once a complete circle was made on the top of a sea as readily as it could have been made in smooth water.

SCENE FROM "THE DESERT FLOWER."

Our Engraving represents the situation—act ii. scene 1—in Mr. Wallace's new opera, "The Desert Flower," in which Captain Maurice (Mr. Harrison) first addresses Oanita (Miss Louisa Pyne) as a lover. He is singing the beautiful ballad "Though Born in Woods, rude Nature's Child," while she, listening with surprise and emotion, is saying to herself, "None of my own tribe ever spoke to me thus!" The forest scenery is one of the happiest efforts of Mr. Grieve's pencil.

THE FATAL COLLIERY EXPLOSION IN SOUTH WALES.

An explosion, which has resulted in the loss of thirty-nine lives, occurred on Saturday week at the Morfa Colliery, Margam, Glamorganshire, three miles from the Port Talbot station on the Great Western Railway and about eight miles from Neath. It is situated on the estate of Mr. Talbot, the Lord Lieutenant of the county, and is worked by the Messrs. Vivian and Co. Generally, there are from 800 to 1000 men employed in the pit, or dependent on work connected with it. The underground workings extend for miles, and every day about 600 tons of coal are worked, which are shipped either at Port Talbot, Briton Ferry, Neath, or Swansea. The coal is bituminous, being part of what is known as the south crop of the Vale of Neath coal basin. The pit is between 110 and 120 fathoms deep, some of the levels being as much as 900 yards from the shaft. The colliery is ventilated by means of a furnace. There are two shafts, the up and the down shaft; and, in order to add still greater security, the colliery was worked entirely with locked safety-lamps. At the time the accident occurred there were about 400 workmen in the colliery. The immediate scene of the calamity is the west side of the nine-foot seam, which is about 500 yards from the bottom of the shaft. There were forty-three men and boys working in this heading at the time of the explosion. It was soon known that a serious accident had happened in the pit, and long before any of the workmen were able to ascend to the surface a large crowd of anxious relatives and friends had assembled around the mouth of the pit. The old nine-foot vein in which the explosion took place is the one to which the most damage is done; the other parts of the pit seem to have been but slightly, if at all, injured. In the nine-foot vein doors and airways were found to be blown down, while there were such extensive falls of roof and rubbish as to render it exceedingly difficult to reach the bodies of those thus buried—in fact, the whole of the timber in this heading had to be reset before the bodies could be got at. The foul gases or chokedamp having been partially cleared off, a number of workmen volunteered to go down the pit to render what assistance they could to their comrades, and risked their lives to rescue the nearly expiring sufferers: in one or two instances their exertions were crowned with success. Mr. William Grey, the manager, was in the heading when the explosion occurred. He was rendered insensible by the gas; but in a few moments recovered consciousness, and laboured to bring some of the workmen to a place of safety. Mr. Thomas Evans, the Government Inspector of South Wales, was on the spot within a few hours of the explosion, and instantly descended the pit and rendered valuable aid. No cause can be positively assigned for the accident, but there is every reason to believe it arose from the criminal act of one of the workmen picking his lamp for the purpose of getting a light.

Whilst our Artist was sketching the painful scene around the pit's mouth the search for the missing ones was being pursued, and coffins were in readiness in an adjoining building, as shown in our Engraving, to receive the dead bodies as they were brought to the surface.

A subscription was set on foot to provide for the families of the sufferers; but as soon as this was ascertained Messrs. Vivian and Son, the lessees of the pit, made known that they, along with Mr. Talbot, the proprietor, are prepared to take the whole burden of the support of the widows and children upon themselves.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR RALPH A. ANSTRUTHER, BART.

Sir Ralph Abercrombie Anstruther, fourth Baronet, of Balcaskie, in the county of Fife, was the grandson of Sir Robert Anstruther, M.P., the third Baronet, and was (by Charlotte Lucy, his wife, only daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel James Hamilton, Coldstream Guards, and great-granddaughter of James, fourth Duke of Hamilton) the elder son of the famous General Robert Anstruther, who so distinguished himself in Egypt and the Peninsula, and especially at the battle of Vimiera, and who, with extraordinary exertion, brought the wearied rearguard of the retreating army safely to Corunna on the 12th of January, 1809, but died of fatigue two days afterwards, and was interred in the north-east bastion of the citadel of Corunna; and two days after that, his illustrious friend and companion in arms, Sir John Moore, was, pursuant to a dying wish, buried by his side. Sir Ralph Abercrombie Anstruther, the subject of this notice, was born on the 1st of March, 1804, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1822. He was also an LL.D. of St. Andrew's University. He succeeded his grandfather, Sir Robert Anstruther, as fourth Baronet on the 2nd of August, 1818. Sir Ralph was for some time in the Grenadier Guards, where he attained the rank of Captain. He was a man of considerable ability, and, until latterly weakened by illness, he displayed much energy of character and action. He took a forward part in politics. He was at first strongly attached to the Conservative side, but more recently his opinions were much modified in favour of the Liberal party in Fifeshire. By this change Sir Ralph may be said to have only returned to the hereditary politics of his family, his predecessor in the Baronetcy having, when in Parliament, been a friend of Charles James Fox, and one of the "managers" of the impeachment against Hastings. Sir Ralph married, Sept. 2, 1831, Mary Jane, eldest daughter of the late Major-General Sir Henry Torrens, K.C.B., and had three sons—Robert, his successor; Henry, a Lieutenant in the 23rd Regiment, who fell at the battle of the Alma; and Hamilton; and two daughters—Lucy Charlotte, married to Alexander Kinloch, Esq., of the Grenadier Guards, eldest son of Sir David Kinloch, Bart.; and Mary. Sir Ralph, who was at one time Convener of the county of Fife, died at his seat, Balcaskie, in that county, on the 18th inst., and is succeeded by his eldest son, now Sir Robert Anstruther, the fifth Baronet, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Coldstream Guards, who was born Aug. 28, 1834, and married, July 29, 1857, Louisa, eldest daughter of the Rev. William Knox Marshall, Prebendary of Hereford and Vicar of Wragby, and Rector of Panton, Lincolnshire, and has three sons and a daughter. This family of Anstruther, which, by its alliances, its talents, conduct, and military fame, has maintained to this day its high ancestorial position, is a junior branch of the great line of Anstruther, of Anstruther, that ranked for upwards of seven centuries among the Barons of Scotland. Robert Anstruther, the third son of Sir Philip Anstruther, of Anstruther, a zealous Cavalier and a prisoner at the Battle of Worcester, was created a Baronet in 1694; and his son, Sir Philip, the second Baronet, who married Catherine, granddaughter of John, first Marquis of Tweeddale, was great-grandfather of the Baronet just deceased.

G. W. HOPE, ESQ., M.P.

George William Hope, Esq., of Luffness, Haddingtonshire, M.P. for Windsor, was the second son of General the Hon. Sir Alexander Hope, G.C.B., M.P., by his wife, Georgiana, daughter of George Brown, Esq., and was grandson of John, second Earl of Hopetoun, and brother of James Robert Hope-Scott, Esq., Q.C., of Abbotsford. He was born in 1808, and was educated at Eton and Christ Church College, Oxford, and graduated M.A. in 1830. He was called to the English Bar in 1831, and to the Scottish Bar in 1838; but devoted himself chiefly to political life. He entered Parliament for Weymouth in 1837, and represented that borough till 1841. From 1842 till 1847 he represented Southampton, and in 1859 he was returned for Windsor, and continued to be its representative till his demise. Mr. Hope, who was a Conservative, was, from 1841 to 1842, Under-Secretary for the Colonies in the Peel Administration, and he was considered to have performed the duties of that office with much ability and judgment. Mr. Hope married, in 1836, Caroline Georgiana, youngest daughter and co-heir of Henry James, last Lord Montagu, and granddaughter of Henry, third Duke of Buccleuch, K.G., and leaves by her, who survives him, six sons and two daughters. Mr. Hope, who was a J.P. and D.L. for Haddingtonshire, died at Luffness on the 18th inst.

MR. WELD, OF LULWORTH CASTLE.

Joseph Weld, Esq., the head and representative of the ancient Catholic family of Weld, which, of Saxon origin, has been seated at Lulworth, Dorsetshire, for more than two hundred years, was (by his wife, Mary, eldest daughter of Sir John Stanley Massey Stanley, sixth Baronet, of Hooton) the third son of the sixteen children of Thomas Weld, Esq., of Lulworth Castle, and was younger brother of the much-esteemed Thomas Weld, who, on the death of his wife, Lucy, daughter of the Hon. Thomas Clifford, took holy orders in the Church of Rome, and was a Bishop *in partibus* in England for some time, till the ill-health of his only child, Mary Lucy, wife of Hugh Charles Lord Clifford, of Chudleigh, induced him to go to Italy, where she died in 1831. In 1829, Pope Pius VIII., made Bishop Weld a Cardinal, and he was the first Englishman who had a seat in the Conclave since the pontificate of Clement IX. Cardinal Weld died in 1837, but he had previously transferred his estates to his brother, Joseph Weld, Esq., the subject of this notice, who was born the 27th of January, 1777. Mr. Joseph Weld was a very amiable and intellectual man, and, as squire of Lulworth, was much beloved and respected. He was an excellent landlord, and kind and liberal to his tenantry, acting towards them alike to all, of whatsoever religious persuasion. In his long course of hospitality at Lulworth, he had the honour of receiving and entertaining there King Charles X. and his family, when the revolution of 1830 sent them in exile to these shores. Mr. Weld took great interest in yachting, and his patronage of it made him highly popular among the brethren of that craft. Mr. Weld married, on Nov. 23, 1802, the Hon. Elizabeth Charlotte, second daughter of Charles Philip, sixteenth Lord Stourton, by whom he had three sons—Edward Joseph, Thomas, and Joseph—and two daughters—Mary, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Vaughan, of Courtfield, in the county of Monmouth, and Mary Anne, deceased. He died on the 19th inst., and is succeeded by his eldest son, Edward Joseph Weld, Esq., now of Lulworth Castle, who was born in 1806, and married, on Aug. 9, 1838, Ellen Caroline, eldest daughter of the present Sir Bourchier Palk Wrey, eighth Baronet of Trebitch, in the county of Cornwall. Mr. Joseph Weld's second son, Thomas, inherited, by will, the estate of Charles Robert Blundell, Esq., of Ince Blundell, Lancashire, and thereupon assumed the additional surname of Blundell, and is the present Thomas Weld Blundell, Esq., of Ince Blundell.

SIR JOHN SPENCER LOGIN.

This gentleman, who was the eldest son of John Login, Esq., of Stromness, Isle of Orkney, passed many years of his life, in medical and political duties, in India and Persia. He was born in 1809, and, having become an M.D. of the University of Edinburgh, entered the East India Company's service as assistant-surgeon in 1832. He was the same year with the Bengal Horse Artillery, serving with the Nizam's army, and was appointed, in 1836, to the Staff of Lieutenant-Governor Lord Metcalfe. He had medical charge of the Horse Artillery during the Affghan campaign, and afterwards of the British mission to Herat, where he also acted in a political capacity. He subsequently filled with credit various other Indian medical and political charges, his last being that of Guardian and Superintendent of Maharajah Dhuleep Singh. He was knighted in 1854. Sir John married, in 1842, Miss Campbell, daughter of the late John Campbell, Esq., of Kinloch, Perthshire. He died suddenly, on the 18th inst., at Felixstowe, Suffolk.

GENERAL RODERICK MACNEILL.

Roderick Macneill, of Barra, in the county of Inverness, Chief of the Clan Macneill, a General in the British Army and Colonel of the 78th Highlanders, was the eldest son of Roderick Macneill, Esq., of Barra, by his wife, Jane, second daughter of Sir Ewen Cameron, first Baronet of Fassifern, Argyleshire. He entered the Army early in life, in the spring of 1808, and immediately went into active service, joining his regiment on the Continent under General Sir John Moore. He was in the famous retreat to Corunna, and subsequently took part in the Walcheren expedition. In 1813 and 1814 he served in Swedish Pomerania and in Holland, and was present at Bergen-op-Zoom. He was also in the campaign of 1815, and was at Waterloo. Macneill was for many years Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the 78th Highlanders, and accompanied that distinguished regiment to India. After he had obtained the rank of Major-General, in 1846, he was placed on the Staff, commanding a division of the Army in the Madras Presidency, where he served five years. Macneill became a Lieutenant-General in 1854, and a General Dec. 21, 1862. He was appointed Colonel of the 8th (King's) Foot in March, 1855, and was made Colonel of the 78th (Highland) Regiment June 3, 1860. The gallant General, who died on the 22nd inst., married, June 20, 1818, Isabella Caroline, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Brownlow, of Lurgan, and sister of Charles, first Lord Lurgan, and has had an only child, Caroline Elizabeth Florence.

J. H. LANGSTON, ESQ., M.P.

James Haughton Langston, Esq., M.P., of Sarsden House, in the county of Oxford, whose death has recently occurred, was the son of J. Langston, Esq. He was born in 1797, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and was an hon. D.C.L. of Oxford University. He was distinguished in his county as an enterprising agriculturist, and more especially as a breeder of shorthorn stock. He was, as a politician, strongly and consistently attached to Whig principles.

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He first sat in Parliament for Woodstock, and represented that borough from 1826 to 1832, when he was elected M.P. for Oxford. Mr. Langston, at the general election in 1835, withdrew from the representation of Oxford; but in 1841 he was again returned for that borough, and has since been its representative until his death. Mr. Langston married, on the 6th of July, 1824, Lady Julia Moreton, second daughter of Thomas, first Earl of Ducie, and fourth Baron Ducie; their daughter Julia is the wife of her cousin, Henry John, third and present Earl of Ducie.

COMMANDER EDWARD WILMOT, R.N.

Edward Wilmot, who, in his thirty-first year, a Commander in the Royal Navy, fell in action, on the 15th of August last, on board her Majesty's ship Euryalus, before Kagoshima, in Japan, was the third son of Sir Henry Sacheverell Wilmot, fourth Baronet of Chaddesden, in the county of Derby, and was the scion of a family of note since the time of the Saxons. He entered the Royal Navy when twelve years of age, and since then his whole time has been passed in the devoted exercise of his profession. He was mate of the Prince Regent, employed on particular service from 1845 till 1851, when he was appointed to the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, and remained in her until the September following. He was advanced to the rank of Lieutenant Sept. 26, 1853, and after a few months passed in the Excellent gunnery-ship at Portsmouth he joined the Royal Albert, June 24, 1854, and was employed in the Mediterranean until August, 1858. He was Lieutenant of the Indus (78), flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, K.C.B., on the North American and West India station, from November, 1858, until the spring of 1859; and was Flag-Lieutenant to his cousin, Rear-Admiral George Rodney Mundy, C.B., in the Hannibal (89), in the Mediterranean, from May, 1859, until he was advanced to the rank of Commander, Dec. 24, 1861. As Commander he served in the Agamemnon (89), on the North American and West India stations from January, 1862, until paid off in October following. His appointment to the Euryalus dates Jan. 29, 1862, and on this vessel his promising career has been terminated by a glorious death. Commander Wilmot's eldest surviving brother, Major Henry Wilmot, late of the Rifle Brigade, has the Victoria Cross.

CAPTAIN JOSLING, R.N.

Captain John James Stephen Josling, R.N., who gallantly fell in the same engagement in Japan, on board the same ship, the Euryalus, with Commander Wilmot, was son of the late T. Josling, Esq., of Lisbon. He was thirty-seven years of age, and had been over nineteen years in active sea service. He was Lieutenant of the Scout (14), Commander Loring, in the East Indies, in 1847; and Senior of the Thetis (38), Captain Kuper, C.B., in the Pacific, from July, 1850, to the spring of 1854, when he joined the Eurydice (26), Captain Ommanney, in the White Sea, and remained in her until promoted to be Commander, Nov. 2, 1854. As Commander he served in the James Watt (91), at Devonport, from May, 1856, until June, 1857; in the Princess Royal (91), in the Mediterranean, from February, 1858, until December, 1859, when he joined the Queen (86), and again served in the same station until advanced to post rank, Jan. 31, 1861. He was appointed to the Euryalus (35), screw-frigate, flagship of Rear-Admiral Augustus L. Kuper, C.B., Feb. 10, 1862, and was killed on board that vessel in the action with the Japanese of the 15th of August last.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Sir Cresswell Cresswell, Kt., of Princes Gate, Hyde Park, Judge of her Majesty's Court of Probate and Judge Ordinary of the Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, was proved in the principal registry by his brother, William Cresswell, Esq., Charles John Middleton, Esq., one of the Registrars of the Court of Probate, and Julius Talbot Airey, Esq., one of the Masters of the Court of Common Pleas, the executors. The personalty was sworn under £35,000. Sir Cresswell attained the age of 70. The family name was Easterby, which his father exchanged for Cresswell in 1821. The testator was called to the Bar, at the Inner Temple in 1819; appointed a Judge in the Court of Common Pleas in 1842; tranferred to the Court of Probate and Divorce, December, 1857; and sat in Parliament as M.P. for Liverpool in 1857. Sir Cresswell executed his will in 1861, which is entirely in his own handwriting, and has bequeathed to his sister Frances an annuity of £250, together with an immediate legacy of £500, and leaves her all his furniture, &c., except law books: these he directs to be sold, as well as his shares in the Rock Assurance Office, and the proceeds, together with all other investments and securities to be held in trust. Legacies are left to some relatives, to each of his godchildren, to some personal friends, and to his executors. The residue of his property, subject to contingencies, he bequeaths to the twin children of Commander Wm. Arthur, R.N.

The will of Stewart Marjoribanks, Esq., of Bushey-grove, Hertford, was proved in the London Court by Edward Marjoribanks, Esq.; Dudley Coutts Marjoribanks, Esq., M.P.; and William Matthew Coulthurst, Esq. The personalty was sworn under £100,000. The will is dated March, 1860; and there are three codicils, the last dated December, 1861. Legacies are left to his brother, his sister-in-law, his nephews and nieces, and to his executors. His real estate in this country, and in Van Diemen's Land and elsewhere, as well as the residue of his personal estate, he leaves to his nephew and executor, Edward Marjoribanks, Esq., whom he treats as his successor, and to whom he leaves his breed of pure-bred short-horned cattle; and when sold the bailiff in charge is to receive the sum of £500. To his coachman he leaves all the horses he had under his care, together with the harness, &c.; liberal legacies to all his servants; and an annuity of £150, together with a legacy of £500, to that "most excellent person, Mary Mounty," for her unremitting attention to the testator's wife, Lady Rendlesham.

The will of John Humphery, Esq., of Clapham-common, one of the Aldermen of the city of London, was proved in her Majesty's Court of Probate, on the 15th inst., by three of his sons, John Humphery, William Henry Humphery, and James Arthur Humphery, Esqrs., and John Druce, Esq., of Billiter-square, solicitor, power being reserved to George Whiting, Esq., of Clinton Villas, Addison-road, Notting-hill. The personalty was sworn under £180,000. This respected Alderman executed his will, with a codicil, on the same day—the 26th of September last, being two days previous to his decease. He divides his property, real and personal, into eleven equal parts, and bequeaths to his relict one half share beyond all other provisions in her favour, leaving her also the selection of furniture for a residence, and an immediate legacy of £500; the other half share he bequeaths to his daughter. To each of his ten sons he leaves an eleventh share in his entire property. There are legacies to his executors, to his clerks, and to other persons, as also to his servants.

In the will of Thomas Powell, Esq., of the Gaer (given last week), the amount of personalty (£200,000) was omitted to be stated.

The Commissioners of the National Debt have announced that a balance on the quarter's revenue of £289,815 will be applied to the reduction of the National Debt.

The council of the Royal College of Surgeons, as custodians of the Hunterian Museum, lately received a curious contribution from China. It was a tub of pickled feet, "chopped off," so the catalogue states, from the fair legs of the celestial beauties, and are now exposed to the vulgar gaze, as showing the effects of compression applied at an early age. One young lady must have suffered very much, for, independently of the compressing process, there appear upon her feet two circular ulcers, the result, no doubt, of the artificial pressure. Another preparation, for there are no fewer than eleven, shows the deformity carried to the greatest degree, the foot being shortened and bent upon itself by an exaggeration of the natural arch, the heel and distal ends of the metatarsal bones being brought as near together as possible, the lower tarsal bones being forced up, so as to make a considerable prominence on the instep. The outer toes are doubled under the sole. The length of the foot from the heel to the great toe is just four inches and a quarter.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher had two farewell breakfasts last week—one in London on Friday, and another in Manchester on Saturday. At both these gatherings the rev. gentleman made speeches. He told his London friends that after his labours in the provinces he found his voice had completely given way, and he was alarmed at the possibility of being obliged to give up his Exeter Hall engagement. One morning, however, he "spoke to himself," and then happily discovered that his "voice was as clear as a whistle." He was thus enabled to resume his speech-making, and although "some might say that his recovery was owing to the remedies he adopted, he was disposed to think that in their use he had the direct interposition of the Almighty."——On Thursday Mr. Beecher was presented with an address by 250 students of the Metropolitan Nonconformist Colleges at a social meeting, convened in the library of the New College, St. John's-wood. Dr. Halley, the Rev. T. Binney, Dr. Spence, and other ministers addressed the students, and expressed their warm regards for the guest of the evening.

CURIOSITIES OF THE CENSUS.—Much has been said respecting occupations open to women; the Census has its disclosures upon that subject. The enumerators found, in 1861, among the women of England, 10 bankers, 7 money-lenders, 274 commercial clerks, 25 commercial travellers, 54 brokers, 38 merchants, 29 farriers, 419 printers, 3 shepherds, 43,964 outdoor agricultural labourers; 13 ladies were doctors, 2 were bonesetters, 6 were reporters or shorthand-writers, 3 parish clerks, 4 choristers, 4 teachers of elocution, 17 dentists, 2 knackers, 4 conjurors, 1 astronomer, 8 "naturalists." Some of the other sex gave rather curious descriptions of themselves. Fifteen called themselves natural philosophers; one described himself as a lexicographer, another as a chronologist, and one wrote himself down "orator." Of others we have rather mysterious accounts. Three were glyphographers, 2 geometers, 9 kamptulicon manufacturers, 8 truffiers, 33 boat-leggers, 15 peel makers, 29 mungo merchants, 12 beetle makers. It is a novelty in an English census volume to find 42 gold miners; and a wonder to learn that there still linger two toothpick makers. Among persons blind from their birth were found 4 town-criers, 3 ministers, and a Scripture reader, a schoolmistress, 2 messengers or porters, 7 shoemakers, a tailor, 10 agricultural labourers, 3 laundresses, and 3 dressmakers. In the workhouse were a half-pay officer, a clergyman, 10 solicitors, 15 surgeons, an author, 18 schoolmasters, and 79 schoolmistresses. Not merely poor, but in prison for debt, were 12 officers in the Army, 3 in the Navy, 9 clergymen or ministers, 4 barristers, 32 solicitors, 2 physicians, 13 surgeons, 2 authors, 17 schoolmasters, 2 schoolmistresses, 10 "gentlemen." Still worse off, in lunatic asylums there were 85 clergymen, 10 ministers, 103 half-pay officers, 22 barristers, 60 solicitors, 5 physicians, 61 surgeons, 3 authors, 54 schoolmasters, and 80 schoolmistresses.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ANOTHER SWEDE, GOTHEBORG.—Are you not in error? Suppose, in reply to your move of 1. Y to K B sq, Black answer with 1. B to Q B 8th, how will you proceed?

S. A. HARRISON.—The diagram numbered 13 is correct, though deficient in interest; that marked 27 would be all the better for another move.

H. C., Adelaide, South Australia.—1. The age of the first-named gentleman is fifty-three; that of the second and third about forty-five and forty. 2. Won by Harrwitz and Anderssen. 3. Your games and problems shall be examined.

A. WALLAH, Calcutta.—1. The match in question was played during the months of November and December, 1843. 2. Your second game with the Brahmin breaks down after the 18 h move, owing to some omission. Two moves on each side appear to have been forgotten. 3. Yes; a photographic portrait of Mr. Cochrane would afford pleasure to a great many of his old friends and admirers "at home." No likeness of him, that we know of, exists in this country.

W. T. PIERCE, ŒDIPUS, PRIMOGENITUS, and others.—In proposing as the key-move to Problem No. 1025, 1. Q to Q B 6th, have you not overlooked the effect of Black's playing Kt to Q B 6th and B takes P (ch)? It does not appear to us that mate can be accomplished in four moves by your line of play.

NEREUS.—No. 1 is somewhat too obvious, we fear. Make another attempt, and with a less encumbered board. No. 2 has yet to be examined.

G. B. P.—You have omitted to send the solution; and, we suspect, have mistaken the situation of the Black King. It seems absolutely impossible for White to force the adverse King from his Q Kt 2nd to the other side of the field in five moves.

CHARLEYMONT.—Quite correct. But it reached us too late for the list.

ŒDIPUS.—The solutions are not at hand. You shall have them next week.

I. H., Sheffield.—As your letter is undated, and you do not give the number of the problem, we are at a loss to know to what diagram the solution sent refers.

MATEO DE ZAMORA, Almeria.—1. Your solution of the problem, *en dos tiempos*, is perfectly correct. 2 The solution of Problem No. 931, beginning 1. Kt takes K P., which was given in the Number for Jan. 4, 1862, appears to us quite free from error.

I. R. G., Jedburgh.—You are wrong, we suspect, in both cases. Look twice before writing again.

I. G. C.—The charming little two-move problem which appeared in our Number of the 26th of September, among the "Notices to Correspondents," was composed, we find, by a gentleman known as "I. B., of Bridport," to whom the chess world owe a debt of gratitude for numberless productions of a kindred nature. It was composed as far back as 1853; and the author has just sent a new and more comely version of it, which is as follows:—White: King at Q Kt sq, Q at K B 7th, R at Q 3rd, Bs at K Kt 5th and Q Kt 7th, Kt at Q Kt 3rd. Black: King at K 4th, R at Q 5th, Bs at K B 8th and Q Kt sq, Kt at K B 7th, P at K 2nd. White to play, and mate in two moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1025, by Wilhelmine Skeggs, I. H. W., D. D., Felix, Wee Pawn, Œdipus, Manfred, D. C. L., Marcus, T. V. S., F. C. S., N. C., Willy, X. Y. Z., 1863, Box and Cox, Victor, B. S. M., An Alderman, Torrens, Stanley, H. C. M., Charley, Pioneer, Query, Samivel, L. S. D., Miles, C. M., B. A., Omicron, T. P. C., Boston Stump, Garryowen, A Codger, Clericus, G., Balmoral, Argus, Hastings, Baxter, S. P. Q. R., Bruges, Fergus, H. S., Trio, Caroline, Henricus, T. C. K., Rook, Rob Roy, Clvis, A Schoolboy, M.P., T. G. W., Glaswegian, F. N., The Ghost, L. B., Ernest, Tom Noddy, A Lady, Bookworm, D. V. D., F. A. S., Carfax, A. B. C., Peregrine, Major H., Stella, G. W. R., Atlos, S. H. D., Pip, Margaret, A Learner, Queen, M. A.; D., of Barnstaple; I. Steevens, R. K., Vernon, Philo-S., Sisa, A German; W. W., Calais; B., of Ghent; Rifleman, Pendennis, Davies, Maid Marian, Omega, Whitefriars, A Subaltern, Lex, Delta, A Templar, Bentham; G., Stepney; Fawn, Madeline, R. R. R., Lionel, Alton Bants, are correct. All others are wrong.

*** Problems by I. B. of Bridport, F. Healey, Herr Kling, T. Smith, H. E. Kidson, the Rev. G. M'Arthur, Mr. W. S. Pavitt, received with thanks.

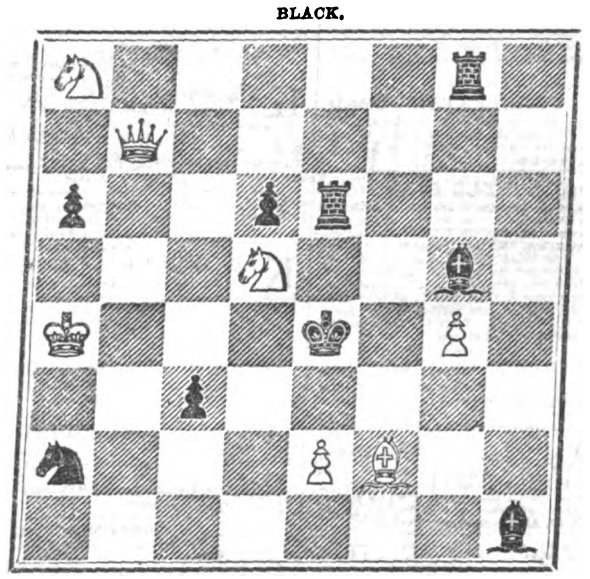
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1026.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Q 5th (ch)	R to Q B 3rd (best)	3. R to Q B 3rd (ch)	Q to Q B 4th
2. Kt from B 7th to Q 6th (ch)	K to Q B 3rd (best)	4. R to Q R 2nd	Any move
		5. Q or Kt mates	

PROBLEM NO. 1027.

By Mr. F. HEALEY.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, mates in four moves.

MR. BUCKLE'S GAMES CONTINUED.

A well-contested *Partie* between Mr. BUCKLE and Mr. WILLIAMS.

(*Irregular Opening.*)

BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. W.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. W.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to K 3rd	17. Kt to K 2nd	Q to Q Kt 3rd
2. P to K 4th	P to Q 4th	18. B takes Kt (ch)	R takes B
3. P takes P	P takes P	19. P to Q Kt 4th	B to K 3rd
4. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	20. P to Q B 3rd	Q R to K B sq
5. B to Q 3rd	B to Q 3rd	21. Q to Q 2nd	P to Q R 3rd
6. Kt to Q B 3rd	Castles	22. K R to K sq	K R to K B 4th
7. Castles	P to K R 3rd	23. Kt to K Kt 3rd	K R to K B 3rd
8. B to K 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	24. P to K B 5th	B takes K B P
9. P to Q B 3rd		25. Kt takes B (ch)	

(Fearing White would drive away his well-posted Bishop by playing Kt to Q Kt 5th.)

(Q to K Kt 5th has been suggested as a better move, and it appears to be so.)

9.	Kt to K 2nd	25.	R takes Kt
10. Kt to K R 4th	P to K Kt 4th	26. Kt to Q 7th	Q to Q sq
11. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K Kt 3rd	27. Kt takes R	B taks K R P (ch)
12. B takes Kt	P takes B	28. K takes B	Q to K R 5th (ch)
13. Kt to K 5th	K to Kt 2nd	29. K to Kt sq	P to K Kt 6th
14. P to K B 4th	P to K Kt 5th	30. R to K 7th (ch)	K to Kt sq
15. B to K B 2nd	P to Q B 3rd	31. R to K Kt 7th (ch)	K takes Kt and wins.
16. B to K R 4th	P to K R 4th		

Another fine Game between the same Players.

(*Irregular Opening.*)

BLACK (Mr. Buckle.)	WHITE (Mr. Williams.)	BLACK (Mr. Buckle.)	WHITE (Mr. Williams.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to K 3rd	(The taking of this Pawn, though justified by the result, was not unattended with danger.)	
2. P to K 4th	P to Q 4th	23. R to K 7th	
3. P takes P	P takes P	(It does not appear that Black would have gained more than a temporary attack by moving this Rook to K R 5th.)	
4. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	23.	Q R to K B sq
5. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to Q 3rd	24. Kt to K R 5th	
6. B to Q 3rd	Castles	(Had he taken the Bishop the following moves were probable:— 24. R takes B; K R to K B 7th (ch); 25. K to Kt sq (best); K R to K B 6th; 26. R takes K Kt P (ch) K takes R and Black must lose.)	
7. Castles	P to K R 3rd		
8. B to K 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd		
9. Q to Q 2nd	Kt to Q Kt 5th		
10. K R to K sq	Kt takes B		
11. Q takes Kt	P to Q B 3rd		
12. P to K R 3rd	Kt to K R 4th		
13. P to K Kt 4th	Q to K B 3rd		
(This move, not foreseen apparently by Mr. Buckle, gives White some advantage in position.)		24.	K R to K B 7th (ch)
14. Kt to K 5th	Kt to K B 5th	25. K to Kt sq	K R to K B 2nd
15. B takes Kt	Q takes B	26. K R to K 3rd	B takes K Kt P
16. Kt to K 2nd	Q to K Kt 4th	(This and White's consequent moves were very well conceived.)	
17. P to K B 4th	Q to K R 5th	27. P takes B	Q takes P (ch)
18. K to K Kt 2nd	B takes Kt	28. Kt to K Kt 3rd	R to K B 6th
19. Q P takes B	P to K B 3rd	29. P to Q B 4th	Q takes Kt (ch)
20. Kt to K Kt 3rd	P takes P	30. K to R sq	Q takes R (ch)
21. R takes P	B to Q 2nd	and Black resigned.	
22. Q R to K sq	R takes K B P		

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1360.—By Mr. T. SMITH.

White: K at K B 4th, R at K R 5th, B at K Kt 3rd, Kt at Q 8th; Ps at K R 2nd, K 5th, and Q Kt 3rd.

Black: K at Q 4th, B at Q R sq, P at K 2nd.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 1361.—By C. W., of Sunbury.

White: K at Q Kt 8th, Q at Q B 8th, Kts at K 6th and Q Kt 3rd, Ps at Q 3rd and Q B 4th.

Black: K at Q Kt 3rd, Q at K Kt 7th, R at Q R 6th, B at K B 6th, Kts at Q B sq and Q B 7th; Ps at K Kt 4th, K B 5th, Q B 6th, and Q R 4th.

White, playing first, to mate in four moves.

No. 1362.—By ALTON HANTS.

White: K at K B 5th, Rs at K Kt 4th and Q R 4th, B at K R 5th, Kts at K 4th and Q Kt 4th; Ps at K R 3rd, K Kt 2nd, Q B 2nd and 6th, and Q Kt 5th.

Black: K at K 6th, Kts at K B sq and Q B 8th; Ps at K R 5th and K B 3rd.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

SHOOTING STARS.—On Aug. 10 last M. Julius Schmidt, while passing from the Isle of Corfu to Ithaca, counted the greatest number of those meteors which he has yet observed—113 in an hour, between one and two a.m.

A NEW COMET, the fourth of 1863, was discovered on the 9th inst. by an amateur astronomer, M. Baecker, a clockmaker at Bauer, near Berlin, who also discovered independently the third comet of the year, seen a day previously by M. Respighi. The new comet was observed at Leipsic on the morning of the 12th by M. Bruhns. Its diurnal movement was four minutes right ascension and half a degree in declination. It presented the aspect of a badly-defined nebulosity, with an eccentric nucleus. M. Tempel discovered this comet independently on the 13th inst., at half-past three a.m.

THE EARTHQUAKE PENDULUM employed by Mr. E. J. Lowe, at his observatory at Beeston, is described by him in the *Times*. It consists of a wooden rod, 30ft. long, freely hung in a tube of 6in. diameter, which extends from the summit to the base of his tower. At the base of the rod a solid brass ball, about the size of an ordinary orange, with a steel index below, is attached. The index ball was made by Negretti and Zambra, and its recent performance, after having been idle except for once, is exceedingly satisfactory. An earthquake, by moving the position of the tower, causes the index to plough up the chalk—the length of the chalk removed registering the displacement of the summit of the tower, while the line points out the direction of the shock.

INDIUM AND WASIUM, THE NEW CHEMICAL ELEMENTARY BODIES.—The former metal, discovered by MM. Reich and Richter in the arsenical pyrites of Freyberg, received its name because its spectrum does not present any green ray, but gives an indigo-blue ray not hitherto remarked, which is very brilliant, clearly defined, persistent, and with a refrangibility sensibly greater than the blue ray of strontium. They have succeeded in isolating the new body in very small quantity, in the forms of chloride and hydrate-oxide, and even in the metallic state. The latter metal, Wasium, was discovered by M. Bahr, a Swedish chemist, who has named it after the illustrious house of Wasa or Vasa. It was found in wasite, a mineral resembling orthite, found in the isle of Roenaholm. The oxide of wasium has a rose-white colour. When converted into a nitrate, precipitated, and re-washed, it assumes the form of a yellowish-brown gummy powder, which disengages reddish vapours when exposed to a high temperature. The density of the oxide is 3·726. It does not appear to give rise to any characteristic spectral rays.

SOLAR SPOTS.—The Rev. F. Howlett has sent to the Royal Astronomical Society a paper on those phenomena, which appears in the last number of the "Monthly Notices." His observations, the fruit of eighteen months' labour, are contained in about 64 sheets, comprising 128 whole disks, and several hundreds of drawings of spots and groups of spots, obtained in a size as convenient and instructive as possible. He states that, as a general rule, spots have been tolerably plentiful on most days ever since the year of their estimated maximum in 1859; and their minimum period must not be expected before 1865 or 1866, reckoning from the data collected by M. Wolf, of Berne. A peculiar curvilinear arrangement of minute spots and patches of penumbræ which Mr. Howlett frequently noticed, and also a highly interesting double or sigmatoid curve, seem to him to bear on the theory of cyclones upon the sun's surface. By the use of a screen he obtained a far better insight than he could otherwise have had into the appearances and general disposition of those remarkable solar phenomena—the faculæ. As is well known, these rarely or never occur either in high northern or southern latitudes, though they abound commonly in the zones occupied by the spots. Their forms are very varied, and often very fantastic. Sometimes they exist in small amorphous patches, sometimes they are stellate; at other times they assume a kind of reticulated or anastomosing appearance, or (as Professors Spoerer observe), that of the circular lunar craters. Not unfrequently Mr. Howlett noticed them closely resembling the "merry-thought" of a bird, or even grotesque attenuated human figures. The faculæ (he says) are not only to be seen when near to the western or eastern limb of the sun, but often, also, when quite on the central portions of the disk. He alludes to the frequently remarkable persistency of some of the smaller and more isolated spots, whether situated either more remote from or nearer to the sun's equator. In conclusion, he mentions that, on Jan. 4, at 1 p.m., in the present year, he observed a curious phantom-looking group of spots, which exhibited an appearance so wonderfully like a human skeleton that, in a less superstitious age than the nineteenth century, its portentous shape might easily have raised considerable apprehension in the minds of the multitude.

THE UTILISATION OF WASTE IN THE IRON MANUFACTURES, which has long occupied the minds of metallurgists, is the subject of a recent communication from Professor Fleury to the Franklin Institute at Philadelphia, U. S. Chemical analysis has demonstrated that the thousands of tons of cinders drawn from the puddling and re-heating furnaces, which at most rolling-mills are thrown away as useless, contain invariably from 25 to 50 per cent of metallic iron, combined and mixed with sulphur, silica, lime, and alumina, forming a very peculiar brittle compound, defying the most ingenious devices of our ironmasters to separate. Professor Fleury states that, near the Troy and the Albany Ironworks, at Troy, New York, many thousand tons of this puddling-cinder are spread over the streets, every 100lb. of which contains from 30lb. to 55lb. of good iron. After many unsuccessful attempts, he has finally succeeded in extracting good cast as well as wrought iron, and has even been so fortunate as to produce from this refuse material a good quantity of cast steel. Two great difficulties had to be overcome. 1st. The oxides and metallic iron in these cinders are combined with silica and other substances in such a peculiar way that, by remelting the same in the puddling, cupola, or other furnace, very little of the metallic iron can be extracted; the combination withstands even the high heat in a steel crucible. 2nd. By re-working the cinder with lime alone, or with lime mixed with charcoal and clay, the product is red short, and often red and cold short. The sulphur, silicon, and phosphorus remains still combined with the iron; and attempts to extract good neutral iron from the puddling-cinder by dry admixture of lime are unsuccessful; no other means remain but to destroy or loosen the tenacious chemical combination of these substances before they were placed in the furnace. Unslacked burnt lime possesses the peculiar property of decomposing silicates during hydration, or slacking, as it is commonly called. Taking advantage of this fact, Professor Fleury mixed a proper percentage of powdered burnt lime with the fine-ground cinder, and, after wetting the whole with water, exposed the mixture to the drying influence of the atmosphere. The dry compound was then heated in a common puddling-furnace, and treated like pig iron. He obtained 50 per cent of wrought iron, which, however, retained still some traces of sulphur. To extract these last traces of sulphur he dissolved in the water, which he used for slacking the lime a small percentage of a chlorine salt, and his expectations were thoroughly realised. The Professor states that the process is also applicable to the working of silicious ores, and can be performed in the puddling, cupola, or blast furnace. The preparation of the cinder, cost of lime, salt, &c., does not exceed 2 dols. per ton; and, if properly worked, the result is invariably a good quality of iron. Patents for this improvement have been obtained, both in America and in Europe.

THE BRAINS OF A BUSHWOMAN and of two idiots of European descent have been examined by Professor J. Marshall. From an abstract of his paper, given in the *Proceedings of the Royal Society*, No. 67, we select the following notices:—The bushwoman was aged, and about five feet in height, and the form of her cranium is a long, narrow ovoid, less dolichocephalic (longheaded) than the negro skull. The actual weight of the preserved brain was 21·77 oz., which is estimated as less by 8·5 oz. than the average weight of the brains of European females of the same age. The general result of the inquiry showed that the fissures in the bushwoman's brain are rather more complex than in the brain of the Hottentot Venus, but much less so than in the European. They are rather more complex on the left than on the right side of the brain. They are widely separated from those of the ape's brain. Professor Marshall concludes—1. That all the convolutions proper to man are present; but, as compared with the European brain, are much more simple and less marked with secondary sulci. The greatest deficiency is in the occipital and orbital convolutions. 2. That the convolutions, taken generally, are rather more complex than those represented in Gratiolet's figure of the Hottentot Venus's brain, which may be partly due to the obliteration of details in the latter during its long period of preservation. 3 and 4. That the resemblance between the bushwoman's brain and the Hottentot Venus's brain is sufficient to justify the conclusion that the latter was not an idiot or a defectively developed individual; but both brains, as compared with the European, have an infantile simplicity, characteristic partly of sex but chiefly of race. 5. That the convolutions, being more simple, can be more easily traced and compared on the two sides than usual, but still show abundant evidences of the symmetry characteristic of man. 6. That there is a greater difference between the bushwoman's cerebrum and the highest ape's cerebrum than between it and the European cerebrum; but a less specific difference between it and the European than between the chimpanzee and the orang; and, of course, much less than between the highest and lowest quadrumanous brains. There is, however, less difference between the bushwoman and the highest ape than between the latter and the lowest quadrumanous animals. 7. The general results justify the expectation that characteristic differences of degree of cerebral development may hereafter be found in the several leading races of mankind. The idiots' brains examined were those of a woman, aged forty-two, and a boy, aged twelve. The former was able to walk, rather badly, dress a doll, and say a few words. The latter could neither walk, handle anything, nor articulate a single word. The following are some of the general conclusions arrived at:—1. The idiots' cerebra are not merely diminutive organs, having all the proper parts on a smaller scale, but these parts are fewer in number, less complex, and different in relative proportion and position. 2. Nevertheless, all the primary and connecting convolutions proper to the human cerebrum are represented in the idiots, but are very remarkably simplified.

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ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS is the most valuable preparation for making pure and delicate gruel. Modern chemistry has shown that this food is easy of digestion and rich in nutriment.
ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY makes a delicious custard pudding, directions for which have been given by Mons. C. E. Francatelli. It is appreciated as a non-inflammatory drink, is excellent for mothers nursing, and has long been used with great success for rearing children by hand.
KEEN, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE, and CO., London.

KEEN'S GENUINE MUSTARD. There are many qualities of Mustard sold. Obtain Keen's Genuine Mustard and full approval is guaranteed. FIRST MANUFACTURED 1742.
Sold by most Grocers from the Cask, and in 1lb. and ½lb. Canisters.
KEEN, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE, and CO., London.

NOTICE.—We have now supplied the larger portion of the Family Grocers of England with our ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL DELIVERY OF
KEEN'S MUSTARD.
Purchasers of this valuable table condiment will, upon obtaining our manufacture, award to it the character of superior quality which it has maintained during the
SALE OF MORE THAN A CENTURY.
KEEN, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE, and CO., London. Oct. 3, 1863.

PRICE'S CHILD'S NIGHT LIGHTS are perfectly safe, and burn their time. The quality of these Night Lights can now be relied on.

SHERWOOD BED LIGHTS, Sixpence and Eightpence a Box. These candles are made to supply a [illegible] for Price's Candles, which will not [illegible] Sold in Boxes, One Shilling and Eightpence.

STARCH MANUFACTURERS TO H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, used in the Royal Laundry, and awarded the Prize Medal, 1862.

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JAMES LEWIS'S MARROW OIL, prepared from finest clarified marrow, 1s. to 5s. James Lewis's Cape Jasmin, 2s. 6d. Iodine Soap, 6d. Prize Medal, 1862.
Manufactory, 6, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn.

WHITE and SOUND TEETH are indispensable to personal attraction, and to health and longevity, by the proper mastication of food.
ROWLANDS' ODONTO, OR PEARL DENTIFRICE, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the Teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Sold at 20, Hatton-garden; and by Chemists and Perfumers.
Ask for ROWLANDS' ODONTO.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, exquisitely enamelled to nature, detection impossible, purest materials and best work, on Mr. ESKELL'S patented and painless plan of self-adhesion. His Treatise free for seven stamps.—8, Grosvenor-st., Bond-st., W.; and at 39, Bennetts-hill, Birmingham. Consultations free.

TEETH.—Messrs. GABRIEL'S INVENTION, OSTEO-ZIDON (by her Majesty's Letters patent). Artificial Teeth, from one tooth to a complete set, without pain or extracting stumps, at half the usual charged, by Messrs. Gabriel, Dentists,
London: 27, Harley-street, W., and 34, Ludgate-hill, City (over Benson's); 134, Duke-street, Liverpool; 63, New-street, Birmingham. References to patients. Gabriel's "Treatise on the Teeth" gratis, or free by post. Diploma 1815. Consultation free.

ALL afflicted with WEAK EYES may obtain instant relief by using Dr. WARNER'S EYE WATER; it removes all inflammation arising from cold, dust, or constitutional causes.—Sold in bottles, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., by Sanger, Oxford-st.; Prest, Strand; Barclay, Farringdon-street; Hooper, London-bridge.

DENTINE, prepared only by ARMAND et FILS (under the direction of one of the most eminent living Dentists), prevents Toothache, renders the Teeth a pearly white, sweetens the breath, and leaves in the mouth the pleasant flavour of Eau de Cologne. In metal case, 1s. 6d., through all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale only, 75, Milton-street, E.C., London.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA is an excellent remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion, and as a mild aperient for delicate constitutions.—172, New Bond-street, London; and all Chemists.

WANTED, LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Uniforms, Furniture, Miscellaneous Property, &c. The highest price given. Ladies or gentlemen waited on by addressing to Mr. or Mrs. G. HYAM, 10, Beak-street, Regent-street, W.; or, Parcels being sent, the utmost value in cash immediately remitted. Established 1830.

100 PATTERNS SILKS.—Post-free.—All the New Coloured Silks for Winter, plain and figured, from 1 guinea the Dress.
NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

10,000 YARDS BLACK SILKS, comprising every description and width of Black Glacés, Gros Grains, Moire Antiques, Gros de Suez, &c., the colour and durability of which are guaranteed. Patterns free.
NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

12,000 YARDS ABERDEEN WINCEYS, in every shade. The best quality, measuring a yard wide, 2s. 2½d. yard, usually charged 3s. 9d. Also, a very useful quality at 9½d. yard. Patterns free.
NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.—Established 20 years.

3000 YARDS MOIRE ANTIQUES, very cheap. 10 Yards of Rich Black Moire Antique for 3½ guineas, warranted all pure Silk. Humboldt, violet, new blue, suir, brown, green, pink, sky, silver gray, amber, and white at proportionately low prices. Patterns post-free.
NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

FAMILY MOURNING
SENT FREE OF EXPENSE.
Families are respectfully informed that an assortment of mourning goods (including dresses, bonnets, millinery, mantles, shawls, &c., and every requisite for a complete outfit) would be dispatched on selection to any part of the country, free of expense, immediately on receipt of an order per post or telegram, accompanied by an experienced Assistant, or superior fitting Dressmaker (if necessary). Patterns and Estimates free. Also complete lists of Mourning requisites for every grade or degree of relationship.
Apply or address (for the new Imperial) inspection of Crape.
Address PETER ROBINSON, Family and General Mourning Warehouse, 103 and 105, Oxford-street, London.

LADIES' MANTLE CLOTHS for AUTUMN WEAR, in a variety of materials, from 1s. 11d. per yard and upwards. Also, a very large Stock of Woollen Goods for Gentlemen and Boys' wear, from 2s. per yard to the best qualities. Patterns free.—CHARLES MERKING and CO., Woollen Warehouse, 111, Holborn-hill (corner of Hatton-garden, London).

THIS SEASON'S FASHIONS in DRESS. Ladies, previous to purchasing, are respectfully invited to inspect our stock, consisting of a large assortment of the latest Novelties in Dress, of British and Foreign manufacture;
Rich, Durable, and Cheap Silks;
all the Newest Materials and Styles in Jackets; Clan and Paisley Shawls; Made-up Dresses in all the New Designs;
Merinos, Winceys, Ribbons, Gloves, Furs, Drapery, Hosiery, &c.
Drapers, Milliners, and Dressmakers supplied with cut lengths at the lowest trade prices.
Matching orders carefully and promptly attended to.
Patterns post-free.
Closed on Saturdays at Four o'Clock.
JAMES SPENCE and CO., Wholesale and Retail Silkmercers, Drapers, &c., 77 and 78, St. Paul's-churchyard, London, E.C.

CHEAP SILKS in GREAT VARIETY NOW ON SALE. Patterns postage-free.
Apply to BEECH and CO., The Beehive, 63 and 64, Edgware-road, London, W.

CHEAP FANCY DRESSES, WINSEY, ALEXANDRA, and ABERGELDIE CLOTHS. Patterns postage free.—Address BEECH and CO., the Beehive, 63 and 64, Edgware-road, London, W.

REDMAYNE and CO., Silkmercers, &c., Nos. 19 and 20, New Bond-street, and No. 26, Conduit-street.
Ladies are respectfully informed that during the REBUILDING OF THEIR BOND-STREET PREMISES, Business is carried on as usual at No. 25, CONDUIT-STREET (Two Doors from Bond-street).

ORIGINAL SHETLAND WAREHOUSE. Shetland Knitted Underclothing. Stockings, &c., of every description, for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, unequalled for warmth and comfort. Shetland Knitted Shawls and Veils in natural and fancy colour of the most beautiful design and texture.—H. BAKER and CO., 111 and 113, New Bond-street, Hosiers, Shirtmakers, and Outfitters.

MOIRES ANTIQUES.—SEWELL and CO. have the largest selection of SPITALFIELDS MOIRES ANTIQUES, in white and black and all the new colours, at 4½ guineas the Full Dress.

SEWELL and CO.'S NEW CLOAKS in Velveta, Tartans, and the new shades in Velour Cloths, from the first Paris houses, from 1½ to 10 guineas. Seal Skin Fur Cloaks and Jackets, at 84 guineas, full size.
COMPTON HOUSE, Frith-street, and Old Compton-street, Soho, W.

JAMES LOCKE and CO. beg to solicit the attention of their customers to their NEW STOCK of SCOTCH MANUFACTURED GOODS for the present and coming seasons, among which will be found the Newest Styles in Cloaks and Jackets for town or country wear, Shawls and Wraps for travelling, and Linsey Woolseys and other materials for Dresses, Skirts, &c. Patterns forwarded free.
James Locke and Co.
The Scotch Warehouse, 117, 119, and 127, Regent-street.

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EIDERDOWN PETTICOATS.—These Petticoats, now for many years honoured by Royal and distinguished patronage, are not to be surpassed for elegance, lightness, and comfort. List of prices on application. Eiderdown Quilts of every size and colour.
W. H. BATSON and CO., 1, Maddox-street, Regent-street.

LADIES' WATERPROOF TWEED CLOAKS and RIDING-JACKETS, Gentlemen's Overcoats and Inverness Capes. Patterns of materials and prices sent post-free.
J. E. and W. PHILLIPS, 37, High-street, Shrewsbury.

LINENDRAPERS TO THE QUEEN BY APPOINTMENT. Established in 1778.
LADIES' WEDDING OUTFITS sent free of carriage.
Descriptive Lists, with prices, sent free by post.
CAPPER, SON, and CO., 69, Grace church-street, London, E.C.

Sent post-free, Descriptive Lists of
COMPLETE SETS OF BABY-LINEN, which are sent home throughout the kingdom free of carriage.
UNDERCLOTHING, for HOME, INDIA, and the COLONIES, for Ladies and Children of all ages.

LINENDRAPERS TO THE QUEEN BY APPOINTMENT. Established in 1778.
BABIES' BASSINETS Trimmed and Furnished ready for use, and sent home free of carriage.
BABIES' BASKETS Trimmed and Furnished to correspond.
CAPPER, SON, and CO., 69, Grace church-street, London, E.C.
Descriptive Lists, with prices sent free by post.

BONNETS.—MARKS and GAVELL returned from Paris with their Elegant Guipure Bonnets in Silk Velvet, French Straws, &c.—Observe, Showrooms only—20 Shop, 61, Regent-street, four doors from Swan and Edgar.

WILSON'S PATENT LEGLETS.—Every Lady who values her Health and Comfort should purchase a pair of the PATENT LEGLETS. May be had retail of all the principal Drapers and Shoemakers; wholesale of B. TAYLOR, Birmingham.

SHIRTS.—Morning and Evening Shirts of every description, fitting with precision and ease, at moderate prices. Directions for self-measurement and patterns sent on application.—CAPPER and WATERS, 26, Regent-street, London.

SHIRTS.—BOWRING and ARUNDEL, professed Shirtmakers, beg to call attention to their large variety of new Patterns in Dress and Morning Shirts suitable for the present season.
11 and 50, Fenchurch-street, E.C.; and 11, Old Bond-street, W.

BOWRING and ARUNDEL, Outfitters and Manufacturers of Clothing suitable for all climates,
11 and 50, Fenchurch-street, E.C.; 11, Old Bond-street, W.

ROUND SHOULDERS, Stooping Habits and Deformities are cured by CHANDLER'S HYGIENIC CHEST EXPANDER, for both sexes. They are especially recommended to children for assisting the growth and producing a symmetrical figure.—66 Berners-street, W. Pamphlets forwarded.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1863.

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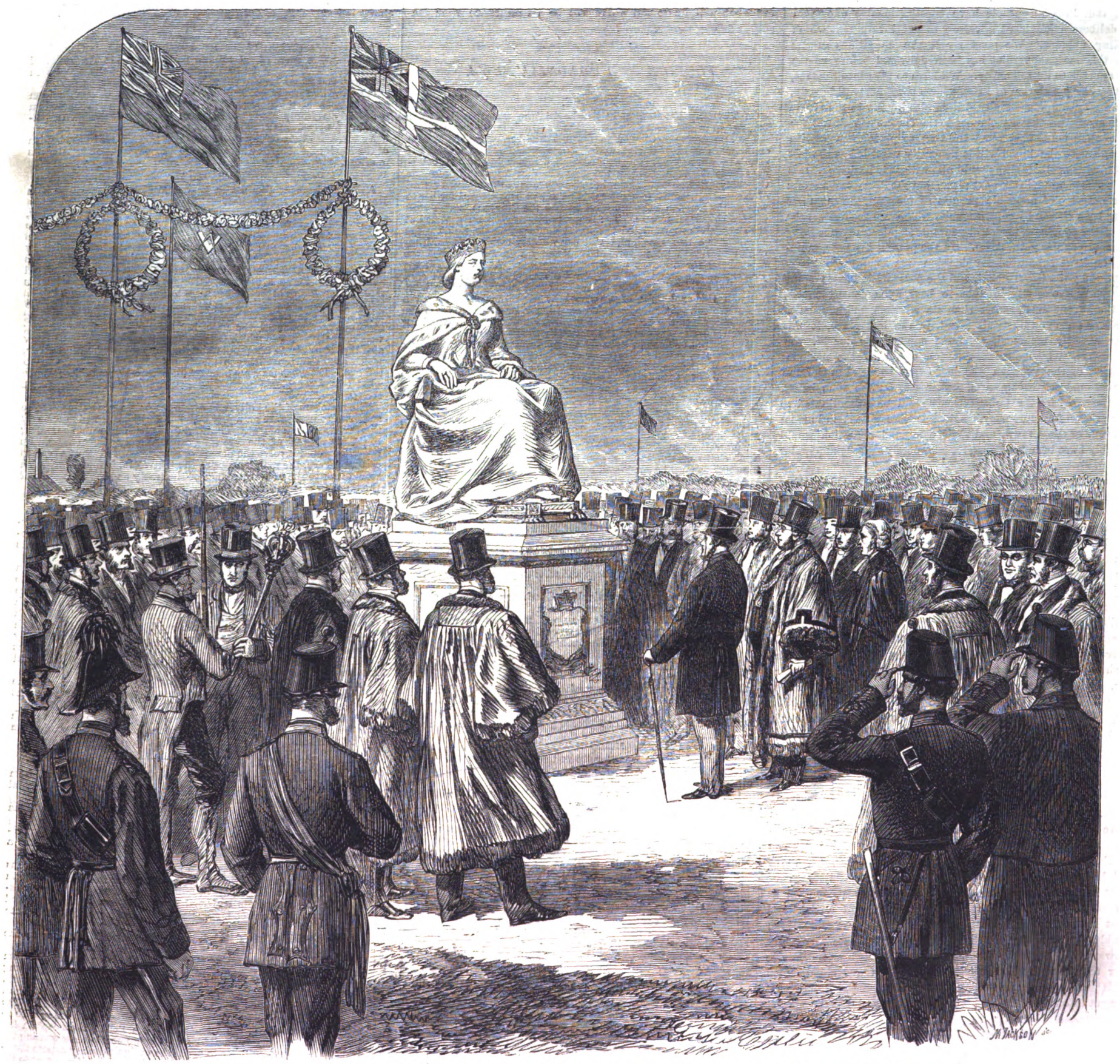
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1230.—VOL. XLIII. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1863. TWO SHEETS, FIVEPENCE

THE PRUSSIAN ELECTIONS.

A SHIP swept out of her course and driven upon a lee shore by the force of a hurricane too sudden to have been foreseen and too furious to be withstood is a sight which may well fill the breast of a spectator with mingled awe and pity. There is one, however, more melancholy still. He who from a place of safety has ever watched a gallant bark dancing proudly before the wind, steered by a self-confident and ignorant helmsman, and who knows that right ahead of her, as the white foam of the broken waters too plainly shows, a ridge of low rocks, upon which no vessel that strikes can hold together for many hours, will shortly bring her up, but in all probability too late for escape, can hardly fail of having been agitated by a greater conflict of emotions than any with which he might have witnessed the



EARL DE GREY AND RIPON AT HULL: INAUGURATION OF THE STATUE OF HER MAJESTY IN THE PEOPLE'S PARK.—SEE PAGE 470.

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